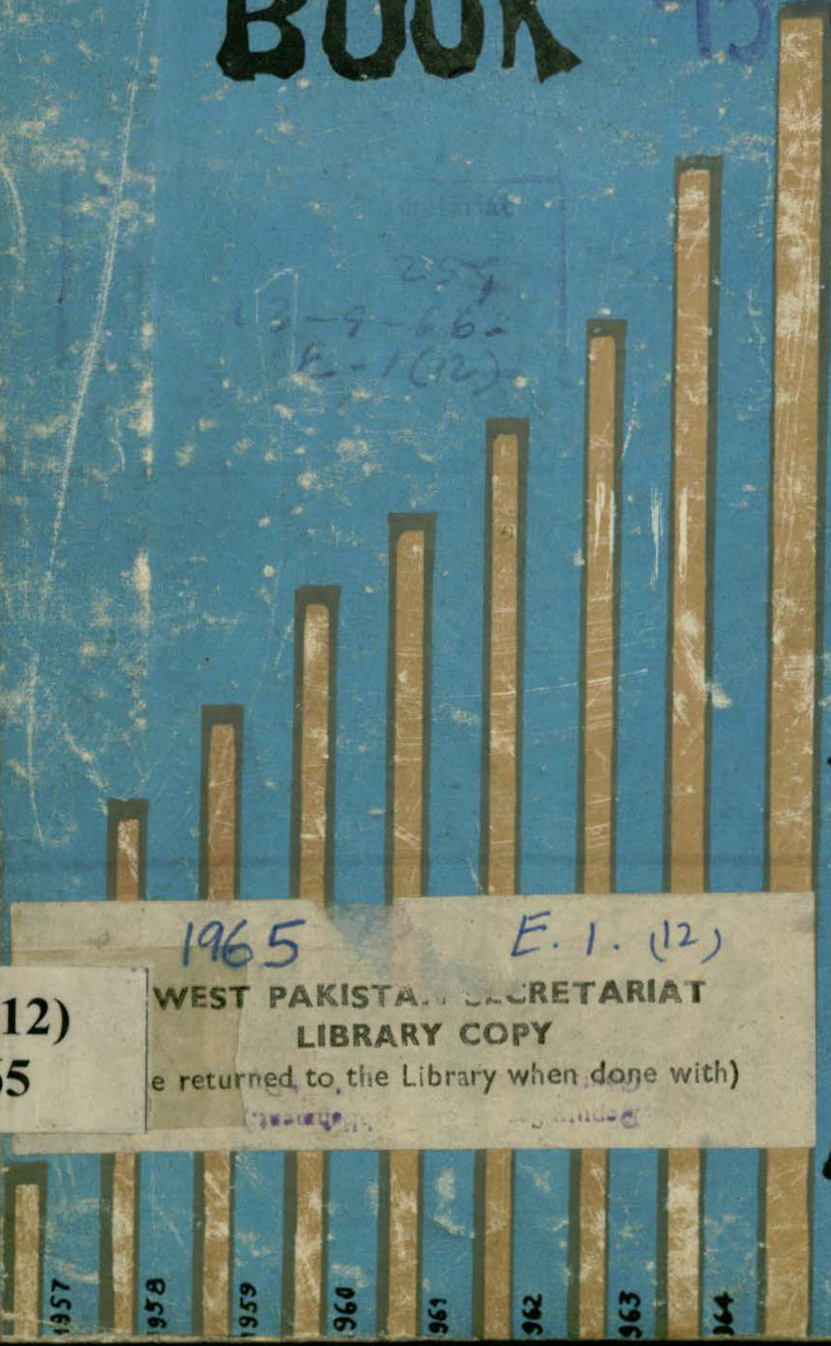
# YEAR BOOK








# 1965

# WEST PAKISTAN

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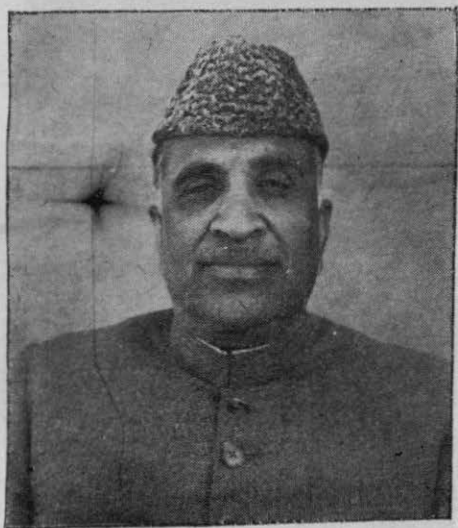
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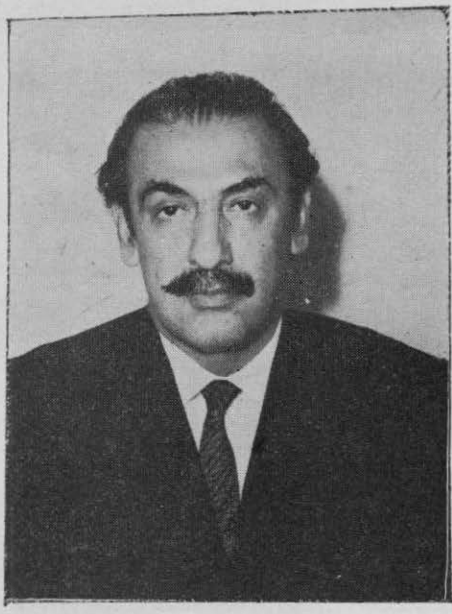
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# Introduction

**West Pakistan** is the cradle of one of the oldest civilisations in the world. Archaeologists and historians trace the Indus valley civilization to 4,000 B.C. The excavations at Moen-jo-Daro and Harappa only confirm their theory. Well-planned houses, public buildings, broad thoroughfares and elaborate drainage systems unearthed from the ruins speak highly of a civilized society governing its affairs in a manner that would command respect even in this twentieth century. Implements of chert and quartz and examples of pictographic art found in the valley are further evidence of the advanced culture of the hoary past.

Emerging from the glaciers of the Himalayas the mighty Indus flows through the main ice-clad ranges, receiving water through innumerable minor glacier-fed streams and tributaries. Through hills and dales, the Indus emerges into the plains of the former Punjab, then gently glides down the Bahawalpur division and former Sind areas to the Arabian Sea. As in the past, the Indus is nurturing and promoting a culture suited to the genius of the people of these areas. The only difference brought about by the advent of the modern age is that the beneficent effects of the mighty river are now being felt not only along its 1,500 mile long route but also in its adjoining regions. The valley is irrigated by four other rivers—the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi and the Sutlej. Though not as big as the Indus, they play an important part in the life and economy of the 700 mile long valley. The life-giving water and invaluable alluvium brought by them make the valley one of the richest wheat and cotton-growing areas in Asia. The power generated by these rivers is bringing into existence big and small industrial units to increase the prosperity of the area. Along with other resources, both human and material, the five rivers are making a valuable contribution to the promotion of a common culture.

## Physical Features

Lying between 24 and 37 degrees north and 61 and 75 degrees east, West Pakistan presents great variations in landscape. From the snow-covered peaks in the north, many of them touching 25,000 feet, the landscape Slopes down southward. The valley of the foot hills is full of orchards, while the riverain plains are wide expanses of golden wheat-land irrigated by a vast net-work of canals. Its barren sun-burnt hills, rent by huge chasms and gorges, alternate with sandy deserts and stony plains. The sea coast is arid and devoid of vegetation, but the sea itself is full of a large variety of fish, which supports a big industry. The people are, therefore, sturdy and industrious and skilled in various handicrafts.

## Frontiers

Only a thin stretch of mountains in the North separates West Pakistan from the USSR. It adjoins Iran and Afghanistan in the West and North-West and the Indian states of East Punjab and Rajasthan in the east. To the north lies the disputed state of Jammu and Kashmir and to the south and south-west the Arabian Sea with a coastline of about 610 miles.

## Climate

Winter, summer and rainy season set in at regular intervals. In some parts of the province, winter is extremely cold but generally dry. Summer starts in mid-April, and during the following three months the temperature in the plains occasionally touches 120 degrees fahrenheit. It is then that most of the well-to-do persons move on to the hill resorts of Murree, Ziarat and the Galis. Most of the Province has a cool and pleasant climate from November to March.

Unlike East Pakistan, which has an average of from 70″ to 400″ monsoon rains, in West Pakistan maximum monsoon rains annually average about 10″ to 15″ and that too in the areas of the former Punjab alone. These rains are caused by the north-west monsoon and also by the north-east cyclones during winter. In the former Sind, the rain-fall is sparse and in the former Baluchistan it is practically nil, while the former N.W.F.P. depends for its modest rain-fall on the north-east cyclones.

### Minerals

A geological survey of the Province has shown that there are deposits of antimony, asbestos, barytes, beryl, chromite, coal, copper ores, fluorspar, grass-sand, laterites, iron ore, magnesite, manganese, phlogopite, phosphatics, potash and magnesium salts, quartz crystals, and vermiculite.

Deposits of iron ore have been discovered at various places in West Pakistan, particularly in the Mianwali, Sargodha and Attock districts and in the Chitral state. A giant steel project has been approved, and details are under consideration to decide the type and capacity suited to national needs. The coal output has increased to 500 tons a day. Great advances have been made in the production of petroleum and natural gas. The natural gas from Sui is bringing about a silent revolution in the economy of the province, as cheap power is being provided to a large number of industrial units. The Province has the largest salt deposits and the second largest chromite deposits in the world.

### Exports

Besides exporting cotton of the finest variety, West Pakistan has also been exporting wool and hides and skins of animals fed on its green pastures, cotton yarn and coarse cotton cloth is also on the export list. Sialkot is well known for its sports and surgical goods industries in the world markets. Efforts are now being made to organise the sale of handicrafts, including pottery, camel skin products and wood and lacquer work.

### Area and Populaton.

West Pakistan sprawls over 310,403 square miles and covers more than 80 per cent of the total area of Pakistan. According to the 1961 census, the population of the province is 4,28,80,000, with males having a majority of nearly three million. The population per square miles varies with the natural and other conditions, and ranges between 6 per square mile in the arid Kalat to 586 in the Lahore division. The urban population in the whole of West Pakistan is over 16 per cent. Muslims form some 97 per cent of the total population.

### People

The Majority of the people inhabiting West Pakistan are

Aryans by race and origin. Lying at the eastern foot of the Irano-Afghan plateau, the Province has been described as the ancient meeting ground of cultures and commerce. The Greeks, the Arabs, the Turks, the Mughals and other races were attracted by its fertile lands, beautiful green valleys and its prospering trade and commerce. Some of them chose to make their homes in this land, and during the course of time they have all intermingled in varying degrees. Only those living in far-flung, isolated places escaped assimilation. Today all of them live peacefully and happily, and racial differences are hardly noticeable in any walk of life. Since 14th October, 1955, when the various provincial and state units were integrated to form the Province of West Pakistan, they have become administratively and politically one and are unitedly making concerted efforts to bring social and economic prosperity to the whole of the province.

"*We are now all Pakistanis—not Baluchis, Pathans, Sindhis, Bengalis, Punjabis and so on, and as Pakistanis we must feel, behave and act, and we shoud be proud to be known as Pakistanis and nothing else*".

*QUAID-I-AZAM.*

# West Pakistan—A Unity

Since the invasion of Muhammad bin Qasim the nerve centres and nuclei of Islamic civilization have been in West Pakistan. It is true that the capitals of the Mughal empire, namely, Agra and Delhi became the centres of culture and learning, but the sources which inspired, fed and nourished Muslim civilization and culture in the Sub-Continent remained in the areas which now comprise West Pakistan. The reason is obvious. The special position that this area has occupied in the spreading out of Islamic civilization in the Sub-Continent has been determined by its geography and the forces of history. The centres of Muslim learning and culture had shifted from Baghdad to Iran, Bokhara and Blakh, then known as Turkistan and Mawra-un-Nehr. From there for centuries it continued to come in wave after wave to the regions which have now been integrated into West Pakistan.

Before the advent of the Mughal empire, Lahore, Multan and Uch Sharif had become the seats of Muslim learning and the centres from which dynamic forces of Islamic civilization and culture travelled on to the rest of the Sub-Continent. It was here that the pattern of cultural behaviour based on the moral and spiritual values of Islam was developed. It was destined not only to determine the way of life in the expanding structure of Muslim society but also to modify and influence the existing cultural and religious patterns all over the Sub-Continent. Islamic culture was rooted deep in West Pakistan's soil. Firmly embedded in its rocky strata, it flowed on to the softer plains and from there to lands that lie across its south-eastern borders. West Pakistan's culture was shaped and developed by evolutionary process of assimilation and adjustment. Thus these centres of Muslim thought and culture, especially Lahore, Multan, Uch, Sialkot and Gujrat and parts of Sind exercised an immense influence in the dissemination of Islamic ideas of the unity of God and the brotherhood of man as also the charities and humanities which this philosophy of life brings in its wake. Islamic culture borne and transmitted by West Pakistan exercised a tremendous influence in humanizing and elevating the pre-existing concepts of life and ethical behaviour. This aspect does not, however, concern us just at the present. It will suffice to say that many

social and religious reformers professing other faiths had their inspiration from the Islamic beliefs which held sway in West Pakistan.

Long before Muslim rule was established in India, the Arabs under Muhammad bin Qasim, had come to Sind and gone as far as Multan. They left indelible marks on the language, culture and religious thoughts of these areas. They were followed by Muslim Sufies and saints from Bokhara, Iran, Ghazni and other parts of the belt of Muslim countries, connected geographically with what is now West Pakistan, who preached the gospel of the Islamic faith. They established their 'Khanqahs' and institutions in West Pakistan especially in Lahore, Multan, Uch and Pakpattan. West Pakistan was the first to accept Islam readily as it appealed to the genius of the people which inhabited these regions. Although Muslim Sufies and saints travelled far and wide in the country and carried their message to all parts of the Sub-Continent, they established and consolidated their positions in West Pakistan and from here they sent their disciples and collaborators in the great task to the Indo-gangetic plain, Central India, Bengal and Dacca, Muslim scholars, religious thinkers and propagators who, together with the Muslim saints, comprised a team of selfless and devoted missionaries, established institutions of Islamic learning and philosophy primarily in the above-mentioned places in West Pakistan. It is note-worthy that those who brought Muslim culture and civilization to the Sub-Continent came either through Sind from the Persian Gulf or through the Khyber Pass. Some of them settled in the areas lying in former Sind and N.W.F.P. Others came to the former Punjab but all of them were inspired by the same ideals and had, by and large, the same way of life. For these reasons there was a complete unity of purpose and cultural endeavour in the entire region which is now called West Pakistan, and it is no wonder, therefore, that today we find that in the local variations and minor diversities of language, culture and behaviour, there is a fundamental and overall unity. The diversities such as they are, enrich and complement the cultural uniformity of West Pakistan. The cultural heritage which has been handed down to us is not a mixture of incompatible elements. Rather it results from a unity of thought, sentiment and social behaviour which developed in the evolutionary process of history by the interaction of different cultural characteristics which were welded together and harmonised by the irresistible omni-potent forces of Islamic faith and religion.

It, therefore, appears that all the inhabitants of West Pakistan whether they belong to the Southern, Northern or Central regions are one and indivisible from the point of view of their social and religious behaviour. This is one aspect of the cultural integrity of West Pakistan but there are other factors as well which have made this unity a reality.

**History and Geography.**

As we have already seen, West Pakistan, on account of its contiguity to the regions which were comparatively the

original centres of Islamic culture and civilization and because of its providings the passage and the halting grounds of the forces that ultimately shaped the pattern of Muslim society in the Sub-Continent, has a common cultural heritage. The variations that may be observed do not make for heterogeneity but lend colour and richness to the component parts which constitute the whole. The Pakistanis, therefore, have the ethos, the sense of belonging to a large but indivisible whole politically named Pakistani. Over and above that runs an all pervading unity of religion. In fact, there are few nations or countries which are homogeneous in the sense that they consist of a single race speaking the same language. There are examples of several countries where different racial and linguistic groups are held together by the common bond of nationalism. For instance, Canada is inhabited by the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon races speaking English and French. The U. S. A. is a country where people of different races speaking different languages have been united in a single nationhood and have now come to speak the same language, namely English. Britain which is probably the most closely-knit national unity in the world is a country where there has been a conglomeration of various races and linguistic groups. Even now the Scottish and Welsh dialects are spoken in Scotland and Wales, but English has been adopted as the common language with slight variation of accent. Thus it will be seen that what makes for national unity the sense of oneness is the community of interest and community of faith, in other words religious and moral values. Happily in West Pakistan we have the ethos that brings about national unity and psychological integration of the people in a larger measure than perhaps in any other multi-lingual country.

**Linguistic and Cultural Unity.**

Although various dialects or languages are spoken in various parts of West-Pakistan, they have a common terminology. For centuries past Persian had been the court language of this region, and Arabic has been the common language of Islamic theology and learning in all parts of the Province. By the interaction of the cultural and religious forces mentioned above as well as by political necessity a large number of Arabic and Persian words are found common to the various languages and dialects of West Pakistan, namely, Urdu, Punjabi, Balochi, Pashto and Sindhi. Therefore, by and large, they have the same nomenclature in so far, at least, as literary and cultural expression is concerned. Moreover Urdu contains a rich treasure of Islamic literature, poetry and philosophy, as indeed, of the modern sciences and, therefore, there is hardly any educated person in Pakistan who does not speak or read Urdu. In a sense it can be said without fear of contradiction that West Pakistan has the same linguistic genius.

The religious, cultural and philosophical literature which has its basis in the revealed sources of the Quran and the Sannah is a common heritage of all West Pakistan. Naturally, therefore, it has given them cultural unity in a

liberal measure. When we read the 'Kafis' of Bulhey Shah and Khawaja Ghulam Farid, we do not find that they, in any way, differ from the verses of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai of Sind and Rehman Baba of the Peshawar Region. Similarly, the *Heer* of Waris Shah with the richness of its allegorical representation and metaphorical expression of spiritual truths and moral maxims gives a philosophy which will not sound strange in the ears of any scholar who hails from the North-West Frontier. The folk songs and folk lore of the different parts of West Pakistan are more or less identical in their aesthetic, cultural and artistic approach to life. All that means that the genius of the people inhabiting different parts of West Pakistan is the same. The analogy goes further. Khushhal Khan Khattak flourished during the reign of Shahjahan and Aurangzeb. Iqbal, the great poet-philosopher of West Pakistan who gave us the dream of the political philosophy which culminated in the achievement of Pakistan came about 300 years after him. But there is a similarity of views and outlook on life between the two, which indicates the unity of the emotional and cultural content of the structure which holds West Pakistan together. It also shows how persistent and lasting is the impact which Islamic idealism made on the life and thought of the region now called West Pakistan.

**Geographical Unity.**

The areas comprising West Pakistan have always been throughout the chequered course of history a geographical entity quite separate from the rest of the Indian Sub-Continent. Even before the advent of Islam this region had a civilization of its own and a way of life that were not in conformity with what prevailed in the other parts of the Indian Sub-Continent. It appears that in food, dress and even in psychological reaction these people, with some variations in tone and colour, had a more vigorous and sturdy way of life that separated them politically and socially from what was then known as India. The archaelogical finds of Meonjo-Daro and Harappa bear testimony to the fact that West Pakistan had a common civilization which by its very characteristics had ready acceptance for Islam. The political unity given by history and geography to West Pakistan was further strengthened by the impact of Islamic civilization which travelled through Sind and Frontier regions to the Punjab. The 'Shalwar' which came from the Northern region (former N.W.F.P.) to West Pakistan, is the common dress of the people of West Pakistan, including the Northern, Central and Southern regions. It appears to be a migratory which has come to Sind from Iran and to the Punjab from Frontier region (former N.W.F.P.).

Coming to food, we find that the culinary taste of the people of the three regions of West Pakistan; namely the Sind, the Frontier and the Punjab, is almost identical. The Pulao, Kababs and Nan and the other meat dishes are commonly relished and the method of their cooking is the same all over the Province.

**Economic Unity.**

Since West Pakistan is a compact

area served by the same rivers and having inter-dependent sources of food and raw materials, the economy of West Pakistan has always been one and indivisible. It is difficult to imagine that any part can exist in economic isolation from the other. For instance, the northern region (the former N. W.-F.P.) cannot do without the food grains of the Central region (former Punjab). And similarly, without economic relationship and trade between the two regions, the Punjabis will have to go without the melons, apricots and apples of Quetta and Peshawar divisions. The cotton of the former Sind and Punjab regions is also indispensible for the other parts of the Province. Karachi is the only seaport which serves the needs of the entire hinter-land and in turn is itself dependent on the rest of West Pakistan. The more fortunate parts of the Province have to provide the where-withal and resources for the development of the entire region. The economic prosperity of West Pakistan is unthinkable without mutual cooperation and interdependence of the various regions of West Pakistan. Therefore, the administrative integration of West Pakistan has only given effect to the already existing facts of economic unity of the entire area. The rivers as they flow and the distribution of raw material as it exists in West Pakistan make the fact of the unity of this regions an essential of our very existence.

**Political Unity.**

Pakistan came into existence as a result of two factors:—

First, the desire of the Muslim people to have a home-land where they can live in peace and security, free from fear and harassment, or domination by an alien culture and build up a prosperous economy, according to the liberal spirit of Islamic ideals; secondly on account of their ambition to have a State in which the Islamic ideals of social justice and equality of opportunity and economic comfort for all may find adequate practical expression in a three-fold unity of political life, economic activity and religious experience. As a necessary corollary to these two basic objectives, the Muslims wanted to demonstrate as part of the political reality, the ideals of tolerance, charity and fellow-feeling which Islam has given them as essential parts of faith in divine unity and universal providence.

These aims and ideals cannot be achieved without an integrational philosophy which streamlines the administration and eliminates the rough corners, incongruities and incompatibilities which stem from linguism, regionalism and narrow-minded parochialism and are opposed fundamentally to the Islamic spirit, to the very reason for which Pakistan came into existence. Thus it becomes clear that the political unity of West Pakistan is the only logical interpretation of the ideological basis on which Pakistan has been founded. But quite apart from this idealism, it is the essential condition of the continuance of the nation's hard-won freedom.

# West Pakistan Assembly

During the year 1964--65 two Sessions of the Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan were held.

The First Session was the 7th and the last Session of the 1st Provincial Assembly constituted under the Constitution of 1962. This Session commenced on 21-12-1964 and ended on 31-1-1965.

During this Session the Assembly approved 17 Ordinances promulgated by the Governor of West Pakistan from 1-8-1964 to 19-12-1964 and also passed the Supplementary Budget 1964-65.

Notices of 140 adjournment motions were received. Out of them 72 were ruled out of order, leave of the Assembly sought in respect of 13 of them was refused, and the remaining notices lapsed for one reason or the other.

Notices of 5 Privilege motions were received but none of them was actually debated by the Assembly.

Notices of 36 Resolutions were received and 5 of them were brought on the Agenda of the Assembly after Ballot but none of these Resolutions was passed by the Assembly.

A total of 896 Starred and 30 Unstarred questions were asked and answers given.

The Report of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts on the Appropriation, Commercial and Finance Accounts of the Government of West Pakistan and Audit Reports thereon for the year 1957-58 were presented to Assembly.

The other Standing Committee submitted their Reports to the Assembly

on 18 Bills which were referred to them earlier. None of these Bills could be passed during the Session.

During the year under report, the term of the 1st Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan constituted under the 1962 Constitution came to an end on 8th June, 1965. The second Assembly constituted under the 1962 Constitution was summoned by the Governor of West Pakistan to meet at Lahore for its first Session on 9th June, 1965. The Session continued up to 20-7-1965 with a brief recess from 10-7-1965 to 15-7-1965 and was prorogued on 20-7-65.

Chaudhri Muhammad Anwar, the former Speaker was unanimously elected Speaker and Ms Umar Jan Khan and Ahmad Mian Soomro as Senior Deputy Speaker and the Other Deputy Speaker respectively.

The Assembly passed the General Budget of the Province as well as the Railway Budget for the year 1965-66 and the 2nd Instalment of Supplementary Budget (General) for the year 1964-65 during this Session.

Four Government Bills, namely, the West Pakistan Finance Bill, 1965, the West Pakistan (Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Peshawar) (Validating) Bill, 1965, the West Pakistan (Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad) (Validating) Bill, 1965 and the Municipal Administration (West Pakistan Amendment) Bill, 1965, were considered and passed and one Government Bill namely the West Pakistan Pure Food (Amendment) Bill, 1965 and three Private Member's Bills were introduced and referred to the Standing Committees concerned.

Twenty-three Ordinance promulgated by the Governor of West Pakistan from 13-2-65 to 8-6-65 were also approved by the Assembly.

Eight hundred and fifty-eight Starred questions and 12 Un-starred questions were asked and answers given.

Notices of as many as 90 Resolutions from private members were received during the Session. Four days were set apart for discussion of Resolutions and the Resolutions which were successful in the Ballot were placed on the Agenda. Out of these only two Resolutions came up for discussion, one of which was approved by the Assembly and the other rejected by it.

Notices of 4 Privilege Motions were also received, out of which three were held to be out of order by Mr. Speaker and the fourth which was admitted was discussed by the Assembly.

Notices of 5 Adjournment Motions were received. Four of these were disallowed by Mr. Speaker and the fifth one lapsed as the Member giving notice of it was not present.

Members were also elected to the following 15 Standing Committees:—

1. Committee on Home Affairs.
2. Committee on Planning and Development.
3. Committee on Information.
4. Committe on Finance.
5. Committee on Law and Parliamentary Affairs.
6. Committee on Revenue.

7. Committee on Industries and Commerce.
8. Committee on Irrigation and Power.
9. Committee on Food and Agriculture.
10. Committee on Social Welfare.
11. Committee on Education and Health.
12. Committee on Local Government.
13. Committee on Communications and Works.
14. Committee on Railways and
15. Committee on Public Accounts.

Each of these Committees consists of 7 elected members in addition to the Parliamentary Secretary Incharge of the subject or subjects with which the Standing Committee is to deal under the Rules of Procedure.

The Assembly also elected six of its members to represent the House on the Pakistan Western Railway Local Advisory Committees, Lahore Karachi against the seats reserved for Members of the Provincial Assembly.

Report of National Finance Commission along with the Explanatory Memorandum thereon as required under Article 144(8) of the Constitution was also laid on the Table of the House.

The report of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts on the Appropriation, Commercial and Finance Accounts of the Government of West Pakistan and Audit Reports thereon for the years 1958-59 was also presented to the Assembly during this Session.

The Commercial Accounts of the Government of West Pakistan for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 and the Audit Reports thereon were presented to the Assembly.

The Assembly was prorogued on 20-7-65.

# SERVICES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The S and GAD is responsible for:—

(*a*) the determination of the principles of control of Government servants, including recruitment, conditions of service and discipline;

(*b*) the co-ordination of the policy of all Departments with respect to the Services under their control so as to secure consistency of treatment;

(*c*) securing to all Government servants the rights and privileges conferred on them by or under the Constitution or any other law for the time being in force; and

(*d*) determining the strength and the terms and conditions of service of the personal staff of Ministers.

This Department controls the following services:—

(*a*) C.S.P.;

(*b*) P.S.P. and Provl: Police Service;

(*c*) P.C.S. and Lawyer Magistrate; and

(*d*) G.A.R.

It acts as a Secretariat of the Council of Ministers. It is the Administrative Department for the following:—

(*a*) High Court;

(*b*) Public Service commission;

(*c*) Governor's Secretariat; and

(*d*) Anti Corruption Department.

S and GAD is headed by a Chief Secretary and an Additional Chief Secretary. Besides, there is one Secretary working part-time as incharge of O and

M Wing. It has six Deputy Secretaries each one being incharge of one of the following six Wings:—

1. Central;
2. Provincial;
3. General;
4. Regulation;
5. Establishment; and
6. O and M.

In pursuance of the Government policy to recognize and reward beneficial work voluntarily done by the Government servants as well as non-officials; 23 persons were recommended this year for the grant of Government Sanad Class I. It may be mentioned that the Government Sanad Class I, carries a gun costing approximately Rs. 750.00, the licence of which is free and the recepients of this award are allowed to possess 250 catridges. Similar privilege has been granted to the recepients of Commissioner's Sanad Class II, which carries a revolver/Pistol with 50 rounds, the licence of which is again free.

Similarly a number of officials as well as non-officials, in recognition of their meritorious services and outstanding merit in various fields were recommended to the Government of Pakistan for the grant of Pakistan Civil Awards of various Orders.

S and GAD also issues permits for the purchase of cars to the officers of the Provincial Government and also to those officers of the Central Government who are posted in West Pakistan, except Karachi and Rawalpindi/Islamabad.

In order to facilitate the purchase of light conveyance for Government Servants at reasonable rates, it was decided to reserve 20 per cent of the imports of Scooters/Motorcycles in West Pakistan for allotment to the Provincial Government Servants. A number of permits have been and are still being issued to Government Servants drawing pay between Rs. 250.00 and Rs. 750.00 (both inclusive).

The Provincial Selection Board for the West Pakistan Secretariat started functioning in 1964. In the beginning of the year 1964-65, a competitive test for the recruitment of Junior Scale Stenographers Grade II was held at the Government Commercial Institute, Samnabad. Twelve candidates qualified in the test and the available vacancies were given to these candidates in order of merit. In November, 1964 a competitive examination for the recruitment of Assistants/Clerks was held to fill up direct recruitment vacancies. Three hundred and fifteen candidates appeared for the posts of Assistants, out of which 66 qualified in the written test and they were called for interview. Thirteen posts of Assistants were filled on merit-zonal representation basis on the final result of the competitive Examination. Similarly the posts of Clerks in the Secretariate were also advertised. Three hundred and fifty four candidates appeared in the Examination out of which 14 qualified in the written test. Only 12 appeared for interview and all of them were selected by the Provincial Selection Board. The remaining vacancies were filled on *ad hoc* basis subject to the passing of the competitive examination when held. It was not possible

to recruit Senior Scale Stenographers through the competitive Examination. Only 4 persons were, however, selected for appointment as Junior Scale Stenographers Grade II on the basis of the examination held in November, 1964.

The functions of the Organization and Methods Unit of Services and General Administration Department, according to the Rules of Business of the Government of West Pakistan, are as follows:—

(*i*) Periodic review of the organizations, staff, functions and procedures of the departments, attached departments and subordinate offices and suggestions for improvement thereof;

(*ii*) Improvement of general efficiency and economic execution of Government business;

(*iii*) Advice regarding proper utilization of stationery and printing resources of the Government;

(*iv*) Training in Organization and Methods.

To enable it to cope with its extended responsibilities, the O and M Organization was strengthened and O and M Cells established, during 1963-64 and 1964-65, in the following Department of, and 5 Autonomous Organizations under, the Provincial Government:

Agriculture Department
Health Department
Finance Department
Irrigation and Power Department
Communications and Works Department
BD, SW and LG Department
High Court
WAPDA
Railway Board
Road Transport Corporation
Co-operative Development Board
Agricultural Development Corporation

The present set-up of the Organization is as under:—

1. *O and M Unit*
Joint Secretary
7 Sections (O and M Wing)
2 Sections (Training Wing)
with the usual complement of clerical staff

2. *Departmental Cells* (as in paragraph 11), each under the charge of an O and M trained officer of appropriate status.

The activities of the Unit during the year 1964-65 were as follows:

1. Several assignments in the field of staff assessment were carried out and completed;

2. The problem of delay, in completion of cases of land acquisition and payment of compensation to the land owners was tackled and suitable instructions issued;

3. The Unit was associated with various Departmental Committees set up by Government including the Expert Committee on Simplification of Procedures and Forms in Government throu- ghout the province. The Unit continues to function as the Secretariat of the Expert Committee, and also as the agency for the implementation of the accepted recommendations of the Committee;

4. The special drive to expedite disposal of delayed pension cases in all

departments continued successfully. The Unit also published a 'Pension Guide' containing instructions on the preparation of pension cases, to facilitate the task of the pension-dealing staff. A standing 'Pension Cases Disposal Committee', based in the O and M Unit, was also constituted for review, at fixed intervals, of the state of disposal of pension cases in all departments of the Provincial Government.

5. The Unit continued pursuing cases regarding expediting payment of bills of Contractors/Suppliers delayed in Government Departments;

6. The Unit also continued to coordinate, in collaboration with the Establishment Division (O and M Wing), Government of Pakistan, measures to expedite disposal of references from the Ministries/Divisions of the Central Government pending with the Provincial Government departments and *vice versa*.

7. The O and M Unit continued to administer the Suggestions (Idea-award) Scheme. A large number of suggestions were received and examined in the Unit and placed before the Standing Committee. A number of these suggestions were considered useful for implementation and cash rewards/commendation certificates were granted to the official concerned;

8. The Training Wing conducted the following training-programmes during the year;

1. a 5-month training course for 10 directly recruited Section Officers (probationers),
2. a 4-month course in typewriting for Secretariat Clerks ( conducted in collaboration with the Government Commercial Institute, Lahore),
3. a 2-week training course for staff dealing with pension work in the procedure and preparation of pension cases.,
4. a 6-day course on recording, classification, indexing and weeding of files for Secretariat Assistants,
5. a 3-week course for the Senior Superintendents of Commissioners' Offices.

The Training-courses referred to at (2), (3) and (4) above were actually the first of a series of such courses planned at short intervals until the whole of the staff has been trained,

The training course referred to at (5) above will be followed by a similar course for the Superintendents of the offices of Deputy Commissioners in the Province,

As a long-term arrangement and for the purpose of decentralizing training, it is proposed to establish a Provincial Training Institution and Regional Training Centres in West Pakistan during the Third Five Year Plan period;

9. The preparation of a number of Manuals for the guidance and convenience of Government departments and officials was taken in hand. The following Manuals were published during the year:

1. Pension Guide
2. Establishment Manual (Volume I)
3. Manual of Delegation of Powers Rules
4. Manual of Service Rules (Volumes I and II)

**Organisation And Methods Unit**

1. The functions of the Organization and Methods Unit of Services and General Administration Department, according to the Rules of Business of the Government of West Pakistan, are as follows:—

(*i*) Periodic review of the organizations, staff, functions and procedures of the Departments, Attached Departments and Subordinate Offices and suggestions for improvement thereof;

(*ii*) Improvement of general efficiency and economic execution of Government business;

(*iii*) Advice regarding proper utilization of stationery and printing resources of the Govt;

(*iv*) Training in Organization and Methods.

2. To enable it to cope with its extended responsibilities, the O&M Organization was strengthened and O&M Cells established, during 1963-64 and 1964-65, in the following Departments of, and 5 Autonomous Organizations under, the Provincial Government.

Agriculture Department.
Health Department.
Irrigation and Power Department.
Communications and Works Department.
BD, SW and LG Department.
High Court.
WAPDA.
Railway Board.
Road Transport Corporation.
Co-operative Development Board.
Agricultural Development Corporation.

3. The present set-up of the Organization is as under:—

(1) *O and M unit*
Joint Secretary.
7 Sections (O&M Wing).
2 Sections (Training Wing).
with the usual complement of clerical staff;

(2) *Departmental Cells* (as in paragraph 2), each under the charge of an O&M—trained officer of appropriate status.

4. The activities of the Unit during the year 1964-65 were as follows:—

(1) Several assignments in the field of staff assessment were carried out and completed;

(2) The problem of delay, in completion of cases of land acquisition and payment of compensation to the land owners was tackled and suitable instructions issued;

(3) The Unit was associated with various Departmental Committees set up by Government including the Expert Committee on Simplification of Procedures and Forms in Government throughout the province. The Unit continues to function as the Secretariat of the Expert Committee, and also as the agency for the implemention of the accepted recommendations of the Committee;

(4) The special drive to expedite disposal of delayed pension cases in all departments continued successfully. The Unit also published a 'Pension Guide', containing instructions on the preparation of pension cases, to facilitate the task of the pension-dealing staff. A standing 'Pension Cases Dis-

posal Committee', based in the O&M Unit, was also constituted for review, at fixed intervals, of the state of disposal of pension cases in all departments of the Provincial Government;

(5) The Unit continued pursuing cases regarding expediting payment of bills of Contractors/Suppliers delayed in Government Departments;

(6) The Unit also continued to coordinate, in collaboration with the Establishment Division (O&M) Wing), Government of Pakistan, measures to expedite disposal of references from the Ministries/Divisions of the Central Government pending with the Provincial Government departments and *vice versa*;

(7) The O&M Unit continued to administer the Suggestions (Idea-award) Scheme. A large number of suggestions were received and examined in the Unit and placed before the Standing Committee. A number of these suggestions were considered useful for implementation and cash rewards commendation certificates were granted to the officials concerned;

(8) The Training Wing conducted the following training-programmes during the year:—

(1) a 5-month training course for 10 directly-recruited Section Officers (Probationers),

(2) a 4-month course in typewriting for Secretariate Clerks (conducted in collaboration with the Government Commercial Institute, Lahore.

(3) a 2-week training course for staff dealing with pension work in the prodcedure and preparation of pension cases,

(4) a 6-day course on Recording, Classification, Indexing and Weeding of files for Secretariat Assistants,

(5) a 3-week course for the Senior Superintendents of Commissioner's Offices.

The Training-courses referred to at (2), (3) and (4) above were actually the first of a series of such courses planned at short intervals until the whole of the staff has been trained,

The training course referred to at (5) above will be followed by a similar course for the superintendents of the Offices of Deputy Commissioners in the Province.

As a long-term arrangement and for the purpose of decentralizing training, it is proposed to establish a Provincial Training Institution and Regional Training Centres in West Pakistan during the Third Five Year Plan period.

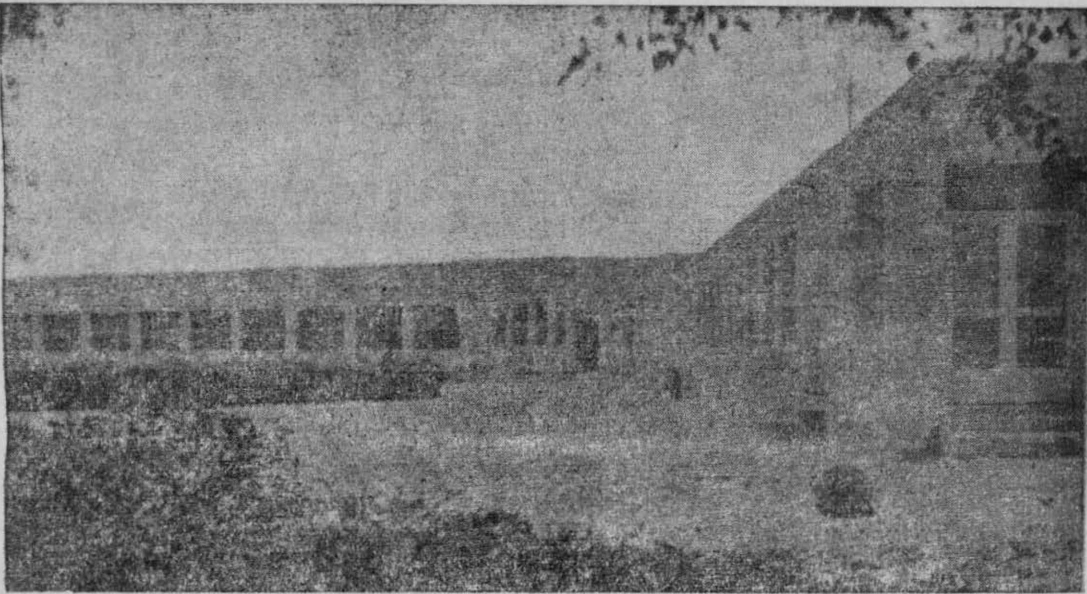
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(1) Pension Guide.

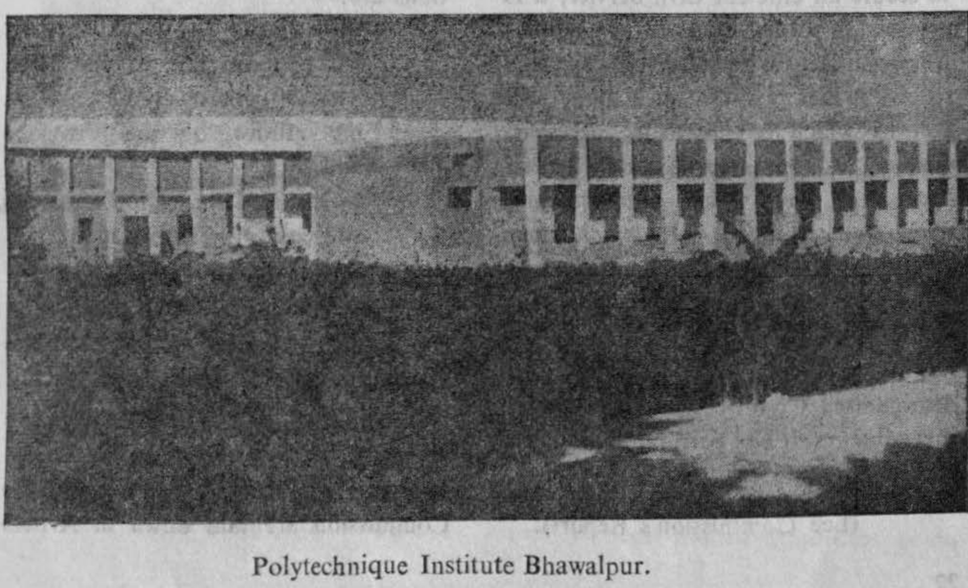
(2) Establishment Manual (Volume I).

(3) Manual of Delegation of Powers Rules.

(4) Manual of s ervice Rules (Volumes I & II).



New Hospital, Khanpur



Polytechnique Institute Bhawalpur.

# *West Pakistan Public Service Commission*

"Wherever democratic institutions exist, experience has shown that to secure an efficient Civil Service, it is essential to protect it, so far as possible; from political or personal influence and to give it that position of stability and security which is vital to its successful working as the impartial and efficient instrument, by which Governments, of whatever political complexion, may give effect to their policies. In countries where this principle has been neglected and where the 'Spoils system' has taken its place, an inefficient and disorganised Civil Service has been the inevitable result and corruption has been rampant."

(Lee Commission's Report).

The Public Service Commission is a statutory body, whose main functions are:—

(*a*) to select the best available talent for appointment to the Civil Service posts connected with the affairs of the Province and

(*b*) to ensure dispensation of justice and equity in service matters.

The role of the Commission is advisory in character, but as a result of the checks and balances, provided in the Constitution/Rules framed thereunder, their advice is ordinarily accepted as an established convention.

More elaborately the functions of the Commission are laid down in Article

186 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, read with the West Pakistan Public Service Commission (Limitation of Functions) Regulations, 1957. Subject to any regulations specifically excluding from their purview any particular class of cases or posts, the Commission are required to be consulted:—

(*a*) On matters relating to qualifications for and methods of recruitment to civil service and posts;

(*b*) On the principles on which appointments and promotions should be made;

(*c*) On the principles on which persons belonging to one service should be transferred to another;

(*d*) On matters affecting terms and conditions of service and proposals adversely affecting pension rights; and

(*e*) On disciplinary matters.

Besides, the functions of the Commission are:—

(*i*) to conduct tests and examina- for the selection of suitable persons for appointment to all civil services of the province and civil posts connected with affairs of the province and

(*ii*) to advise the Governor on any matter which is referred to the Commission by the Governor.

Further, under an order issued by the Governor of West Pakistan in pursuance of the provisions contained in sub-clause (*b*) of Clause (I) of Article 186 of the Constitution, the Commission are consulted, subject to the Limitations of Functions Regulations, in matters relating to the suitability of candidates for promotions and transfers.

The following table gives the nature and volume of work done by the Commission during the year 1964:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Number of Examinations held .. .. | 11 |
| 2. | Number of candidates examined .. .. | 1,238 |
| 3. | Number of applications received in response to advertisements .. .. | 2,467 |
| 4. | Stop-gap appointments considered pending advertisement .. .. | 872 |
| 5. | Number of officers considered for promotion/transfer/confirmation etc. | 498 |
| 6. | Number of persons considered for recruitment without advertisement .. | 46 |
| 7. | Number of disciplinary cases .. .. | 33 |
| 8. | Recruitment/service Rules cases .. .. | 132 |
| 9. | Cases of Miscellaneous nature .. .. | 100 |
| 10. | Number of Receipts .. | 39,598 |
| 11. | Number of Issues .. | 36,375 |
| 12. | Cases under the West Pakistan Government Servants (Further Usefulness in Public Service) Rules, 1963 .. .. | 98 |

Poor quality of the University and College trained graduates conti-

nues as our main impression of the year. What they lack—and this is slightly more true of men than of women candidates is a normal zest for learning, an interest in common things and ability to express what they happen to feel and think about a given matter. These things have been pointed out before, but we feel they can be pointec out again and again, until a prope awareness, on the part of those con cerned, brings reforms nearer to reali sation. Those responsible for the edu cation of the young would do well tc well to think and do some thing abou the lacunae in their methods.

# National Institute Of Public Administration (Nipa)

NIPA Lahore was established in April, 1961 with the following objectives in view:—

1. To provide training in Public Administration to selected Government Officers.
2. To conduct research in Public Administration.
3. To provide consultative services to Government.
4. To develop and publish teaching and reference materials drawn from Pakistan's experience in Public Administration.
5. To stimulate a professional approach towards Public Administration, publication of a journal etc.

**Training Programmes**

The Institute has so far arranged 9 Advanced Management Courses in Development and Administration, 11 short courses of varying duration (from 7 days to one month) and two short Seminars of 3 days duration each. Given below is a statement showing the number of officers who have been through various NIPA programmes:—

| *S.No.* | *Type of Courses Seminar* | *Number of Officers attended.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Advanced Management Course in Development and Administration .. (14 weeks duration). | 209 |
| 2. | Short Courses of Varying Duration .. | 215 |
| 3. | Seminars .. | 63 |
| | | 487 |

One of the interesting features of the training programme was a recent "Introducing Pakistan" arranged for a fortnight at NIPA Lahore in February, 1965 which was attended by 29 foreign Consultants of all nationalities of the world and working with various agencies in Pakistan. This was the first course of its kind to have been held in this country.

**Consultative Services**

As is mentioned in the objectives, NIPA Lahore has also to give consultative services to various agencies of Government. The following services have so far been offered by NIPA Lahore:—

1. A special O&M study for the High Court of West Pakistan, Lahore to compile and classify the circulars and directives issued by the High Court of West Pakistan during the last 15 years.
2. A short Management Course of Ministerial Establishment for Bahawalpur Division at the request of Commissioner, Bahawalpur Division which was attended by 70 officers and officials.
3. Revision of the suggestion scheme for Government of West Pakistan, O&M Unit, at the request of the Government of West Pakistan in order to popularise the suggestions schemes in the province which had elicited very little response previously.
4. Organization of a special course for Engineers organized by the Communication and Works Department in consultation with SEATO. The brochure for the course was prepared and printed at NIPA.
5. Organization of a seminar on Economic Development in co-operation with Planning and Development Department in 1961 which was attended by about 250 officers working in various Government departments throughout the province.
6. A procedural study of the Passport Offices at Dacca and Lahore done by NIPA Lahore for the Immigration Authorities in Pakistan.
7. Organization of a special course for senior officers of the WPIDC in Economic Planning which was organized and arranged at NIPA Lahore.
8. Special seminar on Basic Democracies organized by the Pakistan Council for National Integration at Rural Academy Peshawar in October, 1964. The report of the seminar has also been written by one of the members of NIPA staff.
9. Structure and functions of Government of West Pakistan done for O & M Unit and organization Chart (copy enclosed) for Government of West Pakistan.

**Publications**

Drawn from the experience of Public Administration in Pakistan, NIPA Lahore is also responsible for a number of publications on regular basis. Some

of the publications which have already assumed some stature are mentioned below:—

1. NIPA Public Administration Review—a quarterly journal which contains speeches talks and papers by various eminent subject-matter specialists.
2. NIPA Record—a quarterly news bulletin outlining the major activities NIPA during the particular quarter.
3. NIPA Except Service—a monthly Excerpt service containing quotations from various authors and authorities in the field of Social Sciences.

The following publications are nearing completion:—

1. The Administrator and the Citizen.
2. Trade Policy in Pakistan.
3. Cost-Benefit Analysis of Development Projects in Pakistan.

**Research Activities of NIPA Lahore**

The following research projects have been completed and reports published:—

1. Passport Offices— Lahore and Dacca—A system and procedure study.
2. Industrial Estates in West Pakistan.
3. Land Acquisition by Government in West Pakistan.
4. Women at Work—study of values and attitudes of officials about employment of women in West Pakistan.

A number of other research projects have been completed and the reports are under-print:—

1. The Personnel Administration of the Foreign Service of Pakistan.
2. Delegation of Authority to District Level Officers—A Case Study with special reference to the Districts of Sheikhupura and Lahore.
3. Muslim Family Laws Ordinance-Its administration and problems—A Case Study.

**NIPA BUDGET**

Annual NIPA Budget amounts to about Rs. 6 lakhs. Sanctioned budget for the year 1964-65 was Rs. 5,46,000- whereas the proposed budget for the year 1965-66 has been approved at Rs. 6 lacs. It is divided under the various sub-heads *e.g.*, budget figures for the year 1964-65 are shown as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Staff .. .. | 2,44,000 |
| Allowances .. | 18,000 |
| Contributions .. | 42,000 |
| Training in Services .. | 51,000 |
| Travelling Allowances .. | 19,000 |
| Communication .. | 20,000 |
| Advertisement .. | 1,000 |
| Printing and Binding .. | 20,000 |
| Other Contractual Services .. | 62,000 |
| Supplies and Materials | 25,000 |
| Equipment .. | 10,000 |
| Contingencies .. | 15,000 |
| | 5,27,000 |

Up to June 30, 1964 the finances were made out of the counter-part funds under an Agreement between the Go-

vernments of Pakistan and U.S.A. with effect from this date the grant-in-aid has been stopped. The finances will now be made over by the Government of West Pakistan and may also be aidéd by the Central Government through Provincial Government.

## NIPA BUILDING

NIPA is planned to be a residential Institute. So far it has no building of its own. Steps have been taken to construct NIPA building and a project has recently been approved by the Government of West Pakistan. The project will cost an amount of Rs. 17,93,000-. The site for the building has been selected as the one in which it now exists. This building will, therefore, have to be acquired by Government besides some additional land lying at the back of it. The construction will be done into two phases which will comprise the following Blocks:—

1. Instructiónal- cum- Administrative Block.
2. Library.
3. Hostel for participants.
4. Residences for the Director, Administrative Officer and members of the auxiliary staff.

The project is proposed to be completed within a period of two years from the date of its execution. Steps for acquiring the building and the additional land have already been taken.

# FINANCE

The revenues of the Province have shown a marked increase since integration. This has allowed the financing of an enhanced development programme.

The following table illustrates the increase in the Provincial Government's Revenue Receipts and Expenditure:—

| Year | Revenue Receipts | Expenditure charged to Revenue | Surplus Deficit(—) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (figures in lakhs) | | |
| 1955-56 | 51,06 | 47,73 | 3,33 |
| 1956-57 | 61,31 | 54,81 | 6,50 |
| 1957-58 | 61,07 | 61,47 | (—) 40 |
| *1958-59 | 88,09 | 87,83 | 26 |
| 1959-60 | 80,49 | 65,43 | 15,06 |
| 1960-61 | 84,72 | 70,04 | 14,68 |
| 1961-62 | 108,36 | 80,31 | 28,04 |
| 1962-63 | 134,93 | 110,57 | 24,36 |
| 1963-64 | 148,58 | 137,72 | 8,87 |
| 1964-65 (Revised) | 155,68 | 152,85 | 2,83 |
| 1965-66 (Budget) | 177,20 | 175,24 | 1,96 |

*(Figures for 1958-59 are for 15 months)

The main ingredients of the Revenue Receipts are:—

(*i*) Provincial share in the Central Taxes,

(*ii*) Recoveries from Provincial Taxes,

(*iii*) Grants-in-aid from the Centre,

(*iv*) Receipts from General Administration, Beneficient Departments and miscellaneous sources.

The main Provincial Taxes are Land Revenue, Provincial Excise, Stamps, levies under the Motor Vehicles Act, Entertainment Tax and Property Tax. There has been a steady increase in the recoveries from the Provincial taxation as indicated below:—

## RECEIPTS FROM PROVINCIAL TAXES

### 1955-56 to 1965-66

(In Lakh rupees)

| 1955-56 | 1956-57 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18,48 | 22,07 | 23,17 | 33,01 | 31,25 | 34,35 |
| 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | |
| | | | (Revised Estimates) | (Estimated) | |
| 35,45 | 36,60 | 40,14 | 43,66 | 44,83 | |

**Development expenditure.**

The surplus from the Revenue Budget is utilized for financing the Capital development. In addition to this the Capital Receipts consist of funds borrowed and grants received by the Provincial Government from the Central Government, foreign agencies and the market.

The distinguishing feature of Capital Expenditure is that it either involves construction or acquisition of work or asset of material character or that it is utilized towards financing investments/loans to autonomous bodies that undertake such expenditure or it is diverted towards repayment of the Consolidated Debts. The Capital Receipts during 1965-66 are estimated at Rs. 152.82 crores as compared to the revised estimates for 1964-65 which stood at Rs. 145.48 corres. The development programme of the Province is in fact reflected in the Revenue and Capital Expenditures. Towards highlighting this development programme and allowing proper assessment, it is compiled into a document called "The Annual Development Programme". The Annual Development Programme for 1965-66 envisages a total outlay of Rs. 218.55 crores as compared to the revised Annual Development Programme for 1964-65 which was Rs. 176.6 crores. The Annual Development Programme has however, been pruned in view of a budget shortfall and emergencies and represented a total outlay of Rs. 181.05 crores at the commencement of the financial year. This Annual Development Programme is planned to be financed from the following sources:—

(in crore rupees)

| | |
|---|---|
| Provincial Government's Contribution. | 57.55 |
| Loans from Central Government. | 48.25 |
| Grants from Central Government. | 25.60 |
| Foreign Aid/Loans. | 49.65 |
| Total:— | 181.05 |

The table below indicates the sectoral allocations that consititue the Annual Development Programme:—

(In thousand rupees)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Water and Power | .. | 5,982.31 |
| Agriculture | .. | 2,951.29 |
| Physical Planning and Housing | .. | 1,212.29 |
| Industries, Fuels and Minerals | | 975.32 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Education and Training | 1,291.27 |
| Health .. | 792.81 |
| Communications (including Railway) | 3,368.96 |
| Social Welfare and Manpower | 48.88 |
| District Rural Works Programme .. | 1,425.23 |
| Lump Sum Provision for Schemes of Bahawalpur Division. | 57.01 |
| Total:— | 18,105.37 |

Towards ensuring that every region derives an equitable benefit from the Annual Development Programme and accelerating development in the backward regions, the programme is broken up region-wise. The following table indicates this aspect of the programme.

(In crore rupees)

| Regions | Budget Estimates 1964-65 | | Budget Estimates 1965-66 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gross | Net | Gross | Net |
| Former NWFP | 9.16 | 7.85 | 10.99 | 9.06 |
| Former Punjab | 41.63 | 35.70 | 54.97 | 45.08 |
| Former Bahawalpur | 4.46 | 3.83 | 4.56 | 3.82 |
| Former Sind | 34.68 | 29.74 | 36.15 | 30.14 |
| Former Baluchistan | 6.58 | 5.64 | 6.66 | 5.50 |
| Karachi Area | 11.69 | 10.02 | 7.90 | 6.32 |
| Frontier Regions | 2.34 | 2.00 | 3.53 | 2.95 |
| Provincial Schemes | 99.91 | 85.67 | 93.79 | 78.18 |
| Total:— | 210.45 | 180.45 | 218.55 | 181.05 |

**Rural Works Programme**

The Annual Development Programme includes a Rs. 14.25 crores allocation for the District Rural Works Programme. This programme of small, labour-intensive schemes executed through the Basic Democracy institutions was introduced in West Pakistan in 1963. The enthusiasm generated by the Programme is manifested in the increase in this programme from Rs. 10.09 crores in 1963-64 to Rs. 14.25 crores in 1965-66. The programme allows dispersed development at minimal overhead expenditure and by involving the local populace in development, this programme has harnessed initiative and local contribution to an impressive degree.

# Board Of Revenue

**THE UNIFICATION OF LAND LAWS.**

On the integration of the various units into the Province of West Pakistan, need was felt of removing the discrimination in rights and the disparities obtaining in the various Land Administration Laws, in different regions by attemtping unification of the existing Land Laws. Altogether fourteen enactments on different subjects have been promulgated, on West Pakistan basis.

2. The West Pakistan Redemption and Restitution of Mortgaged Lands Act, 1964, was promulgated in 1964. It provides a cheap and speedy remedy, for the redemption of mortgages and for the extinction of subsisting mortgages of not less than 20 years and of less than 20 years, the period whereof has expired, without payment of the mortgage money.

3. In addition, nine separate enactments were passed for bringing about amendments in the existing Land Laws. Of these, the N.W.F.P. Tenancy (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1964, the West Pakistan National Calamities (Prevention and Relief) (Amendment) Act, 1964, and the West Pakistan Board of Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1964, were promulgated in 1964.

4. The following draft legislations, on West Pakistan basis, have been finalised:—

(*i*) *The Court Fees* (*West Pakistan Amendment*) *Bill*, 1965.—This Bill is intended for rationalization of the rates of Court Fees. throughout the Province.

(*ii*) *The Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) (West Pakistan Amendment) Bill*, 1965.—It provides adoption of a uniform law for the grant and administration of Government lands, throughout the Province. As the uniform laws on Land Revenue, Tenancy and Colonization of Government Lands, are interdependent, these laws will be introduced together in the next session of the Provincial Assembly.

(*iii*) *The West Pakistan Alienation of Land and Rural Credit Bill*, 1965.—The Alienation of Land and Rural Credit Bill is intended to improve agricultural economy, by removing unnecessary curbs on the transfer of lands. Provisions on the above lines were earlier introduced in the former Sind, under the Sind Rural Credit and Land Transfer (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1963.

(*iv*) *The West Pakistan Land Revenue Bill*, 1965.—The Land Revenue Bill, not only aims at the unification of the Land Revenue Laws, in force in the different units but is also calculated to remove restrictive provisions in the Sind Land Revenue Code and provides for conferment of prorpietary rights on the Land-holders in the former Sind, whose limited rights approximate to the status of "grantees" of State lands in the former Punjab.

(*v*) *The West Pakistan Tenancy Bill*, 1965.—The Tenancy Bill is intended to amend and consolidate the Tenancy laws presently in force in the various Regions and would place the land tenure system on a firm basis throughout the Province, by removing lacunae and improving relation between landlord and tenants.

(*vi*) The West Pakistan Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill.

(*vi*) The West Pakistan Pre-emption Bill.

(*vii*) The West Pakistan, Court of Wards/Bill.

5. The Laws on Land Acquisition, Pre-emption and the Court of Wards, as in force in the different Regions, are also being amended or consolidated on West Pakistan basis.

**FLOOD AND RELIEF, 1964**

The Pakistan Meteorological Department issued a forecast that there was 4 to 1 chance that the rainfall over West Pakistan, during the Monsoon period, June to September, 1964, will be nearly normal. Actually the mainfall during this period was abnormally heavy. The Jhelum; the Chenab, the Ravi and the Indus attained high flood level, while the River Sutlej was in medium flood. The districts of Lahore, Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Jhang, Sialkot and Muzaffargarh were declared as calamity affected.

2. A brief description of the worst affected areas is given in the succeeding paragraph.

**Rain and Storm havoc, in the Hyderabad Division.**

3. On the night between the 12th and 13th June, 1964, cyclone and rain struck the Hyderabad Division. An

area, spread over 6,270 sq. miles, in the districts of Hyderabad Tharparkar, and Sanghar was involved. To give an idea of the devastation, 239 persons died and 1,98,000 heads of cattle perished. 46,562 houses were completely destroyed in addition to 11,195 which were damaged, Cotton and paddy crops were completely destroyed in 2,49,144 and 22,928 acres respectively, Wheat stocks, about 1,30,000 maunds were also destroyed.

4. In all 76 Relief Camps were opened, where about one lac persons were provided food and shelter. Adequate steps were taken to afford the necessary medical aid, through 5 Medical Teams, 7 Mobile Dispensaries and Peace corps Volunteers. Provision was also made for the much needed vaccines and anti-biotics. About one lac persons were inoculated against Cholera and T.A.B. Malaria eradication measures were undertaken on an extensive scale and 15 Mobile Dispensaries functioned in Tharparkar and Sanghar District, in addition to a separate team in the Hyderabad District. Arrangements were also made for the wholesale vaccination and drenching of cattle. For this purpose, 13 veterinary Assistant Surgeons and 96 stock Assistants were on the job. As a result there was no epidemic anywhere.

5. Where-ever possible, re-sowing was undertaken promptly. The local officers made satisfactory arrangements for the purchase and distribution of the required quantity of Jowar, gowar, Bajra and wheat seed. Taccavi was also given liberally for the purpose. The drainage of the lowlying areas was undertaken, with the help of de-watering sets lent by the Irrigation Workshops, Moghalpura and the M.P.O. WAPDA. A long term Drainage Scheme has also been drawn up and is under examination with the West Pakistan Flood Commission.

6. The principal amounts allocated for affording immediate relief to the victims, are given below:—

(*i*) Gratuitous relief under the head "54-Relief". .. 59 lace approx.

(*ii*) Governor's Relief Fund 71 acs.

(*iii*) Quaid-i-Azam's Relief Fund .. .. 21 acs.

(*iv*) Taccavi .. .. 1 Crore, 11 lacs.

**Flooding from the river Ghaggar (India)**

7. The waters from the river Ghaggar (India) never went too far and were generally lost in the sands of the Cholistan. In ancient times, the river flowed at the foot of Phulera (Fort Abbas). Abnormally heavy rains in the catchment areas caused the flood waters to rush in the old bed of the river, towards Anup Garh and on to Fort Abbas.

8. In disregard of International Commitments, timely and accurate information was not given about the volume and intensity of the anticipated flood. Reconnaissance flight by our officers was also not allowed. On the available information, it was decided that the Hakra left bank should be strengthened and the waters diverted to the Cholistan.

9. A fresh warning was received in the beginning of September, 1964, that the Bhodpat was over flowing. The Minister for Revenue and Rehabilitation and the Minister for Co-operation, Labour and Social Welfare, alongwith the Relief Commissioner, West Pakistan, visited the site. It was decided that the left bank of Hakra left canal should be strengthened and the flood water made to flow into a depression 10 x 2 miles. This was a massive operation and 10 lac cubic feet of earth had to be moved.

10. For implementating this decision, the necessary earth moving machinery was deployed, with the co-operation of the M.P.O. WAPDA. Prison Labour was arranged through the Jail Department. In a high level—meeting convened for the purpose, a Technical Committee, consisting of:—

(*i*) Mr. M.H. Khan, Secretary Flood Commission, Lahore,

(*ii*) Mr. S.K. Baloch, Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Bahawalpur,

(*iii*) Mian Alim-ud-Din, Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Sukkur,

was constituted, for preparing a phased plan out-lining the course, which the flood water from India should be made to follow.

11. The flood water finally receded in the first week of October, 1964, when it was decided that the areas in undated in the Cholistan should be used for productive purpose. A plan for the optimum utilization of this water was drawn up, with the co-operation of the Departments of Agriculture, Irrigation and the Forest, for immediate implementation.

12. In the field, the Commissioner personally supervised the operation which was shouldered by the departmental officers of the Revenue, I rigation, Police and the Desert Rangers. The co-ordination in the working of the various schemes by the Departments concerned resulted in minimum damage to the surrounding area, inspite of fact that thousands of Co., of flood water rushed from the Indian side. The total damage to the cultivated area was restricted to 6,249 acres. There was no damage to human or cattle life. Evacuation in the entire areas was according to plan and the displaced population was provided with the necessary facilities and proper medical care.

13. To meet any emergency in the future, the Chief Engineer, Bahawalpur has prepared a scheme, which is under consideration of the West Pakistan Flood Commission.

**Drainage of the storm water in the city of Lahore and its suburbs**

14. As a result of the heavy downpour in and around Lahore (8″ rainfall was recorded at Lahore, on the 17/18th August, 1964), extensive areas of Krishan Nagar, Rajgarh, Nawankot, Badami Bagh and Model Town were inundated.

15. The Pandoke and Premnagar areas, in the Kasur Sub-Divisinon were badly affected and the flood waters flowed over the railway line. The right bank of the BRB link was breached, which afforded the necessary relief.

16. The villages Korian, Burki, Karbath, Hair in Sub-Sector Burki

were sub-merged on account of breaches in the Hudiara Nullah.

17. Dewatering operations were undertaken in the low-lying areas of Krishan Nagar, Badami Bagh, Raj Garh. Nawankot and Model Town. A water course was dug up to divert the flood water from the Model Town into the Distributory and a Relief camp was started at Rossa.

18. The available means of drainage and the storm water channel were already silted up and surcharged and the natural drainage was blocked, with the construction of buildings in the flood plain. The Governor expressed concern with this state of affairs. In order to examine the matter in all its aspects, a high level meeting was convened by the MBR (R) and Relief Commissioner, West Pakistan.

19. In regard to the improvement of the Drainage of the City of Lahore and the desilting of the Mianmir Storm Water Channel, a Feasibility Report and Master-plan for "the Greater Lahore Water supply, Sewerage, Storm drainage, Garbage collection and Waste disposal", was under preparation with Messrs Hydrotechnic of New York and S.I. Mahbub of Lahore. Finally, it would come up for consi derationbefore the West Pakistan, Flood Commission.

20. The bridge on the Hudiara Nullah was also washed away during the heavy rains and the C & W Department set up a Bailey bridge, as a temporary measure. It was decided that the arrangements for the construction of a permanent bridge over the Hudiara drain, should be taken in hand, immediately, by the Communications and Works Department and that the capacity of the Hudiara drain should be revised by a technical Committee, appointed by the West Pakistan Flood Commissions. The Irrigation and Power Department was requested to prepare a phased scheme for the remodelling of the Hudiara drain and the diversion of the additional waters into the Hudiara Nullah.

## SETTLEMENTS

Settlement operations are undertaken by the Revenue Department with a view to revising records of right and re-assessment of land revenue. During the year under report, settlement operations continued in a number of districts of the Province.

2. The Baluchistan Region had for long remained unsettled and unsurveyed. Settlement operations in Quetta Division were taken up in the year, 1955. Settlement operations are now in progress in the following tehsils of Quetta Division:—

(*i*) Panjpai tehsil of Quetta district;

(*ii*) Bori tehsil of Loralai district;

(*iii*) Musakhel tehsil of Loralai district.

The entire Kalat Division is still unsettled and unsurveyed. The land revenue system is very intricate and is different in each district, sub-division, tehsil and even revenue circles. In order to bring this division at par with other settled parts of the province, settlement operations were first of all started in Kalat district in the year, 1961. They are still in progress. The conditions in this division being difficult

it is not possible to carry out the field work in any area throughout the year. However, Dhadar Tehsil of Kachhi district and Jhal Magsi area of Bhag sub-division of Kalat district have been settled during the year 1964-65.

3. Lasbella district previously formed part of Kalat Division. The conditions in this district are exactly the same as prevailing in Kalat Division. The necessary staff was recruited and revenue training imparted. It is hoped that within the next two years, Government will be able to complete the work in this district.

4. Settlement operations also remained in progress in Multan and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Multan is a very heavy district comprising seven tehsils. In order to expedite work, all the tehsils were taken up simultaneously. The operations will be concluded in Multan district during the year 1965-66. Work is going on in all the three tehsils of Dera Ismail Khan district. Measurement work was completed in 223 villages. Settlement operations have also been started in the De-Excluded Area of Dera Ghazi Khan district and Merged Areas of Hazara district. These areas are being settled for the first time.




# *Planning And Development Department*

The Planning and Development Department is deeply involved in the preparation of Provincial Development Plans; their economic appraisal; their processings; their integration and their implementation. In collaboration with the Finance Department, it draws up the Provincial Annual Development Programme.

On the basis of financial resources made available by the Central Government, the Department examines the development schemes submitted to it by the various Nation Building Departments for inclusion in the Annual Development Programme. The Department also engages in economic research and reports progress in executing the Provincial projects and programmes. It acts as an agency for liaison between the Provincial Departments and Central Ministries/Agencies on development matters. The Department also provides economic statistics to the Provincial Nation Building Departments for the guidance of economic policy and progress.

The above mentioned activities of the Planning and Development Department are undertaken by the following:—

1. Economic Wing.
2. Progress Wing.
3. Bureau of Statistics.

## ECONOMIC WING

Economic planning is under taken by the Economic Wing in collaboration with the Finance Department. It helps

the Nation Building Departments in preparing and drawing up their annual development programmes and prepares the provincial A.D.P. The total size of the development budget for the financial year 1965-66 is Rs. 21,855.37 lakhs net. This is distributed amongst the various sectors as below:—

| *Sector* | *Gross Programme* (In lacs of rupees) | N*et programme* |
|---|---|---|
| Agriculture .. .. .. .. | 5159.36* | 4606.16* |
| Water and Power .. .. .. .. | 7164.19 | 6296.19 |
| Industries, Fuel and Minerals .. .. | 1151.70 | 1026.50 |
| Transport and Communications .. .. | 3939.41 | 3545.70 |
| Physical Planning and Housing ... .. | 1624.45 | 1275.91 |
| Education and Trainings .. .. .. | 1690.53 | 1359.03 |
| Social Welfare .. .. .. .. | 29.70 | 27.10 |
| Manpower and Employment .. .. .. | 35.35 | 24.35 |
| Lumpsum provision for schemes of Bahawalpur .. | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| Total .. | 21855.37 | 19555.37 |

*This includes Rural Works Programme worth Rs. 1500.00/-.

One of the important duties of the Economic Wing of the Planning and Development Department in connection with the A.D.P. is to process the development schemes, which are prepared by the Nation Building Departments and Agencies. The schemes forwarded by the sponsoring agencies to the Planning and Development Department are subjected to a careful examination in the Economic Wing. The proposed schemes are required to be in conformity with the requirements of the Five Year Plan and to be in line with the Plan objectives. After careful and detailed examination the schemes are placed before the P.D.W.P. for clearance. ACS(D) and F.S. are the permanent members of the Party and the former presides over its meetings. The Secretary to the Department sponsoring the scheme, is co-opted as the third Member of the Party. Schemes costing less than Rs. 50 lacs non-recurring and Rs. 20 lacs recurring are finally cleared by the P.D.W.P.

The Economic Wing also undertakes the breakdown of the Annual Development Programmes into regions, divisions and districts. This provides a regional analysis of the Development Budgets. This exercise is carried out every year.

In order to conduct economic research, a research Section was opened within the Economic Wing in October, 1963 which under- took studies necessary for formulating the Third Plan.

During the year under report, the following major publications were brought out by the Economic Wing of this Department:—

1. Broad Outline of the Tentative Sectorial/Sub-Sectorial Programmes of the West Pakistan Public Sector under the Third Five Year Plans (1965-1970).
2. The West Pakistan Proposed Public Sector Programme for the Third Five Year Plan (1965-70).
3. Regional, Divisional and District-wise breakdown of Annual Development Programme 1964-65

Every effort is made to enlist the help of people in the formulation and implementation of schemes and projects through their representatives in the various tiers of Basic Democracies. For example, in the preparation of the Third Plan, suggestions and comments were invited from Divisional and District Councils. Quarterly meetings of the Divisional Councils are also held by the Commissioners of Divisions to review the pace of implementation of development projects. This enables the Departments to focus attention on various bottlenecks that might hamper the execution of any particular scheme.

## 2. PROGRESS WING

The main functions of the Progress Wing are to keep a watchful eye on the pace of progress, to measure the performance against promise, to evaluate on-going schemes, to keep an eye on the discipline of the implementation of the plan, to see that the public money is properly utilized, to identify the causes of delay and the difficulties in the implementation of projects, to advise the Economic Wing about the revision of schemes and to assist in removing bottlenecks that are likely to retard the pace of implementation of a project.

2. In order to perform the aforesaid functions, entrusted to this Wing, the Officers of this Wing conduct on-the-spot inspections of the on-going schemes, critically scrutinise and tabulate the progress reports, bring about coordination meetings between the Progress Watching Committee the other Administrative Departments and discuss with them their difficulties, shortcomings and obstacles in the implementation of development projects.

3. During the year under report, as many as 22 projects were inspected on the spot. Out of these projects, 4 were of the Transport and Communications and Housing Sector, 5 of the Education Sector, 4 each of the Industry and Water supply Sub-Sectors, 1 of the Health and 5 of Agriculture Sector. During the year attention was mostly focused on the appraised and evaluation of the performance during the first four years and the Second five-year Plan.

4. Another task assigned to this Wing is the preparation of standard building plans of Government Offices and residences. These standardized plans will not only quicken the pace of implementation of the building programmes but would also bring about economy in Government expenditure.

5. One of the important jobs assigned to this Wing is to collect data about the machinery lying unused for want of repairs, to sort such machinery out of it as can be economically repaired and to list unserviceable machinery which is not repairable and to suggest its mode of disposal. This task is performed by a standing Committee headed by the Additional Secretary Planning and Development Department.

6. The Progress Wing holds Regional Seminars on Planning and Development order to bring about a clear understanding of the problems of a particular Region and to awaken the people to the potentialities of economic development. Such Seminars were held at Bahawalpur, Hyderabad and Peshawar. The Progress Wing has also taken in hand the publication of an Annual Digest, a Six Monthly Review, Annual Financial Review, Development Atlas, Vital Data and papers read at the Regional Seminars on Planning and Development.

7. During the year under review, the following publications were brought out by the Progress Wing of the Planning and Development Department:—

(1) Standard Plans of residential buildings.

(2) Standard Plans for school buildings.

(3) Review of Development Projects for consortium meeting.

The following documents are under preparation and will be released during the course of this year:—

1. A study of the factors which create obstacles in the implementation of development plans and suggestions for overcoming them;
2. Critical study of the impact of foreign training of the officers who are sent abroad;
3. Re-appraisal of the Second Five Year Plan.
4. Annual Digest.
5. Regional Seminars on Planning and Development;
6. Standardized plans for college buildings.

### 3. BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The Bureau of Statistics attached to the Planning and Development Department is entrusted with the functions of (1) Co-ordination of Provincial Statistics (2) Technical Guidance and Assistance to the Statistical Cells of Provincial Departments (3) To provide service to the Provincial Government Departments for mechanically tabulating the data collected by them through Censuses and Surveys (4) Advising the Government on formulation of Provincial Statistical Policies and to act as a liaison between the Provincial and Central Governments on statistical matters.

I. During the year 1964-65 the Bureau issued the following publications:—

1. Statistics of West Pakistan—Agricultural Data: 1947-48 to 1962-63.

2. Village Statistics of West Pakistan—Sialkot District.

3. Agricultural Statistics of West Pakistan—Crop Acreage Provincial Volume Report and District volume Reports for 35 Districts of West Pakistan for Kharif, 1963, and Rabi 1963-64

II. The following publications are under print and will be issued very shortly:—

1. Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan, 1964.
2. Some Economic and Social Indicators of West Pakistan 1965.

III. The following Projects have been undertaken by the Bureau:—

1. A survey of Price Collection and their Utilization has been conducted to evaluate current activities of various Government and Semi-Government Departments on collection of prices and their uses. The results are still to be consolidated. The object of the survey is to develop a programme on Price Collection in West Pakistan to meet future requirements for the evaluation of Economic Development activities during 3rd Five Year Plan.

2. *Mona Project:* A study has been undertaken by the Bureau on the request of WAPDA to estimate Rabi 1964—65 'Wheat yield—rate' in the Mona Project Area.

3. *District Gazetteers:* A set of over 50 Statistical tables has been designed for the District Gazetteers. This has been done for West Pakistan Board of Revenue.

IV. *Data Processing Developments.*

The Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the Bureau has done the following tabulations:—

1. Census of Manufacturing Industries, 1962-63.
2. Trachoma Survey of West Pakistan.
3. Crop Acreage Statistics, Kharif, 1964.
4. Data relating to age, literacy level, income and previous office held of Basic Democrats, 1964, for all the Districts of West Pakistan.
5. Lists of Registered Factories for 13 Districts of West Pakistan.
6. Second and Third Demographic Surveys of Lulliani.
7. Contraceptive Practices Survey.
8. Family Planning Questionnaire Projects for Lahore, Sargodha and Hyderabad Regions.

# *BASIC DEMOCRACIES*

The Basic Democracies system completed its first term of five years during the year under report. The Province witnessed unprecedented enthusiasm and activities of election of M.E.C's, Provincial, National Assemblies and the President. The development activities during the year also geared up to the maximum with the full swing of Rural Works Programme. The President in a personal letter addressed to the Governor emphasised the need for strengthening the Basic Democracies system and enhancing their powers in the field of administration and development. In short, the system has entered an era where the objectives seem to be quite insight.

## REVITALISATION OF BASIC DEMOCRACIES

The President in his note on revitalisation of Basic Democracies said that "My object in introducing this system in the country was to develop local Leadership, brigde the gap between the people and the officials, decontralise administration and above all inculcate the spirit of collective action and self-help so as to realise people's latent creative energies and direct vast unused labour power in the building of the country. The President in his note has given list of things which need to be done for revitalisation of the system. The President mainly touched the need for modernisation of improvement of agriculture methods, service co-operative credit co-operative, poultry cattle and sheep farming, land and soil conservation motheds. In the field of industries, the President emphasised the need for small scale handi-craft and better utilisation of local raw material which

will help to provide lot of employment to the needy un-employed people. In the field of social welfare and health, the President urged to start Bait-ul-Mall and teach people the virtue of putting all their charities, zakat and "Ushar" and other donations for the assistance of poor, needy widows and orphans. The President further emphasised the need for the cleanliness drives in the towns, reformation of extravagent social customes, arranging recreation for the people, starting mass scale education and other activities of this type which may help to raise the stanadard of living as well as social conditions of the people. The President desired that all such measures can be taken up during seminars, conventions of the Basic Democracies held from time to time where fresh and original ideas can be collected. The President's note was discussed at the Provincial level in the Secretaries meeting and a number of recommondations and decisions were taken for the implementation of the President's Directive. The President's note provided an incentive to the Local Councils to attend to their functions and duties more intensively. It was felt that the Local Councils should take up their optional functions like social reforms, collection of charities and setting up of Bait-ul-Mall and a number of other such functions. These functions have gradually been extended according to the growing capacity of resources.

## RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME

Rural Works Programme was launched in West Pakistan in the fall of 1963 with the objectives of narrowing the economic gap between the urban and rual areas of the country, providing more job opportunities to the surplus agricultural labour, increasing the labour productivity in the rural economy, creating rural economic infra-structure, fusing planning at the local level with planning at the nationsal and provincial level, and putting life into the system of local self-government introduced through the Basic Democracies.

With the help of the Rural Works programme ,it is also hoped that the labour productivity in the Agriculture sector would tremendously increase. Marginal labour productivity in the Agriculture sector in most of the over-populated under-developed countries is very nearly zero. The Agriculture sector in West Pakistan is no exception to this general rule. The reason for this is that the employment of extra labour in this sector usually leads to no increase in the total output. By removing this surplus labour from the farms and employing it in rural constuction works, marginal productivity can be considerably raised. The Works Programme, by mobilising man-power, has been able to raise the marginal productivity is a considerable extent.

Another major aim of the Rural Works Programme is the creation of rural economic infra-structure. It is essentail for the economic uplift of the rural areas that social capital like schools, dispensaries, marketing centres, community houses, roads, water supply schemes be created. The evaluation of tne Rural Works Programme could only be carried out for the year 1963-64 and that of 1964-65 is in hand. Highlights of the

programme for the year 1963-64 are as under:—

1. Total allocation Rs. 10.00 crore.
2. Total expenditure including local contribution Rs. 10.09 crore.
3. Total contribution (land labour and money) Rs. 1.92 crore.
4. Total amount spent on labour wages Rs. 2.34 crore.
5. Total amount spent on skilled labour Rs. 95 lakh.
6. Total amount spent on unskilled labour Rs. 139 lakh.
7. Number of projects executed 13,313.
8. Project Committees formed to manage the projects 71795.
9. Number of people involved in programme through the Project Committees 45,000.
10. Total length of metalled roads 112.8 miles.
11. Total length of katcha roads 2,810.8 miles.
12. Number of schools built 3,174.
13. Amount spent in Education Sector Rs. 208 lakh.
14. Amount spent in Health Sector Rs. 151 lakh.
15. Amount spent in the Community Sector Rs. 159 lakh.
16. Amount spent in Social Welfare and Housing Sector Rs. 94 lakh.
17. Amount spent in Agriculture Sector Rs. 26 lakh.
18. Amount spent in Irrigation Sector Rs. 60 lakh.

The year under report is second year of the Rural Works Programme and an amount of Rs. 9.96 was allocated to the districts on the previous years formula *i.e.* 50 per cent on population basis and the remaining on equal allocation between districts. In this way, weightage was given to the comperatively less developed and sparesely populated areas of the Province.

With the introduction of Rural Works Programme, the financial position of the Local Councils/Local Bodies has strengthened and the Provincial Government decided that 50 per cent of this grant will be spent on construction of link roads and other communications. 25 per cent on drinking water facilities for tthe villagers and the remaining 25 per cent on other schemes relating to Agriculture extension work, public health, adult literacy and social reforms. With the enhancement of financial provisions, the Basic Democracies Institutions have been able to undertake some of the optional functions referred in the President's note.

## TRAINING

During the year under report six in-service training courses were arranged for Secretaries of Union Councils at the two Basic Democracies Training Institute at Lalamusa and Tando Jam. In all 542 Secretaries were imparted training in the subjects related for their day to day work. The duration of each course was four weeks.

Pre-service training courses for candidate Secretaries of Union Councils were introduced during the current year. The object was to create a reserve of trained candidates in each and every district for appointment as Secretaries

of Union Councils. The candidates were selected by the Deputy Commissioners. In all 115 persons successfully completed their training in two courses held at both the Institutes. The duration of the training course was six months and each candidate was provided a stipend of Rs. 30.00 per mensem by the Government. The major emphasis was laid on the field visits and practical aspects of the working of Union Councils.

The Development Officers and Supervisors of Basic Democracies were trained at the Institutes as Master Trainers for the training of 40,000 newly elected Basic Democrats. Their total number was 167. The 51 Assistant Directors of Basic Democracies received similar training at the Academy for Rural Development, Peshawar. The curricula specially devised by the Basis Democracies, Social Welfare and Local Government Department for the master trainers included below noted subjects. Training kit on this syllabus was prepared at the Basic Democracies Training Institute Lalamusa and copies of the same were provided to all the master trainers.

1. A general idea of the Constitution of Pakistan and understanding of the structure and functions of the Government in Pakistan.
2. System of Basic Democracies, salient features of the Basic Democracies Order and Municipal Administration Ordinance.
3. How does a Union Council/ Committee run:
   - A. functions, duties and responsibilities of Chariman, Secretary and members of Union Council/ Committee.
   - B. judicial functions.
   - C. social functions.
   - D. local government functions.
   - E. economic development functions with particular reference to Rural Works Programme.
   - F. finances of Union Councils/ Committees.
4. Administrative control over local councils.
5. Functions of various Government Deapartments in relation to B.D/ functions of various Municipal Departments.

Field training courses were also arranged through out the Province by various Deputy Commissioners. The participants included Chairmen, Secretaries and members of Union Councils and Town Committees.

**Elections.**

By August, 1964, lists of delimitation units for elections to the Electoral College were completed. Preliminary voters' lists were displayed in local Councils offices and other important public places. Objections to electroal rolls were received by Registration Officers.

Elections to the Electoral College came to an end formally in the 2nd week of November, 1964. There was unprecedented enthusiasm amongst the Electorate and most of the seats were keenly contested. Even women came out in large numbers to cast votes and thus

election activities to use President's words provided "much needed political education to the people."

The newly elected members were administered oath in their respective areas and were issued identity cards bearing their photographs. They were addressed at various places by the President, Miss Fatima Jinnah and other political leaders.

Arrangements for holding election to the office of the President were completed during December, 1964. The Election Commission issued final instruction in this regard and completed arrangments regarding polling, ballot papers and ballot boxes. The campaign for the Presidential Election reached its climax.

The re-election of Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan as the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan by a clear majority was hailed by the people. The President's broadcast after re-election, characterised as it was by modesty and liberal appreciation of the opposition's role in a democratic country was generally very much liked.

**Seminars and Conventions.**

A seminar on the Future Role of Basic Democracies was held in Rawalpindi in the third week of April, 1965. Some of the major points discussed were:

(*a*) Greater involvement of ward representatives in economic development and social welfare of the community.

(*b*) Common facilities like tractors, bulldozers at the Tehsil level.

(*c*) Clear demarcation of functions of Union Committees and provision for a satisfactory delegation of power by the Municipal Committees.

(*d*) Need for establishing training and development centres at Tehsil level.

(*e*) Involvement of Imams and Khatibs in social work.

Basic Democracies conventions were held at Quetta and Kalat in September, 1964, which were inaugurated by the President. The President in his address reiterated the importance of the system introduced by him and suggested that greater responsibility in the fields of administration should be shouldered by the Basic Democracies.

A two day divisional convention of Basic Democracies of Khairpur Division was inaugurated by the Minister for Basic Democracies and Local Government in September, 1964. The Minster asked the audience to compare the Basic Democracies system with the parliamentary system and judge for themselves as to which system had delivered better goods to the nation.

A three day Basic Democracies Seminar was organised by the Pakistan Council for National integration with the Governments of East and West Pakistan as well as from Azad Kashmir participated in the discussions.

The main subjects discussed in the various sessions were:—

1. Basic Democracies as a new frame work for the emergence of local leadership in village and urban administration.
2. Basic Democracies and the implementation of the Rural Works

Programme and uraban development programme.

3. Further development of Basic Democracies with special reference to their roles in the Third Five Years Plan period.

A two day seminar was held at Lahore by the Lahore Divisional Council regarding Basic Democracies, Social Welfare and village women. The seminar was held with a view to deliberate and decide ways and means for the uplift of village women. At the conclusion of the seminar, a number of recommendations were made for starting social centres for women at various union council headquarters, closer cc-operation among social centres and the urban welfare organisations for women, introduction of co-education in rural primary schools introduction of health education to village women, training in partime vocation for women.

The World Bank Economic Mission headed by Mr. Orwille J. McDirmaid held discussion on Rural Works with the Provincial Government in the Basic Democracies and Local Government Department. The Mission was apprised of the purpose, processes involved in the programme. The Mission very much appreciated the fact that little foreign exchange was involved in the implementation of rural projects.

Dr. Serif Tuten, the Governor of Mughla (Turkey) and Dr. Mohamed Vaziri, a member of Iranian Parliament studied the Basic Democracies system in Pakistan. Both of them were impressed by the new system of Local Administration.

**Muslim Family Laws Ordinance.**

The Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology has suggested to the President that a Religious Affairs Authority be established to ensure of Islamic values. The Council also recommended the review of Family Laws by the Central Legislature in the light of Quran and Sunnah.

The arbiteration councils and conciliation courts setup under the Muslim Family Law and Conciliation Courts Ordinances continued working satisfactorily. The number of cases decided during the year under these ordinances are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Number of cases decided under Muslim Family Law. | 68,587 |
| 2. Number of cases decided under C.C.O. | 13,347 |

Registration of Birth and Deaths in Rural Areas.

It was observed that the registration of births and deaths was not actually taken over by all the Union Councils and even now some records were maintained by the Police Stations. It was decided that from 1st January, 1965,all the records be transferred to Union Councils and in future the Union Councils would maintain these records.

# IRRIGATION

In the fast developing economy of West Pakistan, Irrigation Department has to play a major part, as on irrigation depends the agricultural output which directly and indirectly affects all the phases of our economy. During the year under review, the Irrigation Department has played its part with full enthusiasm and confidence inspite of handicaps. The major handicap being the fact that the system is getting old and requires extra attention and better up-keep efforts for maintaining the barrages and the canals. With the construction of the barrages, river regime has gradually changed and so training and protection works are needed on a larger scale with the passage of time. The canal sections too under go wear and tear and have also silted badly, while some have gone out of regime because of running additional supplies for reclamation and grow more food.

Various functions of the Irrigation Department consist of maintaining and operating the vast system of irrigation, execution of new development projects in the field of irrigation, drainage, flood control, reclamation, remodelling of link canals, Indus Basin Replacement Plan and development in less developed areas like Quetta and the Frontier Regions. Total length of canals, big and small under its jurisdiction, comes to 33,500 miles, while the total mileage of drains is 4,100. It has also to look after and operate 16 headworks and barrages. With the completion of Indus Basin Replacement Work many more links will also be transferred to the Department.

Though the maintenance problems of

the canals, drains and the barrages are varied, yet essentially it all depends on funds, which in the past have been available with limitations. This actually is a very big handicap and it is really creditable that inspite of all the bottle-necks irrigation has been improving all along during the past years. Revenue receipts which amounted to Rs. 14 crores in 1947-48 have increased to Rs. 26.27 crores during 1964-65. The total cost of maintenance and repairs of head-works, canals, drains and flood works during the year under review was Rs. 727 lacs as against Rs. 622 lacs during the year 1963-64. The area irrigated in West Pakistan during the year 1963-64 is 26,529,558.

## II—MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

*(a) Taunsa Barrage Project.*

This project is almost completed and provides facilities of Kharif irrigation to 14,14,000 acres of land, which was formerly dependent on inundation canals in D.G. Khan ad Muzaffargarh districts. It also provides Rabi irrigation by introduction of a rotational programme. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 24.51 crores.

An extension scheme from the tail of D.G. Khan Canal known as Dajal Branch is also nearing completion and will provide for an additional area of 1,80,000 acres in D.G.Khan district. The project with the exception of the barrage has been transferred to A.D.C. during January 1965. The area irrigated in D.G.Khan and Muzaffargarh districts in the year 1964-65 is 9,16,928 acres.

*(b) Warsak High Level Canals.*

This is a part of Warsak Hydro-Electric Multipurpose Project and provides irrigation for 1,15,714 acres of land, both in tribal territory as well as Peshawar District, by means of above named canals offtaking from right and left bank of the reservoir upstream of the Warsak Dam. Out of these three canals gravity flow canal on the right bank of the Kabul river has been completed. Work on Lift Canal on the Right Bank Canal and the Left Bank Canal is also nearing completion.

Irrigation attained on Gravity Flow Canal by now is about 30,000 acres. The uptodate expenditure on the scheme is Rs. 215.82 lacs. Expenditure during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 47.42 lacs.

*(c) Kurram Garhi Multipurpose Scheme.*

This is a multipurpose scheme intended mainly for irrigation of a new area of 1,50,000 acres Marwat area in Bannu district and improving supplies to the existing system for 1,33,000 acres. Baran Dam which is an important part of the scheme for storage of waters of Baran Nallah, to feed right bank canal in critical periods, was completed and opened by the President of Pakistan during April, 1962. Some work on construction of new channels and remodelling of existing channels remains and the rest has been completed. Work on the new pressure release wells downstream of the dam outfall channel were also completed.

The estimated cost of the scheme is 9.64 crores, out of which Rs. 8.13 crores have already been spent. Expenditure

during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 26.93 lacs.

Sufficient progress was achieved on the construction of Marwat Canal on Right Bank during the last year. All the machinery and other equipment has been obtained and actual work on site has progressed by 80 per cent.

Proposals were also framed to enforce proper distribution of the available water to maximise the benefits through well-designed remodelling of the old canals and channels of the Bannu District.

(*d*) *Ghulam Muhammad Barrage Project.*

G.M. Barrage commands 25,07,000 acres of land out of which 16,32,000 acres will be entirely new. The remaining area was previously irrigated by inundation canals. The barrage was completed in 1954 and most of the work on the channels has also been completed. This project with the exception of the barrage and river training works has been transferred to A.D.C The budget provision for this during 1964-65 was Rs. 265 Lacs.

(*e*) *Mianwali Lift Irrigation Scheme.*

(1st and 2nd Stage)

The scheme provides for lifting water from Main Line Upper (Thal Canal) at R.D. 92,000 to irrigate some very fertile area in Mianwali District. The scheme has been completed and handed over to A.D.C. in the year. Salient features of the scheme are given below:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated cost of | | Rs. |
| Project | .. | 56.50 lacs. |
| G.C.A. | .. | 52,145 acres. |
| C.C.A. | .. | 40,000 acres, |
| Kharif Cultivation | .. | 13,000 ,, |
| Rabi Cultivation | .. | 27,000 ,, |
| Supply Lifted | .. | 1st Stage 200 cs. by 35 ft.<br>2nd Stage100 cs. by 25 ft. |

Total expenditure till completion was Rs. ,which gives a saving over estimated cost of Rs.

(*g*) *Construction of Thatta-Sujawal Road Bridge over River Indus.*

Construction of the bridge would open up the area irrigated by G.M. Barrage Project specially on the left bank Pinyari and Gunni Systems and will provide the shortest link with the main market of Karachi, for transport of produce of this area. This in view of great public utility will play an important role in the social and economic life of the people. Preliminary work on this project has been completed by the Department and arrangements for work on the main bridge structure has been started by the Contractors M/s. Gammons Pakistan Limited, M/s Harza Engineering Company have been appointed as consultants. Approved cost of the project is Rs. 372 lacs.

Expenditure on the work during 1964-65 was Rs. 52.38 lacs and up to date expenditure Rs. 75.54 lacs. Design of the main structure submitted by Gammon Pakistan Limited has been approved after some charges. Earth work on the Right Approach Road has been completed while on the Left Approach Road three-fourth of the work has been completed.

*(h) Construction of 7 Prestressed Concrete Bridge over Rohri Canal.*

Since its construction in 1932, Rohri Canal has not acheived permanent regime and progressive retrogression has been taking place all along these years. This has endangered the safety of the bridges and as a result two of the bridges, at R.D. 12,000 and 32,000, completely collapsed in 1945, even before the collapse of Tando Masti Khan Fall. Another bridge at R.D. 93 was also sinking. Consequently it was decided to reconstruct seven bridges at a cost of Rs. 45.1 lacs,. Prestressed decking of the bridges has been provided resting on piles to facilitate execution of work in running water. This is the first time that bridges were built in the Department with the Canals in operation. Six out of seven bridges have already been completed upto June 1965 except bridge at R.D. 189. Expenditure during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 25.47 lacs and uptodate expenditure Rs. 37.40 lacs. The work was undertaken by Hydri Construction Limited which is a Pakistan Firm.

## III—DRAINAGE.

In order to maintain high level of agricultural productivity, it is not only necessary to provide adequate irrigation facilities, but also essential to remove surplus water from the surface as well as from the root zone of the crop. Better drainage and salinity control operations have, therefore, assumed a paramount importance to save the existing areas and new areas from going out of cultivation. Irrigation Department has taken up some very important drainage schemes in the past. Some of the important schemes which remained in progress during 1964-65 are given as below with their budget allotments noted against each:—

| | (Lacs Rs.) |
|---|---|
| 1. Remodelling Hudiara Drain. | 25 |
| 2. Remodelling Branch Drain in Rechna Outfall Drainage System. | 20 |
| 3. Remodelling Jaranwala Main Drain. | 20 |
| 4. Pandoki Drainage System. | 15 |
| 5. Constn: of Makhi Dhand Drainage Scheme. | 5 |
| 6. Constn: of Manawala and its Jatri Branch Drain. | 10 |
| 7. Remodelling and Extending Sukhrawa Drainage System with its Tributaries. | 5 |
| 8. Constn: of Mitranwali Drainage System | 4 |
| 9. Remodelling of Bhaya Drain | 3 |
| 10. Constn: of Kali Budhi Drainage System. | 10 |
| 11. Constn: of Mcleod Ganj Drainage System. | 6 |
| 12. Constn: of Raiwind Drainage System. | 10 |

Quite a good portion of the work on most of the above schemes was done during the last year and would be continued in the following years for final completion. Apart from above, numerous other small drainage schemes have been

executed during the year in various other parts of the Province, while there are still many more feasibility of which is being examined after carrying out the detailed surveys.

## IV—FLOOD CONTROL.

*Flood Damages.*

There was a severe cyclonic storm in Hyderabad Division followed by heavy rainfall on the night between 12 and 13th June, 1964. The speed of the cyclone was between 100 to 110 miles per hour and covered a belt of about 40 miles width, enveloping vast area of Sanghar, Tharparker and Hyderabad districts. It invaded 6,270 sq. miles , which included 5,40,745 acres of cotton area. A flood drainage project for this area was prepared by the Irrigation Department. The estimated cost of the project comes to Rs. 12.95 lacs. To complete repairs to drawls and restore supplies in canals considerable efforts were put in by the Irrigation Department which have also been appreciated by the Governor's Inspection Team. The flood drainage scheme has been approved by the Flood Commission in a meeting held on 3-8-65, with the provision that it will be phased and financial forecast will be worked out for the two phases for the consideration of Development Working Party. Further action is being taken.

An unprecedented and unexpected flooding from Ghaghar river in India also occured which had never happened during the last couple of centuries. Due to torrential rains a Dam in India on the river was damaged and water had to be released abruptly. This water entered Pakistan territory on 15-8-64, creating a big problem in Cholistan areas of Bahawalnagar District, as nobody had ever thought of flood in that area. Consequently a lot of damage was done. For protection of the area a scheme amounting to Rs. 8.95 lacs has been sanctioned and the work executed during the last year. It provides a number of bunds to divert water into Cholistan wastes.

As the overall flood situation during the year was normal, the damage due to spill from the rivers was moderate. However, heavy damage in Hyderabad, Tharparkar and Sanghar and Lahore districts was done by flooding by rains. The total number of villages inundated by floods and rains during the year was 3,382. The cropped area destroyed was 6,17,544 acres belonging to the private persons and 1,61,445 acres belonging to the Government. The quantity of foodgrains and fodder destroyed by floods was 7,27,385 and 56,38,836 maunds respectively. The total estimated losses come to 1,386.53 lacs of rupees.

Secretary, Irrigation and Power is the Vice-Chairman and Techanical Member of the Flood Commission and Chief Engineer Floods its Secretary.

During the year under report, meetings of the Flood Commission were held on 17-6-64, 7-10-64 and 6-4-65 to consider and dispose of the flood protection schemes. A draft was also prepared for Flood Control Plan. 13 schemes were approved by the Flood Commission during the year. The other important schemes in the Annual Development

Plan 1964-65 and with budget provision are as below:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Disposal of flood waters at Ravi Syphon and Shahdara Railway Bridges. | Rs. 7.5 crores |
| 2. | Construction of Laskani Retired Defence bund on right bank of river Indus in D.G. Khan District. | Rs. 3.82 lacs. |
| 3. | Checking erosion along the right bank os river Indus Upstream of Kalabagh (1st phase). | Rs. 26,000.00 |
| 4. | Checking erosion along the right bank of the river Indus upstream of Kalabagh (2nd phase). | Rs. 1.43 lacs. |
| 5. | Checking erosion along the right bank of river Ravi near Kamran Baradari. | Rs. 5.86 lacs. |
| 6. | Remodelling Hudiara Drainage Scheme. | Rs. 2.43 crores. |
| 7. | Disposal of extra flood water from Ghagra river into Cholistan. | Rs. 3.87 lacs (being revised). |
| 8. | Immediate partial relief measures for flood protected areas of Sanghar, Tharparkar and Hyderabad districts. | Rs. Over 4.00 lacs. |
| 9. | Closing Bhooki creek of river Indus. | Rs. 20,000.00 |
| 10. | Drainage Scheme for Model Town. | Rs. 70,000.00 |
| 11. | Constructing the Raiwind Drainage System revised after the flood of 1964. | Rs. 1.44 crores. |
| 12. | Checking erosion on right bank of the river Indus downstream of Kalabagh town. | Rs. 24,400.00 |

## V—RECLAMATION

The twin menace of water logging and salinity of agricultural lands is the most serious problems now being faced by West Pakistan. The phenominal rise in the irrigated area is completely upset on account of greater acreage of land going out of cultivation due to water-logging and salinity. In general, the effects of salintity and waterlogging are similar. This results in decrease of physiological availability of water to the plants by way of either high esmotic pressure or rendering the roots inactive on account of non-availability of oxygen or air.

Reclamation process consists of leaching down salts by growing high delta crops like rice in summer followed by a leguminous crop like gram or barseem. For this purpose additional water-supply as much as six times to normal requirement is given. Since 1942 about 3,000 to 4,000 cs. are being used for reclamation of saline and alkali lands in areas where water-table is below 10

ft. from the ground surface. Reclamation supplies in zone with water-table within 5 ft. are given only under the specific conditions of open field drainage system. Restricted water supplies are allowed in the Zone with water-table 5 to 10 ft. from land surface. By the use of additional Kharif supplies, the Directorate of Land Reclamation has reclaimed about 5.84 lacs acres of saline land in proprietory areas about 40,000 acres of Government owned alkali soils in the Ex-Punjab area have also been rendered fit. Figures of the following 4 years afford a relative comparison of the progress attained during the year under report:—

| Year | Reclamation supply utilized. | Area Operated. | Area reclaimed during the year. | Area reclaimed up to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1961-62 | 2,407·84 | 99,872 | 23,769 | 5,03,390 |
| 1962-63 | 2,019.39 | 96,788 | 21,791 | 5,25,181 |
| 1963-64 | 2,239.84 | 1,10,496 | 31,468 | 5,56,649 |
| 1964-65 | 2,350.05 | 1,13,018 | 27,621 | 5,84,270 |

Efforts of the Department have already shown encouraging results and have brought about 20 per cent increase in the cultivation figures. It is expected that in addition to reclamation of the land, existing yield per acre would also be increased tremendously by scientifically tackling the problem of high water-table giving the consideration to consumptive use of water and by enforcing proper crop pattern.

The construction of Indus Basin Replacement Works also entails remodelling of certain existing irrigation works with a view to adjusting their position in the net work and enlarging their capacity for greater flow of water that is likely to pass through them on the commissioning of the Indus Basin Projects.

A separate organization named Remodelling Organization was set up for this purpose in the Irrigation Department during October 1960. This Organization drew its finances from and rendered its accounts to the West Pakistan, WAPDA upto 30-6-65.

The financial control of the Organization was transferred to Central Government from 1-7-196. The administrative control, however, remains with the Secretary, Irrigation and Power Department as heretofore.

The major items of Remodelling Works are listed below, followed by a brief description:—

1. Remodelling Marala Headworks.
2. Remodelling Balloki Headworks.
3. Remodelling Marala-Ravi Link.
4. Remodelling B.R.B.D. Link.
5. Remodelling B.S. Link.
6. Remodelling Dipalpur Canal System.
7. Recodelling High Level Channels at Siddhnai.
8. Remodelling Pakpattan Canal System, Mailsi Canal System and Constructing Pakpattan Islam Link to Feed Qaim and Bahawal Canals.

*Remodelling Marala Headworks.*

Marala Headworks was initially constructed to feed Upper Chenab Canal. With the construction of Marala Ravi Link, the Headworks required remodelling.

After detailed examination for remodelling the existing weir, Remodelling Organization prepared a project for construction of a new barrage. The design of this barrage was done by a special Directorate under Remodelling Organization. The preliminary works required in connection of main barrage were also executed by this Organization. The expenditure on these works during 1964-65 was Rs 40 lacs. The work on main barrage is now being done by WAPDA on the lines of other new barrages being constructed by them.

*Balloki Hendworks.*

Balloki Headwarks was designed and constructed in 1914 to divert 6,900 cs. to the Lower Bari Doab Canal from river Ravi. In 1954 the Balloki-Suleimanki Link—I was constructed with a designed capacity of 15,182 cs. The withdrawals from Balloki are required to be further increased to feed B.S. Link—II being constructed under the Replacement Plan to meet these requirements, the Headworks was remodelled.

All preliminary works were executed by the Remodelling Organization.

All construction drawings for preliminary and main works were prepared by the Remodelling Organization. Tenders for the main work were called by this Organization and the work at site was executed by WAPDA through its Machinery Pool Organization and a Pakistan Contractor.

*Remodelling Dipalpur Canal System.*

After the implementation of Indus Waters Treaty, Dipalpur Canal presently being fed from Ferozepur Headworks on Sutlej will be deprived of its present source of supply.

The present dischage of the canal at head is 6,950 cs. It is intercepted by B.S. Link I, on its way. The area and the parts of the channel lying on the left of B.S. Link I will be fed from the river Chenab through tail B.R.B.D. Link via M.R. Sub Link. Area on the right *i.e.* western side of B.S. Link will be irrigated from B.S. Link. This will reduce the discharge of Dipalpur Canal from 6.950 to 2.383 cs. and will need extensive remodelling. The work of remodelling of distributaries has already been completed during 1964-65 and that on the Main Canal has been taken up for completion during 1965-66 by the Cheif Engineer, Lahore from funds to be provided by the Central Government. The design and drawings were drawn out by the Remodelling Organization.

*Feeding High Level Channels at Sidhnai.*

The new Sidhnai Barrage on Ravi has been located about six miles upstream of existing weir. In view of the above decision, the source of supply of the channels off-taking from the existing Sidhnai weir and outlets, taking off from pond created by existing weir on the river Ravi on both sides will be cut off as the river downstream of new barrage will remain practically dry during

a major part of the year except during floods. Hence alternative arrangements for feeding these channels and outlets were required.

The proposal finally adopted was to feed both the right and the left bank channels by constructing a new high level channel, called Koranga Fazilshah Feeder, taking off from L.B.D.C. and crossing over to the right bank through a steel over the new Abdul Hakim barrage.

This involved extensive remodelling of Lower Bari Doab Canal including huge alterations to all the masonary works of main canals raising both banks of the main canal, and wholesale remodelling of 8 R system ete., which was completed. Expenditure on this work during 1964-65 was Rs. 29.73 lacs.

*Remodelling Pakpattan Canal System, Mailsi Canal System and Constructing P-I Link for feeding Qaim and Bahawal Canals,.*

A combined project for execution of the above 3 works has been prepared.

These works are to be executed from funds from the Central Government. The works have been reviewed by the Review Committee appointed by the Central Government. P.C.I Proforma in view of the recommendations of the Review Committee has been submitted to Indus Basin Development Board for administrative approval of the scheme. The works will be started this Winter. Designs of works and preparation of Contract Documents have been finalised.

## VII—REVIEW CELL

To complete the replacement works in limited time of 10 years WAPDA embarked upon a large scale import of human material with knowledge and experience from outside in the form of designing and reviewing Consultants.

The Irrigation Department set up a small Cell headed by a Director with two Assistant Directors was established initially in the fall of 1963. This was directly under the Secretary who is a member of the Indus Basin Development Board. It immediately took up the task of reviews of the Indus Basin Projects prepared by foreign Consultant. The Cell was further deputed to see that the replacement works fitted properly in the overall irrigation system of the country and were executed in a manner that these interfered the least with the existing irrigation net work of the country.

During the review of Indus Basin Projects this Cell came across certain design deviations, commissions and omissions which could have cost large amount of money. Review Cell suggested improvements which resulted in a large measure of economy as well as technical soundness.

Apart from suggestions in minor details of projects, the following are the major contributions of Review Cell, under the guidance of Secretary Irrigation and Power and Deputy Secretary Development.

(*i*) Reducing thickness of Marala Barrage floor from over 15′ to about 10′ gave considerable saving.

(*ii*) The creation of storage at Chashma in conjunction with the construction of a barrage with pond level raised to R.L. 649 has been adopted as a result of the efforts of Review Cell. This storage has been found to be substantially cheaper than Tarbela.

(*iii*) Raising bed of C-J Link by 2′ as a consequence to raising the Chashma barrage has provided sizeable saving and an improvement in the Link design.

It has now been decided that the Remodelling Organization formerly working under WAPDA shall work independently under the Irrigation Department Government of West Pakistan and Review Cell has been given additional responsibility of reviewing the works of Remodelling Organization which was previously being done by the foreign consultants. That the foreign consultants have been Remodelling Works, is a reward to the Review Cell for the work done by it.

## VIII—DEVELOPMENT OF QUETTA REGION.

The former Baluchistan and Baluchistan State Union constitute the Quetta Region of the Irrigation Department and is covered by the Civil Divisions of Quetta and Kalat. Its area is 1,34,200 sq. miles which is little less than half of West Pakistan. The development of water resources of this area was entrusted to the Irrigation Department only after integration. The greatest handicap in the formulation of the irrigation schemes was lack of any hydrological data. Consequently the first thing done by the Irrigation Department about the development of the region was to set up hydrological stations and to assess the water potentiality. The data regarding quantity, quality, absorption and evaporation losses, are in the process of collection and compilation. The present main source of water are karezes, springs, artisan and semi-artisan wells, open surface wells and meagre perennial discharge of the stream. Therefore, to develope the water resources, attention is also being paid to construct storage reservoirs.

The nature of the soil is shingle fanes in high lands which are mostly unculturable and can be developed into pastures for livestock by the construction of numerous microbunds, while in the plains it is alluvial and good for raising orchards of apples, almonds, peaches, grapes and all sorts of goodgrains and cash crops. So far as water potential and rainfall is concerned eastern slopes receive the maximum precipitations.

Kachi Plain is the biggest area possessing potentical for development. The whole of this area is under survey and investigation both in regard to the water and soil resources.

The total expenditure during 1964-65 on development schemes in Quetta Region amounts to Rs. 71.93 lacs. Some of the important schemes which were completed in third Zone during 1964-65 are noted below:—

1. Surkhab Weir and Remodelling of Surkhab Channel.
2. Saraghurg Weir and Channel.

3. Protective Bunds of Kohi-Burdar.
4. Raising and Strengthening Marginal Bunds of Khushdil Khan Reservoir.
5. Zawarwah Bund.
6. Barozai Bund.
7. Acquaduct on Shebo Feeder at RD 4,000.00
8. Lining and Extension of Karezes in Quetta Distt.
9. Construction of Zidi Weir.
10. Sasol Sub-Surface Weir.
11. Development of Abi Nogi/Spring.
12. Infiltration Gallery on Robat Nullah.
13. Reconditioning of Sumbhan Spring.
14. Development of Ghausabad Karez.
15. Flood Diversion Weir on Iskalku River.
16. Flood Diversion Weir on Shirinab River.

Apart from this a number of small development schemes are under execution.

A Directorate of Planning and Investigation was also set up last year headed by a Superintending Engineer who carries out the following duties:—

1. Collection and analysis of hydrometeorological data for the entire zone.
2. Systematic basin-wise studies for the unified and coordinated development of the availabel water resources.
3. Selection of promising schemes taking up their detailed investigations and planning.
4. Preparation of a Master Plan for the integrated development of water potential of this Zone.

Messrs Enerjoproject have been appointed consultants for the job.

A publication of Quetta Irrigation Zone titled "Irrigation Development of Quetta Zone 1965-66" giving a comprehensive picture of the activities of Irrigation Department can be referred for detailed study.

## IX—MECHANICAL CIRCLE

Mechanical Circle, Moghalpura, is entrusted with all types of new and repair works from all zones of West Pakistan Irrigation Department. It has got two workshops, one at Moghalpura and other at Bhalwal, for carrying out fabrication of regulation gates and gearings. In addition to its own work, this Department has also fabricated gates and gearings for the Link Canals of Indus Basin works on contract basis in competition with the world market.

There are two field Divisions of the Circle which carry out original excavation of canals and drains and also work of raising and strengthening banks of canals by means of dragline machines and tractors. During the year 1964-65 this Circle has carried out earthwork of the order of 11.27 crores cft. In addition, it has done some valuable work on many small drains in water logged area of Lahore and Sargodha Irrigation Zones. The above progress was

achieved with only 30 dragline machines, 10 tractor-scraper units and 4 bull-dozers.

It may be mentioned that workshops of Irrigation Deprtament are being brought on commercial lines so as to acquire work on centract basis in competition with the international market.

A Design Office has also been developed on modern lines to cope with the increasing load of work. By successfully completing the design and fabrication of fixed-wheel gates and gearings for Sidhnai-mailsi and Mailsi-Bahawal Link Circle of Indus Basin Project, this Department has earned foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 7 lacs.

### X—TUBEWELL CIRCLE

Sinking and installing of tubewells for irrigation purposes in West Pakistan, Irrigation Department is being carried out through the Tubewell Circle. This Circle came into existance in the year 1945, and to start with it was entrusted with the execution of Rasul Tubewell Project, which was taken in hand for the purposes of reclaiming water-logged areas of the Punjab. Under the Project, 1,351 tubewells were sunk and have been operating since 1954. The results obtained from this project were encouraging and another similar project *viz.* Central Tubewell Project was prepared for the areas in Rechna Doab. 379 Tubewells were sunk under this project but subsequently the work was entrusted to WAPDA.

Besides the above two major schemes, a number of serveral smaller ones were also undertaken by the Tubewell Circle. Amongest them, 87 tubewells have been installed in various rakhs and cantonments for increasing the food production of the Country.

In the year 1964, another major project of installing 150 tubewells in riverain area on the left bank of River Indus has been approved and is under execution. This project has been prepared to provide irrigation facilities to the flood plains of Indus Valley from Kalabagh down stream.

The cost of this scheme has been estimated to Rs. 48.44 lacs. It is proposed to install Tubewells of 3 cs. capacity each, which is expected to provide perennial supply to an area of 90,000 acres. The total outturn from the crops raised is expected to be 3.7 times of that present after the project is completed. The areas are extremely fertile and after the cropping pattern is carefully organized, the yield would be even much more. The scheme will be executed by our own Engineers with a samll fraction of foreign exchange expediture. This scheme was proposed as a pilot scheme for similar major schemes for all the rivers in areas of West Pakistan as it is anticipated that most of rivers flow shall be effected by the construction of various dams and reservoirs under Indus Basin Treaty. During 1964-65, 56 tubewells were installed and Rs. 15 lacs spent on this work.

Side by side with the above activities, the Tubewell Circle has also installed a number of tubewells in Haripur tehsil of Hazara district and D.I.Khan district. The results achieved in Haripur tehsil have been quite encouraging. The land is extremely fertile and the ground water resources are very good.

With the commissioning of these tube wells the prosperity of this backward area will increase tenfold. During 1964-65, 12 tubewells were installed and Rs. 3.08 lacs spent.

In the same way, Campbellpur district suffers from lack of irrigation supplies and as there is very little scope of flow irrigation, the Tubewell Circle projected a scheme for installing 40 tubewells in Attock tehsil and sinking 60 trial bores in other three tehsils of Campbellpur district. This scheme has also received the approval of the Provincial Government and the work has been taken in hand during this current financial year.

## XI—IRRIGATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Irrigation Research Institute has been passing through a phase of Reorganisation in this year, under the development project sanctioned in the second 5 year plan. It was planned to increase the laboratory facilities for Hydraulic Research, Irrigation and Drainage, Soil Mechanics and Materials. The existing facilities could not cope with the increased work load coming from all over West Pakistan. During the year an all round improvement in the facilities for research work have been made at Lahore, Mandipur, Niazbeg, Karachi and Hyderabad Laboratories. A new Hydraulic Research Laboratory is being added to the two cramped up Hydraulic Laboratories in existence at the present at Lahore. The building of the new laboratory is under construction. Pump house of about 30 cusecs capacity has been installed to work the circulation system and as soon as the building is completed the improved facilities can be utilized. Similarly the laboratory space of Research Divisions of Physics, Groundwater Hydrology, Soil Mechanics and Materials was also very inadequate and the experiments were spreading all over in the courtyard and open space. Mere laboratory space is being provided for these studies.

Another laboratory has been constructed at Niazbeg Research Station for carrying out experiments on Irrigation and Drainage; because these problems need testing on large scale under semi field conditions before the results can he applied in the field. A number of new problems are now being taken up at this Station.

At the Soil Mechanics and Hydraulics Laboratory, Karachi, two new glass flumes, one for studying action of waves on embankments and other for experiments in Hydraulic structures has been constructed. The Hydraulic Research Station at Hydrabad has also been improved by creating facilities of a controlled water circulation system for experimental work, and more facilities have been added to carry out the work throught the season at the Station.

A new flume for high head work on models of high hydraulic structures has heen completed at Hydraulic Research Sation, Nandipur to take up work on Tarbela and Mangla Dam studies. Another flume for studying sediment transport had already been completed at the Station. Further facilities of the pumping station to carry on work at the Research Station during canal closures have been designed and executed.

During the year under reorganisation scheme a post of Principal Research Officer for Physics and Soil Mechanics was created and filled. A new division of Irrigation and Drainage, Soil Mechanics and Materials, Groundwater, Hydrology and Soil Physics was thus created under one Principal Research Officer. The post of Principal Research Officer (Hydraulics and Hydrology) was sanctioned in 1965 and is proposed to be filled up early, so that the research division of Hydraulics and Hydrology may be organised on better footing to turn out high class work under high level control and guidance.

*Important investigations and studies carried out.*

Important studies carried out during the year under review pertaining to Mangla Dam where the design of emergency spillway was finalised as a result of model studies to the staisfaction of Binnie and Partners, Consultants on Mangla. Another important study carried out during the year was in connection with the Fabri Dam a rubber inflated dam to raise water level at the exit of the diversion tunnels to avoid hydraulic jump formation and negative pressures in the tunnels.

A large numher of studies on Tarbela Dam, Spillways flow at the outlet of the diversion tunnels, action on the Coffer Dams etc. were carried out. From these studies, advice was given to the Consultants on Tarbela Dam to help them in finalising the contract documents.

A large number of studies on Chashma Barrage, Qadirabad Barrage and Rasul Barrage to determine the most suitable position of the barrage, the lengths of the guide banks, the training works on the upstream side and diversion studies were made. From these studies also, the Consultant on barrages have been advised in their design work.

Apart from this, the studies were carried out for Irrigation Department on various problems of river training above Gudu, Trimmu and Kotri Barrages. Some problems for the location of new bridges at Jhelum, Ravi at Lahore and Chichawatni proposed to be constructed by the Bridges Directorate were studied and advice given. Some training works for Railway bridges at Adamwan for Pakistan Western Railway were also designed as a result of model studies.

In addition to the above specific problems, basic studies on regime of channels and on sediment exclusion, devices and methods and other problems were carried out during the year. The studies on regime of channels have yielded more new relationships for use in design of channels.

In the Research Division of Physics Soil Mechanics and Materials and Groundwater Hydrology Division, routine as well as basic studies on tubewells such as cathodic to protect against incrustation and erosion were made.

In Soil Mechanics and Builiding Material Section, basic studies on the variation of hardness of earth with density and moisture contents were made. Another study on quick-estimation of lime with $KMNO_4$ Capsule and thus a new method has been devised for this work. Studies on replacement

of cement by burnt clay have shown that this replacement to the extent of 30 per cent can be made without harm to the quality strength. Another very important investigation carried out in this research division pertained to the determination of soil temperatures for bare and cropped soil and variation of moisture contents with water table. The basic study on the consumptive use of water for different crops with water table maintained at different levels. Studies on evaporation and methods of minimizing the evaporation losses were started during the year.

*New programme.*

In the year under review proposals were made and submitted for instituting two new research programmes for regular intensive studies. These are:—

1. Channel and river regime observation programme.
2. Radio Isotope research centre for studying sediment transport and sub-soil flow.

The two research programmes deal with important problem of studying the effect of I.B.P. works such as Mangla Dam on the behaviour of Jhelum river and changes in its bed due to entraping of silt in the reservoir.

The total research budget of the Irrigation Research Institute from the Provincial funds is Rs. 33,83,000.00 and I.B.P. is placing at the disposal of the Director, Irrigation Research Rs. 17,28,000 annually on a contract to carry out all hydraulic model studies connected with their projects. The Institute has worked successfully saving huge amount of foreign exchange and carried out the work at almost 1/5th the cost if done outside these laboratories.

## XII—FRONTIER REGION IRRIGATION SCHEMES (TRIBAL AREAS AND OTHER BACKWARD AREAS LIKE THARPARKER AND NAGARPARKER).

The Second Plan laid great emphasis on the development of tribal areas and a provision of Rs. 10 million was made available for irrigation schemes. On account of backwardness of the people of the area and other social and political factors, development schemes have to be handled with great care. Due to special nature of their problems the area is administratively under the Home Department though irrigation schemes are prepared by the Department of Irrigation and Power. Considerable development in the field of irrigation has been achieved in recent years. The schemes generally consist of flood diversion weirs on nullahs and streams and water is usefully utilised for irrigation. Quite a number of schemes were investigated and approved by the Provincial Development Working Party for the region.

The work carried out during the year for this region will be available in a separate chapter under Frontier Region Schemes given under Home Department.

## POWER WING

The Department of Electric Inspectorates is responsible for the administration of the Electricity Act and the Rules made thereunder. The main duties and functions of the Electric

Inspectors are as under:—

1. Administration of the Electricity Act, 1910 Eelectricity Rules, 1937.
2. Inspection of extra high light and medium pressure electric installations.
3. Electric installations in factories and power Houses.
4. Inspections of electric installations in Mines and Oil Fields.
5. Advising consumers with regard to defects observed in their installations and subsequently their re-inspections.
6. To conduct inquiries into the causes of accidents due to electric shock and to make enquiry into them.
7. To decide disputes between the supplier and the consumers.
8. To grant licences to the Electrical Contractors through the Licensing Boards set up by Government for the purpose..
9. To grant Electrical Supervisor's Certificates and to hold examinations for the purpose.
10. To inspect cinemas and other places of entertainment under the Cinematograph Act, Electricity Act and the Rules made thereunder.

The Province of West Pakistan had been divided into five Regions namely Lahore, Multan, Peshawar, Hyderabad and Karachi for the puprpose of inspections as indicated above. The activities undertaken in each Region during the year 1964-65 and those proposed to be carried out during the year 1965-66 are indicated below:—

## LAHORE REGION

The jurisdiction of the Electric Inspector, Lahore Region, extends over two divisions *i.e.* Lahore and Rawalpindi and the districts of Lyallpur and Sargodha. Extensive developments are taking place in the field of electricfiation in this area both through the agency of private undertaking and WAPDA.

The number of inspections carried out in this Region during the year 1964-65 (upto Marach 1965) was as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Licensees works and WAPDA. | 772 |
| 2. Factories .. | 250 |
| 3. Medium pressure installations. | 511 |
| 4. Low pressure installations | 202 |
| 5. Under Cinematograph Rules. | 193 |
| 6. Oil fields | 1 |
| 7. Other Inspections .. | 103 |

The amount of revenue collected upto February 1965 of inspection fees was Rs. 46,230.00. The enticipated receipts upto the end of the financial year 1964-65 would be Rs. 64,000.00.

The Electric Inspector also serves as Secretary of the Regional Licensing Boards constituted by the West Pakistan Government for the grant of certificates of competency to supervisors and licences to electrical contractors. The total number

of licences and certificates issued during the year were as under:—

**Upto March 1965**

| | |
|---|---|
| Electrical contractors' licences. | 83 |
| Certificates of Competency to Sup. | 500 |

The total amount of fees received for the grant of certificates and licences (upto Feburary, 1965) was Rs. 39,440.00. The anticipated revenue upto the end of the finacial year would be about Rs. 43,400.00.

The West Pakistan Finance Act 1964 under which Electricity Duty is levied in toe Province would yield a revenue of about 18 lacs during the 1964-65 in this Region. Additional staff required to supervise the collection of duty under said Act and the Rules made there under has not so far been sanctioned by the Government and the proposal is still under their consideration.

The Electric Inspector is the authority to whom every electrical accident is reported under the Electricity Act, 1910. He carries out investigations to find out the cause of such accidents and also to fix responsibility for the same. The number of accidents reported to and investigated by this Regional Inspectorate upto to March 1965 was 145 and 77 respectively.

**Multan Region**

The Multan Region Electric Inspectorate has been set up w.e.f. 30-4-62 as a result of the recommendations of the Reorganization Committee. Owing to paucity of qualified hands the post of Electric Inspector has been lying vacant as the West Pakistan Pnblic Service Commission could not recommend any suitable candidate. The post of Electric Inspector was held by Mr. I.U. Beg, who was trasferred on 17-11-64 when Ch. Abdul Aziz took over the charge and the same Officer is still continuing.

West Pakistan WAPDA is the main Agency for generating and supplying energy to the towns and villages in this Region. The Private Licensees in this Region have also augmented their supply for taking bulk supply from WAPDA. The Natural Gas Power Station, Multan, is the largest generating Station of WAPDA in this Region, and it has a generating capacity of 2,65,000.00 K.W., Grid Feeders amanate from this Power Station to important load centres at Multan and Bahawalpur etc. from where net work of transmission and distribution system is spread over the farthest corner of the region. The number of electrified town in this region is 55, and number of industrial and genreal consumers is 1,00,000. In addition to the inspection of the WAPDA works, there are about 700 large and small factories to be inspected annually about 7,000 Medium Pressure consumers consisting of Tubewells, Floor Mills, Mechanical Workshops, and Sundary electrical connections which have to be inspected annually and then periodically. The total number of inspection of factories, tubewells M.P.I., including WAPDA works such as Grid Stations, transformers, H.T. Lines etc., during the year 1964-65 will aggregate to 3,000 which would yield inspection fees amounting to Rs. 25,000.00. The increase in the

Inspection fees over the Budget figures for 1964-65 possible in view of the decision of Government to levy inspection fees on the inspections carried out of WAPDA works for the last years. Demand Notices are being issued to WAPDA for payment of inspection fees but no payment on this account has so far been received from them, and the WAPDA start to pay the Inspection fees of their Inspections, the revenue will increase considerably.

About 54 Permanent Cinemas and 49 Touring Cinemas are operating in this Region. The Inspection fees from inspections of the cinemas will aggregate to Rs. 10,000.00 in the year 1964-65, but due to the liberal policy of Government new and modern cinemas are being contructed in the main towns of the region and with their addition the receipts from fees will increase to Rs. 15,000.00 in 1965-66.

The main source of revenue in the Licencing Board has been the new Electrical Contractor Licences, renewal of old licences and the admission fees received from the candidates for the electrical supervisors' examination. The receipts from the licencing Board for the 1964-65, will amount to Rs. 14,000.00.

As a result of promulgation of West Pakistan Duty Rules, 1954, under section 13, of the Finance Act, 1965, published with Provincial Assembly of West Pakitan, Notification No. PAWP/Legs (85)/64/182, dated 11-6-64. electricity duty has been levied with effect from 1-7-64 on the units of energy consumed for the purposes specified in the 1st Column of the 5th Schedule, excluding losses of energy in transmission and transformation, at the rates specified in the 2nd Column of the Schedule. According to the average of the amount of Electricity Duty, for which the Treasury Receipts in limited number have been received from the Divisional Accounts, Office, WAPDA MeSCO, and Other Licencees, the revenue on account of electricity Duty of this region during the year 1964-65 would be Rs. 2,50,000.00 approximately, and after the staff for this additional work involved under the Electricity Duty Rules, 1964 is sanctioned by the Government and the inspection of the accounts and checking of the exemptions granted to the consumers by the Suppliers are systematically carried out, the revenue under this item would increase, to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs during the next financial year, which includes the recoveries relating to the current financial year, 1964-65, and the same can only be made after the adequate staff for the additional work of Electricity Duty is sanctioned by Government.

## PESHAWAR REGION

In this Region an experienced and qualified Electric Inspector has recently been posted. The following figures given the nature and volume of work done by this Inspectorate during the Ist nine months of the current financial year:—

| | 1964-65 (9 months) |
|---|---|
| 1. No. of High Tension Lines | 62 |
| 2. No. of Lt. Lines inspected. | 176 |
| 3. No. of Grid stations and Sub Stations inspected. | 196 |

4. No. of service connections inspected. 603
5. No. of investigations into fatal and nonfatal-accidents carried out. 10
6. No. of Medium Pressure Installations inspected. 402
7. No. of Resgitered Factories inspected. 60
8. No. of Tubewells inspected. 153
9. No. of Low pressure installations in commercial premises inspected. 25
10. No. of low pressure installations of Industrial consumers inspected. 517
11. No. of inspections carried out under Rule 70 of the Electricity Rules, 1937. 24
12. No. of inspections carried out of Cinemas and other places of entertainment. 44
13. Other miscellaneous inspections and tests carried out. 95
14. No. of investigations/ enquiries carried out into miscellaneous complaints. 4
15. No. of cases of prosecution under the Elecy. Act lodged in the Courts. —
16. No. of new Electrical Supervisors Certificates of Competency issued. 2
17. No. of new Electrical Contractors licences issued. 34
18. No. of certificate of competency of Electrical Supervisors renewed. 8
19. No. of Electrical Contractors Licences renewed. 53
20. No. of certificates of competency awarded Rule 100 (1) of the West Pakistan Cinematograph Rules.

## BOARD OF LICENCING AND EXAMINING ENGINEERS.

The following Board of Examiner was constituted for Peshawar Region:—

1. The Advisor Power and Joint Secretary Irrigation and Power Department. President.
2. The Electric Inspector to Govt., West Pakistan Peshawar Region. Vice-President and Secretary.
3. Syed Taj Mir Shah, Representative of Sarhad Chamber of Commerce, Peshawar. Member.
4. Mr. Sher Mohammad Khan, Executive Engineer Elecy. Peshawar City Division, Representative of WAPDA. Member.

The last Examination for the award of certificate of competency to Electrical Supervisors was held in May, 1964, in which 201 candidates appeared, out of which 175 were delared passed in various parts of the examination. The next examination is scheduled to be held with effect from the 26th April, 1965.

## BUDGETING.

(*a*) *Receipt.*

The revenue of this Department is mainly derived from inspection fees recoverable from the Consumers/Supplier of the Electricity as the case may be under the "West Pakistan Scale of fees for inspections etc. by Electric Inspectors' order, 1960". There are other sources as well which supplement the revenue as under:—

(*i*) Levy of fees prescribed under the West Pakistan Cinematograph Rules for the inspection of Cinematograph equipment etc., in the Cinema houses.

(*ii*) Levy of fees chargeable for the grant and renewal of Licences of Electrical Contractores and Certificate of competency to Electrical Supervisors under Rule 48 of the Electricity Rules 1937 and

(*iii*) Levy of fees chargeable for the grant of certificate of competency to the Cinema Operators under the Cinematograph Rules.

Rs. 63,475.00 is expected to be realized by the end of financial year as against Rs. 43,781.00

In addition to the above Rs. 11,00,000. as receipts from the Electricity Duty levied under the West Pakistan Finance Act, 1964, is expedied to be realized by the end of current financial year.

## HYDERABAD REGION

This Inspectorate comprises of 4 Divisions *viz.* Hyderabad, Khairpur Quetta and Kalat covering an area of staff 1,83,200 sq. miles. As no suitable candidate for appointment to the post of Electric Inspector could be recommended by the Public Service Commission, the post of Electric Inspector is held by the Assistant Electric Inspector in addition to his own duties. The following inspections have been held during 8 months of the current year:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | H.T.Idn (A) E. | 100 |
| 2. | Grid Station and Sub Station. | 123 |
| 3. | Industries Other than regl. Factories. | 627 |
| 4. | Registered Factory. | 222 |
| 5. | Commercial Establishment | 683 |
| 6. | Other Intimation 39-A. | 1,941 |
| 7. | Local Distribution system. | 1,290 |
| 8. | Inspection of Mines and Oil Fields. | 290 |
| 9. | Inspection under Cinematograph. | 286 |
| 10. | Enquiry into accident. | 23 |

The supply from Lower Thermal Grid Scheme has been extended to a number of towns *viz.* Nawabasha, Mirpurkhas, Tando Mohd. Matli, Natiari, Hala, Badin, Jhuddo, Sanghar, Tando Ghulam Ali, Tajpur, Nasarpur, Bholari, Jamshoro and Tando Jan Mohd etc. similarly supply by local and groups generation is being given by WAPDA to towns not coming under the Grid area. In addition there are 8 Electric Supply Undertakings run by municipal and private bodies *viz.* Sukkur, Rohri, Shikarpur, Quetta,

Thatta, Naushki, Kharan and Bhag. Revenue on account of inspection fee and duty for the current financial year is expected to be Rs. 3,50,000.00. This revenue would further increase when Government orders regarding payment of fee by Mines owners is issued which is under correspondence. The revenue may increase to a great extent if more field inspecting staff is employed.

Total number of new licences and renewal of Electric Contractors Licences during the year so far has been 88. New applications are coming forward for the Electric Contractor Liecnces with the expansion of the activities, of WAPDA in regard with electrification of new towns and villages.

## KARACHI REGION.

Karachi Electric Inspectorate has been transferred to the Provincial Government from May, 1962. The following inspection have been held so far during the year under report:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | H.T. Lines. | 67 |
| 2. | Grid Stations and Sub-Stations. | 114 |
| 3. | Industrial (other than regd. factories). | 1,221 |
| 4. | Regd. Factories | 206 |
| 5. | Commercial Establishment | 98 |
| 6. | Neon Sign. | 62 |
| 7. | Inspections under section 30 | 929 |
| 8. | Inspections under Cinematograph. | 152 |

The Licencing Board, Karachi Region, held Supervisors' Certificate Examination during 1964-65. The number of Licenses issued and the candidates who appeared during the year 1964-65 (upto 31-3-1965).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | New Electrical Contractors Licences. | 29 |
| 2. | Exemption/Exchange of Supervisors Certificates | 20 |
| 3. | Exemption/Exchange of Wiremen certificates. | 14 |
| 4. | Granting/Renewal of exemption Certificates, to Factories. | 15 |
| 5. | Supervisors appeared in Examination, | 181 |
| 6. | Wiremen appeared in Examination. | 848 |

Owing to limited power at Karachi by the KESCO, the Karachi Electricity Control Act is still in force and, therefore, the Electric Inspectorate has to devote some time and energy towards the administration of the above act. After the addition of the last 66,000 K.W. to the generating capacity of KESCO., the Priorities Allocation Committee approved about 10,000 applications. These sanctions are being regularly issued by this office in consultation with the KESCO and in keeping with the number of new connections provided by KESCO each month. The total number of permanent and temporary sanctions issued during the 9 months were 220 and 1238 respectively. As many as 450 visitors called in the Inspectorate. With the commissioning of the new power station of KESCO at Korangi in June, 1965, a meeting of the Priorities Allocation Committee will be arranged to consider the 10,000 applica-

tions which would have been registered in this office by then.

The Department of Electric Inspectorate is not only meant for the administration of Electricity Act to safeguard the interests of the consumers by carrying out inspections for supply of power by WAPDA and other Electric Supply Undertakings but also it is a source of huge income to Governmrnt by means of fees which are levied under the West Pakistan Scales of Fees for Inspections etc. by the Electric Inspector Order, 1960, Cinematograph Rules and the grant of Electrical Contractors' Licences and Certificates. With a view to bring about rigid control over the licencees there is an acute demand for sanctioning more staff for the Electric Inspectorates in West Pakistan. A detailed scheme for expansion of the staff has been prepared and sent to the Finance Department. It is expected that income to Government will be doubled if strength of the staff is augmented.

**Power Wing**

West Pakistan's continued economic growth is dependent in a large measure on the supply of dependable electric power, and the power system is fast expanding in view of the rapid development in the province. Power Wing deals with all the matters connected with supply and use of electric energy in the Province. All the schemes prepared by the Water and Power Development Authority relating to power are routed through/ examined by this Wing and the progress made on various projects is watched here. A number of such schemes have been processed through this Wing of which a few major schemes are given as under :—

(*a*) Distribution of Power in West Pakistan.

(*b*) Upper Sind Thermal Power Station Sukkur and its Extension.

(*c*) Lower Sind Thermal Power Station Hyderabad Extension.

(*d*) Natural Gas Power Station Lyallpur.

(*e*) Natural Gas Power Station Multan Extension.

(*f*) Mangla Dam 220 K.V. Transmission Lines, etc.

This Wing is also responsible for administration of Electricity Act, 1910 and Rules made thereunder and this is undertaken through its Electric Inspectors to Government of West Pakistan heading the five Regions at Lahore, Multan, Hyderabad, Karachi and Peshawar and has multifarious functions in this connection, a few of which are given as under:—

(*i*) to inspect all Power Stations, Grid Stations, Sub-Stations, Transmission and Distribution Lines erected by the WAPDA and other Licensees in the Province.

(*ii*) to decide disputes between the suppliers and the consumers in connection with inaccuracy of meters, demands for unreasonable service charges, security deposits etc.

(*iii*) to receive and investigate complaints about improper supply of

electricity such as break-down, voltage drop etc.

(*iv*) to grant licences to electrical contractors and certificates of competency to the supervisors. For this function Licencing Boards have been formed for all the five Regions which are headed as President by the Adviser Power and Joint Secretary.

(*v*) to accord approval and methods of construction.

(*vi*) to enforce all saftey devices.

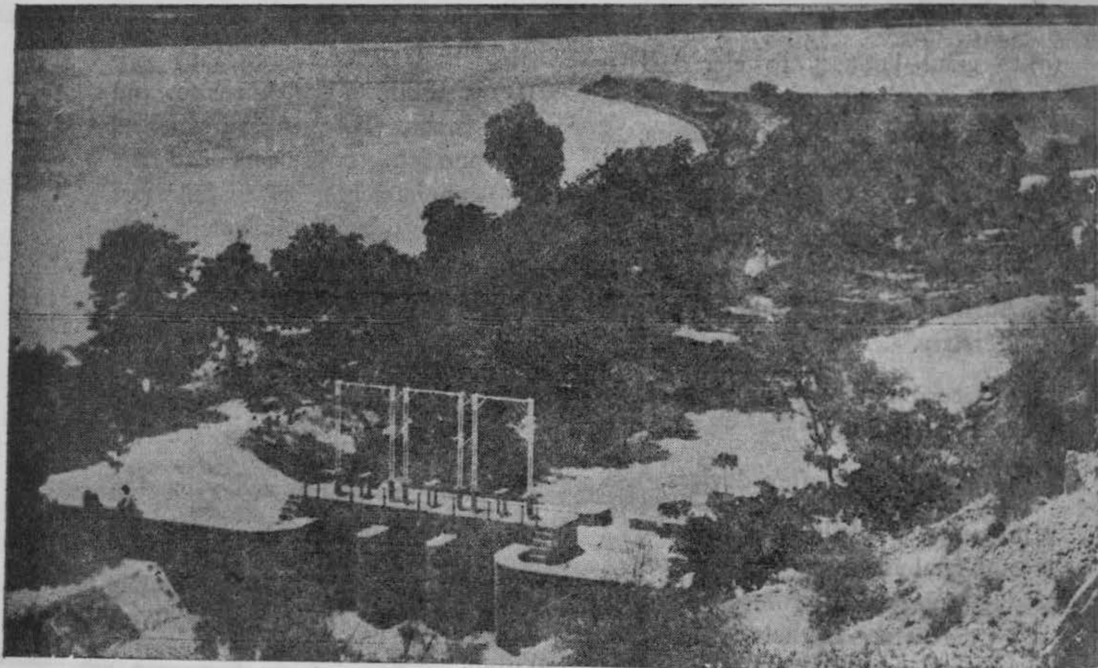
(*vii*) to examine all the cases of fatal/non-fatal accidents and to watch the payment of compensation, by the owners of the works concerned to the victim.

(*viii*) to relax certain rules by the Provincial Government under Rule No. 117.

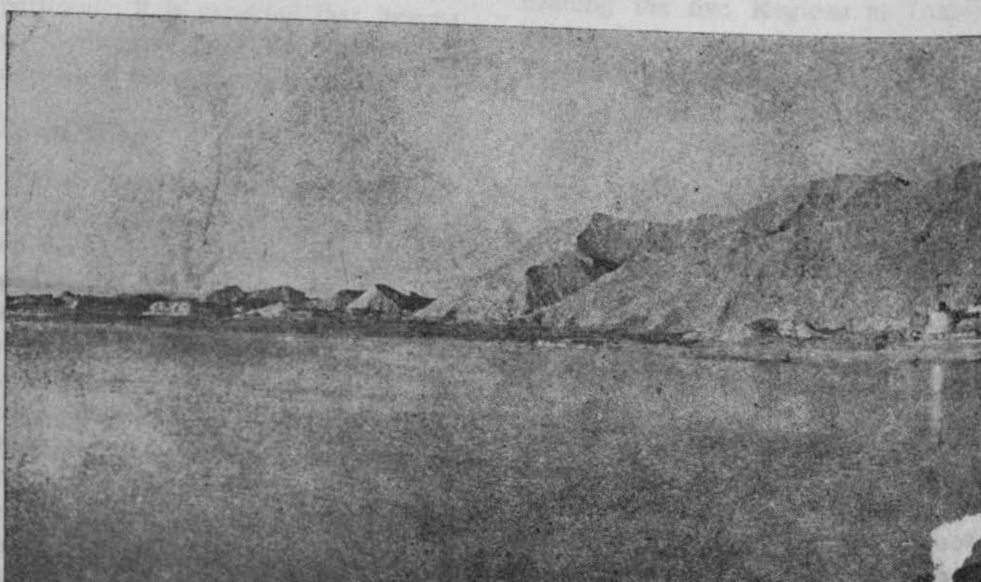
(*ix*) to arbitrate the differences and disputes between the suppliers and the consumers and the appointment of arbitrators whose decisions in certain cases are to be treated as final.

(*x*) to prosecute the licensees, non-licensees, and others for violation of provisions of their licences and provisions of Electricity Act, etc.

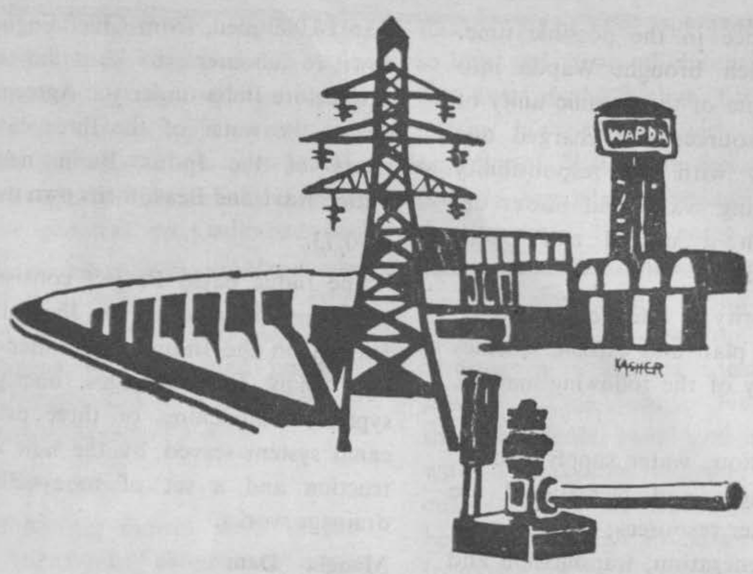
The most outstanding achievement of Power Wing is that it has finalized the consolidation of Electricity Act. Draft Act is under consideration for getting final approval of the Governor, West Pakistan.



Chashma Headworks, Paharpur, Dera I. Khan.



The Giant Allah Yar Shah Reservoir which can irrigate more than 20000 acres of baren land in Kacchi Plain, Kalat district.




# *Water And Power Development Authority*

The West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority was set up in February, 1958, by an act of legislature. Before its creation, the water and power development in West Pakistan was quite disintegrated. There were separate departments to deal with irrigation, groundwater, electricity etc: and prior to the creation of One Unit which now comprises West Pakistan, the regional boundaries interfered with a co-ordinated development of the Indus Basin as a whole. The combined spending capacities of the Government Departments of Irrigation and Electricity, which were primarily concerned with the development of this sector, were limited, even after the liberal delegation of financial and administrative powers in 1956 to less than Rs. 20 crore a year. This limitation of spending capacity was not only hindering the physical progress at a rate fast enough to fulfil the demands of the economy but was also obstructing the flow of foreign financial assistance, invariably linked up with the absorbing capacity of the country seeking such assistance. In setting up the Authority, the Government hoped to have a new institutional device which while remaining accountable to the Government for results, would have the initiative, vitality and flexibility to move with speed and effectiveness to develop water and power resources in the province, and at the same time utilize the resources in a manner which will provide maximum possible return in economic benefits to the people

of the province in the possible time. The Act which brought Wapda into being took note of the organic unity of the water resources and charged one single agency with the responsibility of co-ordinating water and power development on a unified and multi-purpose basis.

The Authority is intended to investigate, survey, plan and execute schemes for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*i*) Irrigation, water supply and drainage; and recreational use of water resources;

(*ii*) the generation, transmission and distribution of powers; and the construction, maintenance and operation of power houses and grids;

(*iii*) flood control;

(*iv*) the prevention of water-logging and reclamation of water-logged and salted lands;

(*v*) inland navigation; and

(*vi*) the prevention of any ill effects on public health resulting from the operations of the Authority.

In addition the Authority may act as an agency of the Government of West Pakistan or the Government of Pakistan to exercise technical supervision and administrative and financial control over any scheme or project entrusted to it in respect of the matters enumerated above.

## INDUS BASIN PROJECT

The project among projects of great national importance is the Rs. 10,000—million Indus Basin Project, on which are working, round the clock, more than 14,000 men, from Chief Engineers down to labourers, to keep the target date before India under the Agreement, diverts the water of the three eastern rivers of the Indus Basin namely Sutlej, Ravi and Beas, forits own use by 1970/73.

The Indus Basin Project consists of two dams—Mangla on the Jhelum and Tarbela on the Indus, eight inter-river link canals, four barrages, one gated syphon, remodelling of three existing canal system served by the new construction and a set of tube-wells and drainage works.

### Mangla Dam

Mangla is ahead of schedule and has been more than half completed, involving an expenditure of Rs. 1350 million so far. The diversion of the river Jhelum at Mangla through the recently completed five steel-reinforced tunnels will take place on September 8, 1965. It will mark the completion of an important phase and will undoubtedly be a land-mark in the history of construction of the main dam.

The Mangla storage will have an initial servoir capacity of 5.6 million acre feet under the Indus Basin Treaty. The dam is designed for future raising by another 50 feet increasing the height from 380 feet to 430 feet from our own resources. The Mangla is initially scheduled for completion in 1968, but it is expected that it will be ready by 1967.

### Link Canals

The first phase of link canals and barrages comprising the Trimmu Sidhnai-Mailsi-Bahawal link canal

system was substantially completed by the end of March, 1965 and has since been commissioned for use after initial testing and staunching. Among the barriages, Sidhnai-Barrage and Mailsi-Syphon have been substantially completed while progress on Qadirabad was achieved to the extent of about one third of total work. Work on other three barrages namely, Marala, Rasul and Chasma of the second phase is in initial stages and is scheduled to be completed by March, 1968.

**Physical Progress**

The following figures show in percentage, the extent of progress on various projects of the Indus Basin Settlement Plan as at the end of June, 1965.

| *Work* | | *Percentage completed.* |
|---|---|---|
| Mangla dam .. | .. | 56- |
| Trimmu-Sidhnai Link | .. | Sub stantially completed. |
| Sidhnai-Mailsi-Link | .. | do |
| Mailsi-Bahawal-Link | .. | do |
| Sidhnai Barrage | .. | do |
| Mailsi Syphon | .. | do |
| Qadirabad Barrage | .. | 32 |
| Qadirabad Balloki Link | .. | 27 |
| Rasul-Qadirabad Link | .. | 12 |

The latest revised estimates of the cost of the Indus Basin Project put it at Rs. 10210 million excluding custom duties and sales tax of the order of Rs.930 million.

## DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

**Tanda Dam Project**

The Tanda Dam Project envisages the construction of a rolled earthfill dam, 115 feet high and 2340 feet long to impound, in an off-channel reservoir, the flow of the Kohat Tai specially during high floods, with a storage capacity of 78,400 acre feet. This will provide regulated supplies of irrigation water to 32,000 acres of land in Kohat district. The waters of the Kohat Toi, flowing along the northern rim of this reservoir would be diverted by a barrage located downstream of the village Nusrat Khel through a feeder canal and inlet tunnel with a maximum capacity of 3,000 cusecs. From the reservoir, water will be drawn through an outlet tunnel for irrigation up to a maximum discharge of 500 cusecs. An open-cut spillway is also being provided with a capacity of 1900 cusecs to allow surplus water to flow from the reservoir.

Work on barrage tunnels is nearing completion and construction work on the main dam has entered its final phase. Diversion work on the Tanda dam has almost been completed. It is likely to be pressed into service by the end of September, 1965. The project is due for completion by the end of 1965. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 45 million.

**Khanpur Dam Project**

The Khanpur dam project is located near Khanpur village in Hazara district on Taxila-Haripur road. It envisages the construction of 1310 feet long and 137 feet high earthen dam across the Haro river with a view conserving 59,000 acre feet of water for regular supply to two canals on each side of the river with 250 cusecs and 175 cusecs discharge capacities. As it is a purely irrigation

project, its reservoir storage water will be used for the irrigation of about 113,000 crop acres of good fertile land in the districts of Hazara, Campbellpur and Rawalpindi. It is the biggest dam so far undertaken in this region and occupies an important place in the economic life of the area is so far it would help meet food, dairy and other domestic requirements of the new Federal Capital at Islamabad as well as Rawalpindi. The project is estimated to have a cost benefit ratio of 1:7.42.

The Pakistani consultants for the Khanpur dam are busy conducting survey and geological investigations in the project area. The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 62 million. The project is scheduled for completion by September, 1968.

**Gomal Zam Multi-purpose Project**

The scheme envisages the construction of 500 feet high dam at Khajuri Kach in South Waziristan Agency, which will create a storage of 2.5 million acre feet. A spillway to cater for a maximum probable flood of 2,71,000 cusecs flowing into a full reservoir has been provided in the centre of the dam. After flowing for a distance of 22 miles, the water will be diverted into the Mian Noor Reservoir through a diversion weir at Kot Azam, which will be created by the construction of a 67 feet high and 2,800 feet long earthen dam. It will supply water for irrigation of 1,00,000 acre of cropped area located in D.I. Khan.

Sanction for the execution of this project was received in August 1963 and necessary staff assembled by the end of October 1963. The construction of roads and buildings in D.I. Khan has been completed while that in South Waziristan Agency is in progress, where two-thirds of roads have been completed. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 200 million. The project is expected to be completed by 1970.

**Rawal Dam Project**

Located at about 8 miles from Rawalpindi in the heart of new Federal Capital, Islamabad, the Rawal dam is 700 feet long and 100 feet high from the river bed, and has a storage capacity of 47,500 acre feet. The project has been designed to supply 14 million gallons of drinking water daily to the Rawalpindi and Islamabad areas and to irrigate 8,000 acres of land around Rawalpindi.

The construction of the main dam and irrigation channel has already been completed.

The work on the filteration plant has been completed. A supply of 14.0 million gallons of filtered and chlorinated water is being made daily to the Rawalpindi city, Municipality Cantonment, M.E.S. etc. The revised cost of the project is Rs. 21.2 million.

**Karachi Irrigation Project**

The Karachi Irrigation Scheme envisages the construction of a dam—146 feet high and 22,900 feet long on Hub river about 40 miles north east of Karachi. It will create a reservoir of about 773,000 acre feet sumberging some 20,360 acre of barren land. The project will have a gross commanded area of 131,000 acres of which it is pro-

posed to irrigate, 59,000 acre annually. Taking double cropping into consideration, the total area irrigated annually would be 84,000 acres. The spillway is located on the right bank away from the main dam embankment and will have a maximum discharge capacity of 471,500 cusecs. This project is expected to transform the parched barren land into a green belt around Karachi. This will greatly help in meeting the growing demand for fresh drinking water, vegetables, fruits, and sugarcane for the expanding population of Karachi besides improving its climatic conditions.

The work on the colony buildings at the site of the dam is progressing well and is expected to be completed shortly. The approach road work has just been awarded to the contractor. The project is scheduled for completion by the middle of 1968.

**Machinery Pool Organization**

The basic function of the Machinery Pool Organization is to pool under one agency the entire construction equipment in West Pakistan and to make its deployment and utilization on civil engineering projects economical by improving the efficiency and output of individual pieces of equipment. The managing body of the Organization is Machinery Pool Board consisting of Chairman, Wapda, as its Chairman and one representative each from Irrigation Department and Wapda as its members.

The Machinery Pool Organization increased the operational efficiency of its major and minor plants during the second half of 1964-65 to 79 per cent. There were 97.05 pieces of equipment in the Pool on 15th March, 1965, of which 7610 were in operation and available for use.

**General Physical Progress**

*Dajal Canal Excavation:* Half of work on Dajal Canal excavation has been completed. The canal involves excavation of 55 million cubic feet.

*Lower Thal Drainage Project:* Of the 101 million cubic feet of excavation on Lower Thal Drainage Project, 10,5 million cubic feet were done.

*Larkana Shikarpur Drainage Project:* Progress made on Larkana-Shikarpur Drainage Project was 21.5 million cubic feet out of a total of 150 million cubic feet involved.

*Remodelling of B.S. Link No. 1:* Progress has been satisfactory on the project. More draglines are being assembled and it is hoped that these will commence work shortly. About 21.3 million cubic feet earthwork has so far been completed by this Organization.

*Tanda Dam:* The work on laying filter is progressing satisfactorily.

*Khairpur Drainage Project:* The contract agreement has been finalized.

*Ghaj Drainage Project:* Equipment has been shifted to the site of work and work is being started.

*Qadirabad Left Marginal Bund:* Work has been completed on this project.

*Plant Repaired by the Workshops:* The repair progress of the workshop has been satisfactory. The total number of plants repaired as at the end of March, 1965, was 1000.

## WAPDA HOUSE

The building on completion will consists of a two-story block spanning the whole site and a seven storey tower rising above this block in the middle. Another two storeys will be below the ground level. The height of the building will be 110 feet above the general ground level. It has been so designed as to integrate with the smaller PIA building on the Egerton Road, which is also proposed to be built in the near future and has been designed by the same architect. The Wapda Printing Press will be located in the sub-basement and basement. Parking space for 80 cars has been provided in the sub-basement.

Wapda House has been designed for year round airconditioning. It will be cooled during the summer and heated in winter. This provision is expected to increase the efficiency of the workers to an extent which can be converted into a cash equivalent of about 25 percent of their pay roll.

It is also proposed to incorporate a beautiful mosque as part of the building to provide accommodation for at least .300 persons. The work by the contractor M/s Gammon (Pak) Limited was commenced in September, 1963, and is in full swing. The building is expected to be ready in all respects by February, 1966. The total cost of the project is estimated to Rs. 23.80 million.

### Water-Logging and Salinity

The control of salinity and water-logging has engaged the serious attention of Wapda ever since its inception. Over 2450tu be-wells have been installed and drainage facilities provided by the Authority till the end of June 1965. These are designed to reclaim 1.5 million acres of saline and waterlogged land which on full reclamation will make a net additional contribution of about Rs. 150 million per annum to the national income.

After having successfully completed the Salinity Control and Reclamation Project No. 1 (Rechna Doab) under which 1796 tube-wells were installed to reclaim 1.2 million acres of affected land, Wapda applied itself more vigorously to the accomplishment of the Salinity Control and Reclamation Project No. 2 (Chaj Doab).

Chaj Doab is extensively affected by water-logging and salinity. In about 49 per cent of the area, water table is within five feet of the ground surface and only in 7 per cent of the area it is deeper than 15 feet. As much as 40 per cent of the area is affected sufficiently to warrant being mapped as salinized and another 7 per cent is severely damaged. This project envisages the installation of 2370 tube wells and construction of 410 miles of drains to reclaim about 2.27 million acres of affected land and work on it is proceeding at top speed.

A brief account of the progress made in respect of different schemes of the Chaj Doab project is given below:—

(a) *Lalian Reclamation Scheme:* All the 153 tubewells under this scheme covering 214,000 acres have been completed and were handed over to the operating agency, in May, 1964, for operation. The expenditure incurred

on this scheme up to the end of November 1964, was Rs. 47.21 million.

(b) *Mona Reclamation Scheme:* All the 138 tube wells have been drilled and the equipment installed. More than half of the work on construction of discharge boxes and pump houses has been completed. Work on construction of Operators room has also been completed.

(c) *Khadir Reclamation Scheme:* Work on this scheme which aims at reclaming 170,000 acres of affected land through installations of 210 tube-wells is in progress. As many as 52 tube-wells have been drilled, cased and shrouded while the number of tube-wells developed and tested was 50.

The installation of motor-pumps and other equipment is in progress.

(d) *Upper Jhelum Scheme:* This scheme which covers an area of 623,000 acres envisages the installation of 815 tube-wells.

Drilling on this scheme was started in November, 1964 and so far as many as 75 tubewells have been drilled, cased and shrouded, while the number of tubewells developed and tested was 47.

Other salinity control and reclamation projects in different stages of execution are:—

(1) *Salinity Control and Reclamation Project No.* 3 (*Lower Thal*): This project covers a gross area of 1.3 million acres in Lower Thal and provides for the construction of 1550 tubewells and about 150 miles of drainage channels.

Work on the project is proceeding apce. Data collection for tube-well siting was completed for 1325 outlets and field mapping of 919 outlet was carried out.

(2) *Salinity Control and Reclamation Project No.* 4 (*Upper Rechna*): Work on the Project which covers an area of 1.85 million acres involving installation of 2,500 tube-wells and construction of about 575 miles of new and remodelled channels is in its preliminary stages, and 5 proceeding well.

(3) *Sukkur-Gudu Drainage and Salinity Control Project No.* 1 (*Khairpur*): This project is designed to reclaim 355,000 acres of affected land in Khairpur Division by installing 568 tube-wells and construction of 700 miles of drains of various sizes.

Major construction work has been completed. Work on construction of service and link roads, sewerage and boundary wall has been completed to the extent of 96 per cent while field work has been entirely completed.

**Master Plan—A Billion Dollar Reclamation Programme.**

The Authority has also moved closer to the attainment of its primary objective of preparing a Master Plan for the unified and multi-functional development and utilization of the water and power resources of the province. The available data on the existing level of agricultural production, land, water and power uses was supplemented through extensive programme of filed investigation studies. As a result of these studies a programme has been prepared for the development of water and power which will be adequate to meet the needs of the economy and a population

of 65 million people that will inhabit this province in 1975 if the present population rate persists. This programme represents the initial phase of the Master Plan—which will provide for the total development in a phase manner—of the entire water and power resources of West Pakistan.

The Master Plan envisaged reclamation and drainage of some 29 million acres of land within the irrigation command, involving construction of about 31,500 tubewells, 7,500 miles of major drainage channel, 25,000 miles of supplementary drains along with other ancilliary works estimated to cost Rs. 3400 million. These estimates, however, exclude the cost of power facilities in as much as 800,000 kilowatts of electricity and a network of thousand of miles of high transmission and 36,000 miles of secondary distribution lines, would be required to work these tubewells at a cost of about Rs. 2,500 million. The total overall cost of the plan was thus estimated at about Rs. 5900 million or more than a billion dollars.

To reach the level of development envisaged in the Master Plan through will require the reclamation of about 19 million acres of land through the construction of 34,000 tubewells and nearly 6,000 miles of surface drains. Irrigation supplies will be increased by 22 million acre feet by surface storage at Mangla, Tarbela and other reservoirs and 27 million acre feet of groundwater pumping from the tubewells. Some 390 miles of link canals will be added for carrying water into various systems together with five major barrages and other appurtenant works. A number of link canals will also be remodelled to meet the operating requirements of the 1975 system. The total generating capacity will increase to 22 lakh kilowatts adding overone million killowatts of hydro-electric capacity and half a million kilowatts of thermal capacity, to the present generating level.

It is hoped that the 1975 programme when combined with collateral programme of agricultural development will provide the basis of increasing the net annual food production from the present level 11.0 million tons to 25 million tons in 1975. The resulting gross value of crops in 1975, would be Rs. 9000 million which represents an increase of Rs. 5000 million over the present day level of Rs. 4010 million. The improved agricultural production would also provide an average daily per capita food intake of 2,300 calories for the estimated 1975 population of 65 million, which is an increase of 15 per cent over the present daily per capital consumption. Similarly, per capita power consumption as a result of new generating will increase to 130 kilowatt hours from the present 37 kilowatt hours.

**General Investigations**

One of the many statutory responsibilities of Wapda being preparation of a comprehensive plan for the multipurpose utilisation of the water and power resources of West Pakistan, it has undertaken a broad based programme investigations and surveys to prepare such a plan. The following is a brief account of the progress made during the year 1964-65.

**Dams Investigations Circle**

Preliminary works on the sites of Munda dam, Tanda dam and Warsak—Re-Regulating Dam were in progress.

*Tank Zam Site:* The access path from the main Tank Wana road to the first bore hole located in the river bed was completed. A tentative programme for the exploration of construction material available in the vicinity of the site was framed. The survey of the Darban Zam site was completed, while on Sanjwal Dam site boring was in progress. In respect of Kalabagh Dam Project levelling between Attock and Kushalgarh and further downstream was completed to the extent of 60 per-cent.

*Karachi Irrigation Scheme:* Traingulation control for survey of Hawks Bay branch area (20,000 acres) of Hub Dam Project has been completed and plotted on the map.

*Kurram Basin Investigations:* Collection of data on various economic and commercial aspects of the development in the area was underway.

*Kabul-Swat-Chitral Basin Investigations:* Another plan of the survey work at Cherat Kanda near Tana village has been completed. Survey work on Jaro dam site and the proposed reservoir area has also been completed.

*Haro River Basin:* Collection of data was continued side by side with the analysis of the data collected. Agricultural survey of the area of the basin comprising 695,296 acres was carried out. Geological work on three of the six sites tentatively proposed in the basin was completed.

*Hydel Schemes:* Data collection and topographical survey of Daral Hydel Scheme were completed. Progress of work on Dir Hydel Scheme was 20 per-cent in respect of the long section of the river.

*Small Hydel and Irrigation Schemes, in Gilgit and Baltistan:* Field survey and data collection in respect of Chilas Hydel Scheme was completed. The feasibility report of the scheme was also completed.

Preliminary works on Juglote Hydel Scheme were in hand.

*Sibi-Jhatpat Development Project:* Work on data collection (hydraulic and climatologic) continued at different Surface Water Circle Discharge Stations.

*Nara Basin Projects:* Estimates of capital cost of Babar Kach dam (Rs. 73.8 million stage I and Rs. 20.3 million stage II) were prepared and are under review. Similarly the estimated capital cost of Beji dam at Rs. 31.6 million was worked and their feasibility reports are under preparation.

*Talli-Tangi dam Project:* Detailed design report along with their calculations and feasibility reports of the Project estimated to cost Rs. 6.9 million is under preparation.

The estimated capital cost of the proposed irrigation system of the project comes to Rs. 3.0 million. The Reservoir operation studies have been completed.

*Mula Project (Naulang Dam):* Work on the evaluation of the run—off from the catchment area has been taken in hand. A classification analysis of the

results of the Mula reconnaissance soil survey of 1962 has been started.

*Quetta Water Supply:* Construction work has been completed and the level recorder installed at Kach weir.

*Water and Soil Investigations* Investigations for ground water development and soil and land classification in irrigated areas of the power projects were continued. The purpose of these investigations is to collect and evaluate the land and water resources and to understand their characteristics which affect water-logging and salinity. These investigations form the basis of development schemes for the utilisation of ground water for irrigation, anti-waterlogging and salinity control measures and include test drilling, resistivity survey, pumping tests, water level measurements, water sample collection and their analysis of soil samples etc.

In Bahawalpur and Rahim Yar Khan districts of ex-Bahawalpur state, work on drilling and pumping sets was completed.

In Bari doab and Dera Ismail Khan, both first and second phase drilling and pumping tests were completed. In Lower Indus Project first phase drilling was completed 100 per cent while second phase drilling was carried out to the extent of 94 per cent. Pumping tests were also completed 97 per cent. In Bannu district, first phase drilling was 100 per cent done, second phase drilling was completed 67 per cent while pumping tests were completed 22 percent. In D.I. Khan, 12 per cent drilling was completed.

As many as 37 reports on various aspects of investigations, hydrological, geological and soil surveys were published.

As regards soil survey 97 per cent of the total area comprising 72,78,557 acres in Bari doab and 100 per cent area comprising 45,00,000 acres in Bahawalpur was covered.

The total number of soil samples, water samples (deep and shallow) and geologic samples analysed during 1964-65 were 37105, 8588, and 1668 respectively.

In northern zone comprising Kabul, Swat, Central Basins, Campbellpur Bannu and Parachinar area Miran Shah, Dina and Panj Korea, reconnaissance operations covered 122027 acres bringing the total area to 19,95,427 acres. In Gomal Zam area detailed and semi-detailed surveys covered as on 30th june 1965 2,36,055 and 3,24,500 acres respectively.

In Southern zone, in Sibi, Jhatpat and Nari area the upto-date position was that 93,000 acres were covered by semi-detailed surveys and 8,88,400 acres by special surveys. In Porali Basin 4,25,000 acres were covered by reconnaissance survey while in Khurz and Darwat, 40,000 acres 1,09,824 acres were covered by reconnaissance surveys, respectively.

**Power Development**

In the field of power development Wapda has been able to bring about spectacular progress. The total installed capacity of power in the province excluding Karachi has risen from 119,220 Kw in April, 1959, when the Authority

took over the Electricity to 652,000 kw. This has been made possible by the commissioning in 1963, of the Multan Natural Gas Power Station Extension Scheme (1,30,000) kw and of Quetta Thermal Power Station (15,000) and Sukkur Thermal Power (25,000 kw) during the year 1964-65.

The Mangla power station will have an initial capacity of 300,000 kw and is expected to supply to the West Pakistan Grid one year ahead of schedule, that is, towards the end of 1967.

Apart from the increase in generation, the length of transmission lines of varying capacities has gone up from 4,682 miles in 1959 to over 14,000 miles, spread over northern and central regions. This includes the 628 miles long West Pakistan High Tension Grid which connects all power stations in the grid zone. It runs through the civil divisions of Peshawar, D.I. Khan, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Lahore, Multan and Bahawalpur, and transmits power to the secondary distribution system.

The number of consumers has grown from (311,586) in 1959-60 to 606,362 on 30th June 1964. The number is expected to increase further to 722,000 by 30th June 1965.

The gross revenue from sale of power which was Rs. 74.7 million in 1959 is estimated at Rs. 19.6 crore for the year 1963-64.

The number of villages electrified so far is 1200. A comprehensive and phased programme has been chalked out to electrify 5000 villages at the rate of 1000 villages a year.

The rate of accomplishment in the power development during the past five years has been much greater than what was cumulatively achieved during the previous 40 years.

The power stations under construction include Hyderabad Thermal Station Extension (23,000 kw) and Sukkur Thermal Power Extension (25,000 kw) and Lyallpur Power Station (1,32,000). The future power schemes include the following:—

(1) Mangla Interlink with Lyallpur and Lahore at 220 kv.

(2) Moro/Mari interconnection at 220 or 132 kv.

(3) Mangla Hydroelectric Station, capacity 3,00,000 kw.

(4) Moro/Mari Thermal Power Station, Phase 1, capacity 13,3,000 kilowatts.

(5) Gomal Hydro-electric station, capacity 127,000 kw.

(6) Quetta Thermal Power Station, Extension Schemes, capacity 7,500 kw.

## EXTENSION OF MULTAN NATURAL GAS POWER STATION

The extension scheme of the Multan Natural Gas Power Station was designed to add 130,000 kilowatts capacity to the existing power station through two units of 65,000 kilowatts each so as to increase the total capacity to 265,000 kilowatts. The aim behind the extension scheme was to meet the demand for more thermal power specially during the winter months when the river levels are low and the demand increases on the West Pakistan Grid.

Both the 65,000 kilowatts turbo sets were put to commission in December, 1963. The revised cost of the extension

scheme is estimated at Rs. 140.75 million which brings the cost of the entire project to about 248 million.

**The Hyderabad Thermal Power Station Extension Scheme.**

The power demand in Hyderabad area has increased to such an extent that the present 20,000 Kw power station is likely to be fully loaded in very near future. The demand, however, exceeded the capacity of the power station and it was decided to extend the power station by another 23,000 kilowatts to cope with the growing demand of power in an area 70 mile around Hyderabad. Accordingly, Wapda decided to install two turbosets each of 7,500 capacity and to transfer one 8,000 kw steam turboset from Shahdara, Lahore. After the completion of the extension scheme, the power station would have 43,000 kilowatt capacity.

Electrification of 12 towns and laying of transmission lines in an area within the 70 miles radius of Hyderabad town also forms a part of the extension scheme.

The work on the extension scheme is at present in full swing. Work on most of the items of the project have been completed. Erection of turbo-generator is in hand. The project is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

## SUKKUR THERMAL POWER STATION

The Sukkur Thermal Power project which was commissioned in May, 1965, was designed to generate 25,000 kilowatts using sui gas as its fuel and a transmission network spread over a radius of 70 miles, carrying power to 28 towns including Shikapur, Jacobabad, Larkana, Gambat, and Nara canal. The scheme has been financed by Canada under the Colombo Plan providing 7.2 millions dollars as grants-in-aid. The total coast of the present project is Rs. 53. million.

**Sukkur Thermal Power Station (Extension).**

This extension was envisaged when it was found that the present 25,000 kilowatt power station could not meet the constantly rising demand for power specially when a number of salinity Control and Reclamation Schemes were coming up in the area around here.

It was, therefore, planned to double the capacity of the power station to 50,000 kilowatt and Canada has shown willingness to finance the extension scheme also.

This project also provides for two 12,500 kilowatt turbo alternator sets with sui gas as fuel and extension in 66 kv Transmission and 11 kv Distribution system.

Civil works started in October, 1964, on Power House building for the Extension Scheme are in progress. This project is expected to be completed by June 1966.

**Quetta Thermal Power Station**

The 15,000 Kw Quetta Thermal Power Station which was designed to provide power to the deficient areas of Quetta and Kalat Division where a great shortage of power both for domestic and industrial consumption, persisted has since been completed. It was inaugurated by the President of

Pakistan on September 13, 1964. It is fuelled by coal mined from the nearby collieries. This station has been completed at a cost of about Rs. 40.12 million including foreign exchange component of Rs. 20.24 million.

The Quetta Thermal Power Station started supplying power to Quetta area in July-August 1964. The total cost of the project is Rs. 37.3 million.

**Lyallpur Steam Power Station**

The object of this project is to cover the short-fall in power that is likely to develop by the end of 1966 due to rapid development of industrial, agricultural and domestic sectors. It somprises of two 66,000 kw Turbo Generating sets to be fueled with natural gas and residual oil as stand by. This station is located at Lyallpur on the basis of system analysis of the West Pakistan Grid. Its main objective is to maintain the rate of alround development constant till such time that power from Mangla is made available.

The work on this project is in preliminary stages. Negotiations for common use of Railway sidings belonging to Koh-i-Noor Mills have almost been finalised.

The project is due for completion by December, 1966.

**West Pakistan High Tension Grid**

The West Pakistan High Tension Grid Project provided for the construction of a network of 628 miles of high tension lines connecting major power stations in the former provinces of N.W.F.P., Punjab and Bahawalpur, known as the Central Grid Zone. The scope of the project was revised in 1961-62 to include grid stations at Islamabad, Jhelum and Kot Lakhpat in addition to 10 grid stations originally planned.

The workon the erection of the transmission lines was completed in 1961-62 and all the lines were now in commercial use. The work on grid station at Peshawar Daud Khel, Kharian, Islamabad, Sargodha and Montgomery has been completed.

Most of the grid stations are now in commercial operation. Consequent upon the refusal to extend USA Aid, the project is now being financed through alternate arrangements such as Italian loan etc.

**Secondary Transmission and Distribution Scheme.**

The object of this scheme is to transmit bulk power from the primary grid substations to the distribution system in most of the area covered by the West Pakistan Grid. It covers the Northern and Central zones of West Pakistan and aims at installation of 3,500 miles of lines of varying capacity and construction of 58 new grid stations. The renovation and augmentation of the existing distribution system in Lahore, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Peshawar, Nowshera and Multan is also being carried out under this scheme.

This project has almost been completed. 132 Kv and 66 Kv lines and Control Houses of all the 58 sub-stations have been completed. Civil works on all the 58 grid stations including Control Houses has been completed to the extent of 96 per cent. The progress on installa-

tion of machinery was 90 per cent. The revised cost of the project is Rs. 292 million.

**Research and Testing Laboratory**

The object of the scheme is to establish a Research and Test Laboratory for testing electrical equipment being manufactured in the country and for undertaking research for new gadgets and appliances.

The scheme was approved by the Economic Committee of the Cabinet in june 1961, but could not be implemented due to the non-availability of foreign exchange. However, the scheme is being included in the annual development programme for 1964-65 as advised by the Planning Commission. Preliminaries have been settled and arrangements for land acquisition are in hand. The laboratory is expected to be in operation in 1966.

# *West Pakistan Land And Water Development Board*

**Introduction**

Salinity Control and Reclamation Project-I stands for the control and elimination of the twin menace of Salinity and Water-logging that had come to assume an alarming proportion in the Project area known as Central Rechna Doab. In the Project Area embracing 12 lakh acres, no less than 4.25 Lakh acres had already wholly or partially been affected by salinity and water-logging.

It was against this background that Project-I comprising a battery of a little over 2,000 tube wells was launched with a view not only to reclaim the damaged area and save the healthy area from damage but also to step up agricultural productivity through increased irrigation supplies derived from a combination of ground water and surface flows and reclamation of land.

**Organization**

On the 1st of July, 1964, the Government of West Pakistan brought into being a semi-autonomous body by the name of "Land and Water Development Board" under an act of the Legislature. The Board is headed by the Chief Secretary of West Pakistan. Scarp-I is the pilot Project under the Board and comprises three principal Wings namely:—

1. Engineering Wing;
2. Agricultural Wing;
3. Co-operation Wing.

**Purpose and Scope of the Project**

Briefly speaking the target in Scarp-I is to attain Irrigation intensity of one cusec for 150 acres and cropping intensity of 150 per cent. Before the launching of the Project one cusec of canal flow was being delivered to about 350 acres at an intensity of 75 per cent, while the cropping intensity did not exceed 80 per cent. The ultimate object is to increase agricultural productivity by 100 per cent in a period of 5 years.

**Capital cost of the Project**

| | | Million Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| A. | Drilling of 2,043 tubewells including installation of equipment etc. | 102.6 |
| B. | Cost of electric transmission lines .. | 71.0 |
| | Total .. | 173.6 |

**Operational cost**

Operational cost of the Project during 1964-65 was approximately 25.5 Million.

**Water Table Behaviour**

Before the launching of the Project the water table generally stood at a level of 5" whereas according to the readings taken during the second half of 1964, it has gone down to 13′ on the average. Water-logging has totally disappeared from the Project area.

**Cropped area**

Ever since the launching of the Project the size of the cropped area has been registering perceptible increase. The latest figures pertaining to the year 1963-64 indicate that during rabi the cropped area was 6,29,432 acres and during kharif 1964 the cropped area was 6,00,401 acres. When compared to the pre-operation cropped area the overall increase achieved by 1963-64 is of the order of 38.5 per cent.

**Cropping Intensity achieved**

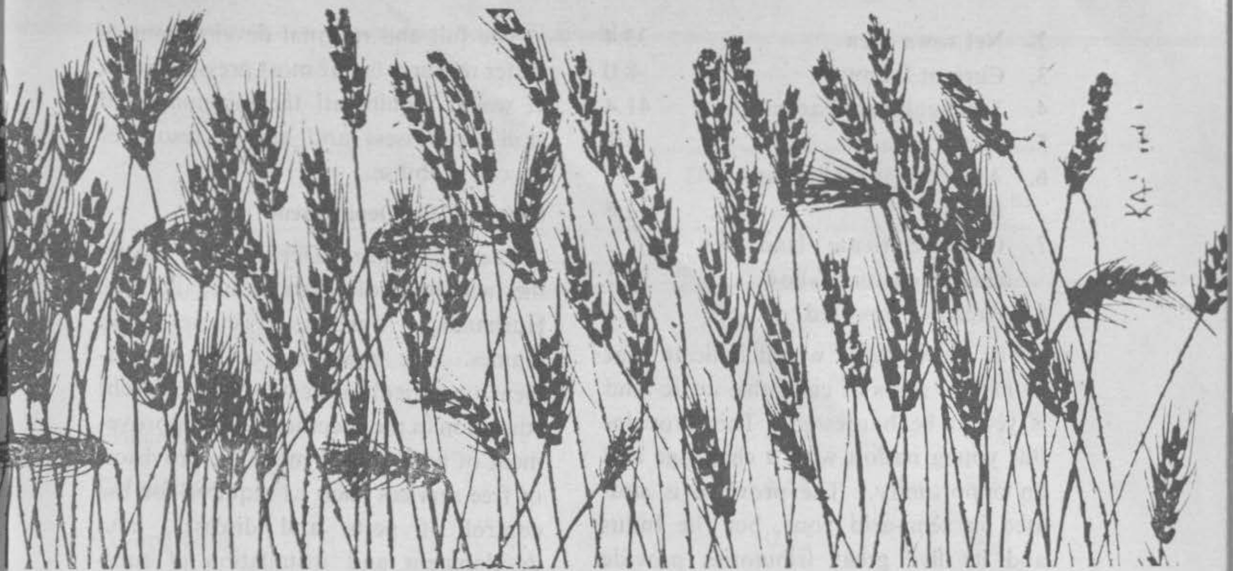
| *Period* | *Intensity achieved* |
|---|---|
| 1961-62 | .. 89.00 per cent |
| 1962-63 | .. 100.80 per cent |
| 1963-64 | .. 103.26 per cent |

Pre-Project intensity was 77 per cent.

**Reclaimed Area**

| | | Lakhs Acres |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Total area of Scarp-I .. | 12 |
| 2. | Area affected by Salinity and Water-logging | 4.25 |
| 3. | Area reclaimed upto the end of September, 1964 | 2.27 |

Percentage of area reclaimed = 57%.



# *Agriculture*

Although only about 63 million acres of Pakistan's 234 million acres are under cultivation, we are the world's ninth largest nation in terms of arable land and we have 12 per cent of the worlds' irrigated land. Pakistan is also considered to be the original home of certain crops. In the context of world crop production, Pakistan is first in jute, third in rice, sixth in cotton and tenth in wheat production.

Agriculture in West Pakistan occupies a pivotal position in our economy and social structure. It provides means of livelihood and subsistence for about 77 per cent of its population; generates 50 per cent of national income; contributes nearly 85 per cent of the foreign exchange earning; consumes 80 per cent of the locally manufactured products; supplies valuable raw materiasl, precious foreign exchange and cheap labour force for the fast growing industrial sector and also the sturdy soldiers for the defence of the country. Agriculture is and will continue to be the major source of Provincial Government revenue.

**Land and Water Resources:**

The Province has an area of about 199 million acres of land of various types with varying climate, rainfalls and means of irrigation, which is being utilised for various purposes as given in Table I.

TABLE—I.

(Land Utilisation in West Pakistan)

| | Million acres. |
|---|---|
| 1. Total area .. .. | 198.7 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2. | Net sown area .. | 33.4 |
| 3. | Current fallow .. | 8.0 |
| 4. | Total cultivated area .. | 41.4 |
| 5. | Forest area .. .. | 3.1 |
| 6. | Area not available for cultivation .. | 31.8 |
| 7. | Other cultivate land excluding current fallow .. | 24.1 |
| 8. | Area not reported .. | 98.3 |

The above table would indicate that 24 million acres of cultivable waste land is yet to be harnessed. This provides our young nation with a challenge and an opportunity. The province is situated in semi-arid zone, but the Indus and its five great tributories provide water for 12 per cent of all the irrigated acreage in the world. In addition, the province has one of the biggest underground water reservoir, which has been filled by rain percolation and canal and river seepage. The watercourse availability of West Pakistan for 1964-65 is shown in Table II.

TABLE—II.

(Watercourse availability)

| From | In million acre-feet. |
|---|---|
| Surface water .. .. | 60 |
| Ground-water .. .. | 8 |
| Total .. | 68 |
| Per cent of the total water potential .. .. | 59 |

The full and rational development of water resource is our most pressing need. It would require all the ingenuity and skill we possess and all the resources we can mobilise.

**Object of the Department**

The Agriculture Department, covers the activities of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forests, Fisheries and Games. The objectives of the department are agricultural extension, research, education in the specified fields, improvement of agricultural methods, provision of free services such as required for the control of pests and diseases, land development and installation of tube-wells etc; improvement of livestock, prevention and cure of animal diseases, conservation and development of forests, soil conservation, development of fisheries and projects of wild life.

**Second Plan Provisions:**

The Second Plan provided Rs. 116.39 crores for the agricultural development programme in the public sector. Against this allocation the total investment has been estimated to be Rs. 114.13 crores. The private investment has also played a major role in the agriculture sector. It has been calculated that the total Public investment in agriculture has amounted to Rs. 23 per head of farm population and Rs. 16 per acre of potentially arable land during the Second Plan Period.

**Revised Estimates for 1964-65:**

The table below gives the break-up of the Revised Estimates under development and non-development budgets for the year 1964-65:

TABLE—III.

| Sub-sector | Revised Estimates | |
|---|---|---|
| | Development | Non-Development |
| Agriculture .. .. .. .. | 19.96 | 3.62 |
| Animal Husbandry .. .. .. | 2.01 | 1.05 |
| Forests .. .. .. .. | 2.13 | 2.95 |
| Fisheries .. .. .. .. | 0.27 | 0.08 |
| Colonization .. .. .. .. | 3.54 | 0.15 |
| Co-operation .. .. .. .. | 0.62 | 0.81 |
| Food storage .. .. .. .. | 0.71 | — |
| Frontier Region .. .. .. | — | 0.10 |
| Total .. | 31.24 | 8.76 |

**Review of Major Activities:**

Following is a brief review of activities during the final year of the Second Plan in the various sub-sector of the Agriculture Wing :

*Agricultural Extension:* The role of extension services in providing necessary leadership cannot be overemphasized. At present there is one trained Field Assistant with two spray-men in each Union Council. An Agricultural Assistant has been provided for every 60,000 cultivated acres with a limit of 4 per tehsil and it is his responsibility to guide the field staff and farmers in the new techniques for raising agricultural output. The headquarters of Agricultural Assistant and Field Assistants are located in the rural areas so as to enable them to play the role of a guide, philosopher, and friend of the peasantry. At the District Head Quarters, an Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture is responsible for the activities of the functionaries of the agriculture department and for accelerating the pace of agricultural development in the district. There is an Assistant Plant Protection Officer, Horticultural Staff with other necessary complementary clerical staff to assist the Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture at his headquarters.

The work of the Extension Service is limited to the following fields:—

(*a*) Popularisation of good seed;

(*b*) Popularisation of chemical fertilizers and farm yard and other manures;

(*c*) Wide spread use of plant protection measures;

(*d*) Crop sanitation measures;

(*e*) Adoption of improved cultural practices; and

(*f*) Increasing the acreage under fruits, potatoes and other vegetables and expansion of high income crops like ground-nuts etc.

In order to educate the farmers in improve methods of cultivation for securing higher yields, the extension staff laid out demonstration plots, arranged practical demonstrations, block demonstrations, established model farms, organized publicity campaigns, film shows, exhibitions, participated in village fairs and maela, distributed literature, visited villages held meetings and delivered lectures.

Free plant protection service featuring both curative and preventive measures was provided to the farmers. The crop acreage treated against plant diseases and pests in West Pakistan was 3.1 million acres in 1964-65 as against 1.4 million acres in 1959-60, showing an increase of 121 per cent. It is estimated that about 12 per cent of the area under major crops has thus been covered against the target of 15 per cent. The area sown with seed, treated against pests and diseases increased to 3.0 million acres in 1964-65 as compared to 2.3 million acres in 1959-60.

With the object of meeting the growing demands of the local textile industry and to provide greater emphasis for export, the service organized a full-fledged campaign during Kharif 1965 for increasing the production of cotton. The campaign was systematically planned and executed but due to heavy, unprecedented rains vast tracts of cotton were destroyed. The work of another campaign, which was launched to erradicate stem-borer from some main rice growing areas, had been satisfactory.

Remarkable progress was made in the field of horticulture. It is estimated that at present a little over 3 lakh acres are under various fruits in West Pakistan. This area is yielding about 7.5 lakh tons of produce. During the last seven-eight years the farmers have done a commendable job in making the Province surplus in citrus and self-sufficient in quality mangoes and apples. In the hilly tracts of the Province apples and other deciduous fruits were planted on a large scale to produce not only highly nutritive fruits but also to raise the standard of living of the inhabitants of these areas. About seven lakh plants, including three lakhs apple plants, were distributed free of cost in Murree and Hazara Districts. A total number of 25 fruit development schemes were implemented during 1964-65 at a total cost of Rs. 29.20 lakhs. This included the main fruit development project under which 50,617 plants of new and leading fruit varieties of mango, apple, peach, pear, plum, pecan, orange, dates etc., were imported from foreign countries such as U.S.A., Australia, Thailand, Tunis, Lebanon, Egypt and India. The total amount of foreign exchange spent on these plants during 1963-64 and 1964-65 was Rs. 88,703/- and Rs. 91,876/- respectively. New progeny gardens and fruit plants nur-

series were established. At present there are 176 Government Fruit Nurseries which are catering to the needs of fruit growers. With a view to changing the inferior mango and *ber* seedlings into superior varieties, special campaigns were launched by the horitcultural staff. The lower part of Old Sind Region was usefully utilized for the production of fruits such as banana and papaya. The horticultural staff of Hyderabad Region supplied 1,78,000 banana suckers to the growers. Short courses in fruit preservation and one year course of prospective gardeners were also arranged. During 1964-65 about 180 malies were benefitted at various centres in the province by this course.

Bright chances for the export of our fruits also exist. In this connection the export promotion Bureau has already released the information. It is reported that a great demand for our fresh frutis and preserved products exists in countries like England, Hong Kong, Malysia, Ceylon, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Lebanan, Oraq, Yeman and Kwait.

*Agricultural Informations*: Publications happen to be the chief source of disseminating information to the farmers. In this connection the newsletter 'Zaraat Nama' plays the major role. Starting with a meagre circulation of few thousands, only a couple of years ago, it is now reaching over 15,000 eager hands every fortnight. The news letter's volume was also doubled a few months ago. The Bureau of Agricultural Information also publishes the quarterly 'Journal of Agricultural Research' and four of its issues were published and widely distributed within the country and abroad during the year.

Other main publications produced by the Bureau during the year 1964-65 consist of voluminous books in urdu on cotton, our agriculture, sheep and rice. A second edition of our agriculture and two revised editions of the books entitled 'Rahi-Amal' were also published. A new series of pocket guides for the farmers "Mashal-e-Rah" has also been started and two parts have been published.

Besides, scores of small publications comprising calendars, pamphlets, charts, posters, leaflets, folders etc., covering useful information for farmers in the field of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forest, Fisheries etc., were published and widely distributed to all Union Councils and others interested.

The Bureau arranged release of publicity material on the occasions of the Annual Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Show, the National Horse and Cattle show and the Tree Planting Weeks when photographs, articles and other data were supplied to the press. In addition, over 200 news items were issued to the press during the year 1964. Farm broadcasting was another activity of the Bureau and a large number of radio talks for farmers were arranged.

*Mechanization and Minor Irrigations*: The Agricultural Machinary Organization is an important branch of the Agriculture Department. It is engaged in the following activities:—

(*a*) Land levelling by means of earth moving machinery.

(b) Ploughing/Discing etc., of land by means of tractors.

(c) Drilling of tube-wells and open wells.

(d) Operation and maintenance of workshops.

(e) Training of Tractor Operators.

(f) Research and Development of indigenous farm implements.

To undertake the above activities a full-fledged organization has been set up in the three Regions. The work done by the organization has been summarised in the following table:—

TABLE III.

| Item of work | Work done during 1964-65 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Peshawar Region | Lahore Region | Hyderabad Region | Total |
| 1. Area ploughed .. .. | 12,820 | 25,334 | 394 | 38,548 |
| 2. Area levelled .. .. | 7,716 | 29,765 | 22,836 | 60,317 |
| 3. Tube-wells drilled .. .. | — | 771 | 39 | 810 |
| 4. Tube-wells installed .. .. | 114 | 151 | 38 | 303 |
| 5. Open-wells dug .. .. | 14 | — | — | 14 |
| 6. Operators trained .. .. | 27 | 100 | 80 | 707 |

The organization has track and wheel type tractors which are given to farmers on hire basis for land development ploughing/discing etc. The rates are subsidized by 50 per cent, to those who own 100 acres or less. (Table IV).

TABLE—IV.

| Sr. No. | Category of land owners | Bulldozers | | | Wheel Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | TD-14 or D-6 or TD-15 | Challenger 2, 22 or D-4 | TD-6 or D-2. | AW-6, W-6, or WD-9. |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. | Farmers holding land upto 100 acres irrigated or 150 un-irrigated .. | 15.50 | 11.00 | 8.50 | 7.50 |
| 2. | Farmers holding land between 101 to 250 acres of irrigated or 151 to 400 acres un-irrigated .. .. | 23.00 | 16.70 | 13.00 | 12.50 |
| 3. | Farmers holding land more than 250 acres of irrigated or more than 400 acres of un-irrigated .. .. | 31.00 | 22.00 | 17.00 | 15.00 |

There are saven hase workshops and six sub-shops in the Province. These workshops undertake minor and major repair of tractors, bulldozers and vehicles. During 1963-64, the Lyallpur workshop has evolved two models of Power Wheat Threshers. This evolution of mechanically operated wheat thresher will surely revolutionize wheat threshing in this country and meet one of the greatest problems of wheat growing in West Pakistan. The particulars of these thresher-cum winnower are as under:—

TABLE—V.

| Particular | Model-I | Model-II |
|---|---|---|
| Capacity .. .. .. | 8 mds. grains per hour. | 10 mds. grain per hour. |
| Cost of machine .. .. | Rs. 2,500 | Rs. 3,500 |
| Power needed .. .. .. | 15 H.P. | 20 H.P. |
| Cost of Threshing .. .. | Rs. 1/- per md. grain approx. | Rs. 0.95 per md. of grain approxi. |

It may be added that an important feature of the water resource development has been the rapid growth of private investment in tube-wells. It is estimated that over 25,000 tube-wells have been installed during the second Five Year Plan in the Private Sector. The Planning Commission has worked out that 1.4 million acres have been added to cropped area and 5.8 million acres from the existing areas have been improved during the Second Plan Period.

*Agricultural Statistics :* The staff planned and organized large scale sample surveys for the estimation of yield per acre of all major crops *viz.*, wheat, rice, cotton, gram, maize and sugarcane. The samples for each crop survey was selected from 600 villages. Since the selection was to be made according to the size of each unit (village) accumulated totals of acreage under these crops were worked out in order to make selection on probability proportion to area. The staff was responsible for compiling and issuing crop forecasts for all major and minor crops for West Pakistan. The collection, compilation and publication of detailed basic agricultural data was also persued.

Similarly the staff of the economics and marketing sections at the Divisional headquarters remained busy in promoting the work of marketing intellegence and survey etc.

*Agricultural Research:* Government have established three Agricultural Research Institutes at Tarnab (Peshawar), Lyallpur and Tandojam for evolving high yielding and disease resistant seeds of varicus crops, devising new cultural practices, suggesting introduction of new crops, cropping patterns and scientific methods of cultivation. These

Research Institutes have been manned by the best talent available in the country and they have been entrusted with specific tasks and targets with a view to having useful results expeditiously. It is gratifying to note that very promising new varieties of some major crops have been evolved which will enhance the quality of these crops and increase their output.

The Department has been conducting trials since 1962-63 and has now reached a stage when it can decide as to which type of wheat would suit our climate and requirements. Two renowned wheat breeders of Mexico have examined our efforts in this behalf. They are extremely satisfied and hoped that it would be possible for West Pakistan to increase wheat production before long. About 9,800 maunds wheat seed of two leading varieties (Larma Rajo and Penjamo) have been imported from Mexico for planation during Rabi 1965-66. One of these varieties, namely Penjamo, yielded 64.9 maunds and 71.90 maunds at Lyallpur and Kalabagh respectively during Rabi 1964-65.

Under the hybrid maize research cum development project, the work on the evolution of high yielding, early maturing, well adapted and bore resistant maize hybrids continued. In the Central Region double cross No. 92 has given an overall good performance and is likely to replace the standard hybrid No. 59. In the Northern Region a new synthetic variety of maize has been developed which yields 30-40 per cent higher than local maize varieties already in use and the farmers like it very much as it is similar in all respect to local maize with higher yield potential. Its seed can be produced by the farmers themselves and they need not purchase new hybrid each year as is required in case of regular hybrids. It has also been possible to cross this synthetic with single cross and thus develop synthetic hybrid which is very high yielding than the synthetic variety as well as local maize varieties.

The area under sugarbeet is steadily increasing in the northern region. Experiments have also been conducted in several areas of central region which have shown good results. The yield obtained is reported to be 612 maunds of beet-roots yielding 93 maunds of sugar per acre. These experiments are being repeated for confirmation before making any firm recommendations to the growers for commercial plantation of sugarbeet in the Central Region.

Experiments have also been conducted on jute cultivation in Lahore Region which have given promising results.

*Agricultural Education:* Five Field Assistant Training Centres located at Sargodha, Rahimyarkhan, Peshawar, Sakrand and Quetta are running under the administrative control of respective Regional Directors of Agriculture.

The Agricultural College, Tandojam is also functioning under the administrative control of Agriculture Department.

*Soil Conservation:* It is estimated that about 35,000 acres of cultivated land is being lost every year due to soil erosion and gully formation in West Pakistan. For controlling this menace, a Soil Conservation Project was set up in 1954.

During the Second Five Year Plan, it was proposed that improved soil conservation practices will be applied on 1.8 lakh acres of the total of 2.5 lakh acres of the 15 Soil Conservation Demonstrational Areas. The following demonstraticnal areas are functioning under the Department:—

1. Rawalpindi. 2. Hassanabdal.
3. Haripur. 4. Kohat.
5. Jauharabad. 6. Gujrat.
7. Mastung.

A sum of Rs. 46.54 lakhs was spent on this Project under the development and non-development budgets during the Second Plan. This included subsidy of Rs. 4.19 lakhs. The work carried out during the Second Plan Period is summarised as follows:—

TABLE—VI.

| Items | Total work done. |
|---|---|
| (*i*) Surveys .. .. .. .... .. | 3,18,073 acres. |
| (*ii*) Area covered by Engineering works to protect the land from erosion .. .. .. .. .. | 59,242 acres. |
| (*iii*) Engineering structures constructed to save the land from erosion .. .. .. .. .. | 37,962 Nos. |
| (*iv*) Agronomic practices suitable from Soil Conservation point of view applied in Project Areas .. .. .. | 1,33,501 acres. |
| (*v*) Area afforested .. .. .. .. | 9,643 acres. |
| (*vi*) Area seeded for improvement of range .. .. | 5,457 acres. |
| (*vii*) Sand dune stabilization work .. .. .. | 6,792 acres. |

*Soil Survery:* The work carried out under the "Rapid Soil Fertility Survey Scheme" includes soil survey, preparation of useful data, analysis of soil samples and recommendation for the proper application of fertilizers.

*Results achieved:* As a result of various measures adopted by the Department, the following production levels have been achieved during the Second Plan:—

(*i*) Production of cotton, which was about 1.6 million bales for almost a decade, jumped to 2.3 million bales in 1963-64. The production however, declined to 2.12 million bales in 1964—65 due to unprecedented rains etc;

(*ii*) Production of wheat has increased by six lakh tons while rice by 3 lakhs tons during the Plan Period.

(*iii*) The sugarcane production touched the figure of 18.37 million tons which is equivalent to an increase of about 38 per cent over the base production against the target increase of 32 per cent in 1964-65.

(*iv*) Production of fruits and vegetables increased by 5 lakh tons during the Plan Period.

It is estimated that the average compound rate of growth in agriculture during the Plan Period has been 3.7 per cent, which is about four times the growth rate of the previous ten years period. In the major crops the average compound growth rate has been 5.2 per cent annually and it is 11 per cent for the year 1964-65.

Total foreign exchange earnings from major agricultural products excluding cotton exported in the form of manufacturing have increased from Rs. 44 crores to Rs. 80 crores, *i.e.*, an increase of about 80 per cent.

The above brief resume of the major achievements in the field of Agriculture leads one to trust this progressive and dynamic sector. It is certain that we have forged ahead on the right path. This inspires confidence in the farming community and raises hope that the tempo of this march will be kept up in the Third Plan on which we have already embarked.



# Agricultural Development Corporation

A few years ago, the Agricul- ture sector showed signs of backwardness and stagnation. The annual compound rate of growth in this sector was a little over one per cent and although sporadic efforts had been made to motivate the cultivator and pump fertilizers and other vital aids into his fields, no whole-hearted, concentrated effort had been made at the uplift of the farming community.

Today the picture is vastly different. The average compound growth rate of major crops rose to 6.2 per cent during the first four years of the Second Five-Year Plan period and the same is estimated to be 11 per cent for the year 1964-65. There have been marked increase in the yield per acre of major food and cash crops. At a rough estimate, there has been a 7 per cent increase in wheat, 19 per cent in rice, 15 per cent in sugarcane, and 34 per cent in cotton.

At the same time foreign exchange earnings from the export of major agricultural products of West Pakistan increased during the Second Plan period from Rs. 44.2 crores in 1959-60 to Rs. 80 crores in 1964-65 and these figures do not include the earnings from cotton manufacture. The increase amounted to about 80 per cent over the base year's earnings.

The difference in the outlook for the Agriculture sector has been brought about mainly by one major factor: Agriculture is no longer relegated to a

secondary position. Whereas in the first decade after Pakistan came into being, more attention was paid to other sectors, like Industry, the Second Five-Year Plan launched under the leadership of Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan's Government in 1959-60 had adequate provision for the development of Agriculture. There is an even larger allocation for Agriculture sector in Third Five-Year Plan, and the targets set are higher than ever in the past. The Plan allocations for the WPADC's development programmes are Rs. 216.90 million for on-going schemes and Rs. 459.24 million for new schemes.

The economy of Pakistan is overwhelmingly rural and agrarian. Agriculture provides means of livelihood and subsistence for about 77 per cent of Pakistan's population; generates 50 per cent of the national income; provides nearly 85 per cent of the foreign-exchange earnings; consumes about 60 per cent of the locally manufactured products; supplies valuable raw-materials, precious foreign-exchange and cheap labour force for the fast growing industry; and is the main source of recruitment to the country's armed forces.

According to the assessment made by the Food and Agriculture Commission which was set up in 1958 under the Chairmanship of Malik Amir Mohammad Khan, the pace of agricultural growth in the Agriculture sector had remained static mainly because there did not exist any one single planning and co-ordinating authority having the necessary executive powers and control over all the various executive agencies engaged in agricultural development work. The Commission concluded that the task must, of necessity, be tackled by an autonomous body having its own experts, planners and advisors and exercising wide financial executive powers. It therefore recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Development Corporation in each Province on the lines of WAPDA and WPIDC. Briefly, the Charter of duties assigned to the ADC is:—

(*a*) To deal with all matter pertaining to the development of agriculture including land reclamation, crop rotation, training of farmers, marketing, extension services of all allied departments, colonisation of State land, irrigation and communications. All these subjects were to be dealt with by the ADC in any area of the Province which may be declared as a Project area by the Government;

(*b*) To make suitable arrangements throughout the Province on a commercial basis for the procurement and distribution of essential agricultural supplies like seeds, fertilizers, plant protection equipment, agricultural machinery and implements.

The ADC puts all the schemes into operation, through its two Wings: the Supply Wing and the Field Wing. The Supply Wing serves the farmers throughout the Province a 'Package Deal' of essential agricultural supplies. The Field Wing is responsible mainly for looking after the essential requirements of all the Project areas, so dec-

lared under the WPADC Ordinance of 1961, and the Cattle Breeding Farms. In fact, the main impact of the ADC's organisation and effectiveness can best be felt in the Project areas. There are five of these at present:—

| | Comprising million acres |
|---|---|
| G.M. Barrage Project .. | 2.8 |
| Gudu Barrage Project .. | 2.7 |
| Taunsa Barrage Project | 1.2 |
| Thal Dev. Authority .. | 1.6 |
| Soan Valley LIP. .. | 3.0 |

The tasks accomplished by the ADC in West Pakistan within the first few years of its existance include; 2,00,000 acres of new agricultural lands developed in Project areas; 33,263 cultivator families settled in different Project areas; 190 chaks established; 227 miles of metalled and 459 miles of unmetalled roads built in newly colonised Project areas; Over 13,150 miles of irrigation channels including main canals, distributaries and water courses excavated; about 500 miles of open surface drains completed mainly in G.M. Barrage area; 3 mandi towns established and 3 under preparation; 1,21,000 acres of water tracts in Project areas being developed for fisheries; 10,206 acres of new forests planted; and a master plan for the 34,00,000 acres Soan Valley Land Improvement Project prepared and launched (Of this plan, about 5,000 acres of entirely new land have already been brought under cultivation and another 50,000 acres considerably improved).

Meanwhile, the ADC's Supply Wing from the very start conducted its business on a commercial basis and its establishment was paid for entirely out of the normal handling charges paid to an executing agency of this type and out of the reasonable margin of profit realised from the sale of seed and fertilizers.

Irrigation is probably the most vital activity assigned to the ADC in its Project areas. Altogether 2.8 million acres in G.M. Barrage; 2.7 million acres in Gudu Barrage and approximately 2.1 million acres in Thal and Taunsa areas are being provided irrigation, and the ADC's Irrigation Wing is looking after the needs of these regions. It is expected that during the next five years, the ADC will handle a large number of second Plan's on-going and new irrigation schemes including construction of small dams, drainage, reclamation and tub-ewells in GMB, and surface drainage, specially the drainage programme for Gaja area, of the GMB Project.

The backwardness of the farming community and instinctive reluctance of the average cultivator to accept new ideas and new techniques of cultivation has been a long-standing hurdle in the way of agricultural progress in Pakistan. Immediately on its inception the ADC paid due attention to this matter specially with regard to the farming community in its Project areas.

It set the pace in April, 1962 when it established a chain of Forward Camps in the G.M. Barrgge Project areas. The camps were intended both to speed up land development and colonisation work, as well as for providing on-the-spot assistance and advice to farmers. Wherever a new tract was released for

irrigation and land disposed of to settlers, the ADC staff moved in lock, stock and barrel and set up a forward camp. These camps will be developed into full-fledged Mandi-Towns like Tando Ikram in due course.

Similarly, in the Gudu Barrage Project a chain of farmers' service centres has been set up for improving the technical 'know-how' of the farmer and giving him practical aid in the preparation of his farm plans. This is probably the first time that a whole net-work of such effective agricultural service centrse operating at the Union Council level have been set up in the Agriculture sector. The extension staff in each centre physically prepares the far, plans for at least 10 per cent of the total population in each Union Council and keeps a detailed record of the needs and requirements of the farmers during each cropping season. Ten such centres are to be set up in the G.M.B. and Gudu Projects during the Third Plan period.

The Thal Agricultural Technical Institute established at Rakh Ghulaman in the Thal Project area runs a three-year Diploma Course. Its target is to provide practical training to prospective farm-managers capable of putting land, irrigation resources and agricultural implements to maximum use. The Commonwealth Livestock Farm of Rakh Ghulaman is the working ground for the students of the Institute. Syllabus and text-books have been prepared by the ADC with the help of the West Pakistan Agricultural University.

Mechanisation is expected to play a major part in the development programme during the Third Plan period. The ADC has already drawn up an extensive scheme to provide suitable operators to private tractor-owners, procure spare parts directly from the dealers for the benefit of the tractor-owners and work in an advisory capacity. It will also give free-of-cost refresher courses to private tractor operators from time to time.

The ADC's supply programme envisages the procurement and distribution of seeds, fertilizers and improved agricultural implements on an unprecedented scale. It is expected that about 150 lac maunds of improved seeds of various types will be purchased by the Supply Wing for sale to cultivators during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

In order to ensure that only the best possible high-germination seed goes to the cultivator, the ADC has already set up seed testing laboratories at Hyderabad, Rahim Yar Khan, Multan, Montgomery, Sargodha and Lahore. Moreover, 20 seed cleaners have been imported from the U.K. to be placed in various seed farms and seed procurement centres. They mechanically carry out the job of pre-cleaning, cleaning and grading of different types of seed supplied by the ADC.

Also, as a part of its seed improvement drive the ADC increased the acreage under its own seed farms to approximately 40,000 acres during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Another 25,000 acres are likely to be brought under seed farms during the Third Plan period.

The ADC took over the fertilizer distribution in August, 1962. The Supply Wing distributed 1,70,000 tons of fertilizer in terms of Ammonium Sulphate during 1962-63 and the gross sales a year later (1963-64) amounted to 3,25,000 tons. The Corporation expects to distribute 40,00,000 tons of fertilizer during the Third Plan period.

One of the pioneering undertakings of the ADC during the final phase of the Second Plan period was the Soan Valley Land Improvement Project. It consists of a phased development programme extending over about 3.4 million acres in five tehsils and two thanas; namely, Gujar Khan, Pindi Gheb, Talagang, Chakwal, Fateh Jang, Noushera and Chakrala. The scheme aims at improvement of land by mechanical means; construction of about 200 small and check dams and provision of lift channels for high lands; introduction of new crops and improved agricultural practices; and soil and water conservation.

To date 5,000 acres of brand new lands have been made fit for cultivation and put under plough. The land-owners thus benefitted consider the ADC's programme a boon for their region which for centuries has remained backward and under-developed. Lands which were virtually abandoned as waste have thus been made productive and a paying business for both their owners and the cultivators. The productivity of another 50,000 acres has also been appreciably improved; adding to the yield per acre as well as to the return to the farmer. Ultimately the Project would during 3,00,000 acres of brand new lands under cultivation for the first time in living memory and generally improve the productivity of another 30,00,000 acres. The ADC concluded a trade agreement with the USSR in June, 1964 for the supply of earth moving machinery and other ancillary equipment for the land improvement operation. The agreement is expected to be considerably expanded in the near future.

Construction of small dams in the northern barani areas undertaken by the ADC is again a pioneering venture. So far, 3 dams and 2 pick-up weirs have been formally declared open while three more dams are practically completed and are now being given the final touches. Other dams the construction of which is now in hand include: Chichali in Mianwali district, Gurubh Dhurnal in Campbellpur district, Mang in Hazara district, and Dungi in Rawalpindi district. Work will also start at 3 or 4 other sites very soon.

The Small Dams Organisation had to start the construction of the small dams under obvious handicaps. The streams on which they are required to work are mostly ungauged for water and silt. This is probably the first time that such construction is being undertaken on the basis of theoretical calculations which have replaced physical observations.

Inaugurating two Pick-up Weirs in Hazara District on July 31, the Governor of West Pakistan commended the basic concept of the small dams construction programme was independent of foreign aid and advice. He said that Pakistan as resolved to carry out its economic development programme within its own resources

and as such Projects like the construction of small dams which could be accomplished entirely with indigenous material and 'know'-how had assumed an altogether new significance and importance.

About 1,00,000 acres have been allotted to the ADC in the Taunsa Barrage area for establishing a model farm. The idea is to introduce the farmers to up-to-date methods of Agriculture on the lines of some of the most agriculturally advanced countries like the United States and the USSR. Half of this area is already under cultivation by the local peasant community whose status and income will be appreciablly improved by the ADC's extension service. The rest of the area will be converted into a large size mechanised seed farm.

That was one ef the biggest on-going Projects handed over to the ADC during the Second Plan period. Further implementation and extension of its development schemes including plans for land improvement, colonisation, sprinkler irrigation, extension work, setting up of seed farms, wool marketing centres and farmers training centres have been included in the ADC's programme for Thal in the Third Plan period.

As a part of its crop introduction drive, the ADC has been experimenting with jute in the G.M. Barrage Project. Jute was first tried out in 1963 a small demonstration farm and the plants and fibre thus obtained were subjected to expert scrutiny. Specimens were also sent to the well-known British Jute Trade Research Association and the analysis carried out by them showed that the GMB jute was quite promising. It was, therefore, decided to grow jute on a larger scale, and almost 8,000 acres have been put under the crop in the GMB in the current season. A jute mill has also been installed at Kotri by a well-known Pakistani firm.

The ADC also has a fullfledged programme in hand for the preservation and promotion of the cattle wealth in its Project areas. The breeds on which the ADC is presently concentrating are the Red Sindhi Cattle, Bhaganari Cattle, Kundi Buffalo, Thari Cattle and Dhanni Cattle. A small stock of Hissar Dale sheep is also being reared at the Kheri Murat Farm near Tanaza Dam. The Red Sindhi Cattle Farm located at Tando Mohammad Khan in the G.M. Barrage Project, has already exported many heads of cattle to foreign countries including China.

Similarly, the fisheries resources of the ADC's Project areas are being fully exploited and ample provision has been made in Third Five-Year Plan for the purpose. Fish propagation and culture is being taken in hand in a scientific and organised manner. The Kalri Lake on the main Karachi—Hyderabad highway in the G.M. Barrage Project is the biggest fisheries project of its type.

# Thal Development Project

## THAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

On the map of West Pakistan the Thal as a whole represents an inverted triangle with its base in the north along the Salt Range and apex in the south. It comprises those parts of the districts of Sargodha, Mianwali and Muzaffargarh that lie between river Indus in the west and joint streams of Chenab and Jhelum in the east. The base along the Salt Range is about 80 miles and the distance between the apex and the base is about 200 miles. Its total area is nearly 50,00,000 (fifty Iakh or five million acres).

Until sixteen years ago the Thal was known for its austere unproductive landscape, infested with high sand dunes, scarcity of vegetation, shortage of water, extremes of climate and poverty. Today the Thal wears a new look: the desert is giving way to vast tracts of green fields, forest plantations, farm lands and national parks. New villages and 'mandis' planned on modern lines have sprung up throughout the length and breadth of the Thal area. The inhabitants are happy and full of confidence in their future.

The story of this radical transformation from a waste land to a progressive region is one of enormous official effort and public enterprise. This effort to reclaim and colonize the wild desert actually began after Independence when large numbers of displaced persons from India considerably increased the pressure on land in West Pakistan. The only way of removing this congestion was to shift the agricultural population from the congested districts to the sparsely cultivated and thinly populated Thal and to settle them on a permanent basis.

### T.D.A.

For this purpose, the former Punjab Government set up a semi-autonomous body called the Thal Development Authority in 1949. It was empowered to acquire land from private owners, develop it with farming machinery and to distribute it among settlers. The Authority was also made responsible for the construction of chaks, link roads, residential quarters, mandi towns, development of forests, agriculture, animal husbandry and cottage industries besides providing civic amenitices like medical and educational facilities to the settlers.

### IRRIGATION

In Thal only a few inches of rain fall each year and without providing irrigation water, the lands would always remain a desert. The Provincial Government took this responsibility upon its shoulders. After completion of the Head works at Kalabagh in 1947, the Government constructed a main canal alongwith three channels for irrigating the Thal area. The present capacity of the main canal is 6,000 cusecs and it is designed to provide annual irrigation to 14,92,900 acres. The planned length of the canal in the project is 1,548 miles.

Recently the irrigation net-work in Thal has been transferred to the Agricultural Development Corporation which is controlling and guiding the T.D.A. in all its developmental activities. In order to bring more areas under command, it is now being planned to restore all those channels which have either been filled with sand dunes or not yet excavated although provided in the original plan. A scheme is also being implemented to raise the capacity of the main canal from 6,000 cusecs to 7,500 cusecs to meet the increasing demands of the colonists.

### LAND DEVELOPMENT

The land in Thal needed extensive levelling and developing etc., before the entire area could be brought under cultivation. In the north the land was level in general but the soil was hard as rock and had to be broken up with the help of agricultural machinery. Elsewhere, the region was sandy with nothing but sand dunes every where. These had to be levelled again, with the help of agricultural machinery. Besides, water courses and link roads had to be constructed all over the Thal. The T.D.A. embarked on this huge task in 1950. Initially, reclamation operations began in the north where the land did not need much bulldozing. Out of the total area of about fifteen lac acres that the TDA had to develop and colonize, the real work of land reclamation was to be done in the southern region where the nature was cruel and the sand drifts were too frequent to allow much vegetation. For this purpose a mighty agricultural machinery organization was set up and it started functioning by the end of 1953. It is the largest organization of its kind in Pakistan. Agricultural machinery and equipment was obtained for it against a loan of 3.25 million dollars from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, which has now been fully paid back. The A.M.O. is organized very much on the pattern of an army in the field of

battle. It has over two hundred tractors distributed over 10 units which are responsible for reclamation operations. The AMO has its own base workshop at Leiah which carries out heavy repairs of tractors and other equipments.

Uptil March 1957, the A.M.O. had levelled an area of 2,18,446 and broken with disc plough 3,22,351 acres besides making water courses 76,723 acres and link roads 1,107.16 miles in length.

The Thal Project Revision Committee reviewed the work of Thal Project during 1956-57 and for the period from April 1957 onwards fixed a target of 6,90,000 acres for levelling by the A.M.O. It was further directed that out of these 6,90,000 acres, an area of 2,50,000 acres of Government and TDA land should be levelled as first priority from 1-4-57 to 31-3-62. During this period, the A.M.O. levelled 2,72,627 acres against the target of 2.5 lac acres. The total levelling done since the commencement of the scheme upto 30-6-65 is 6,19,930 acres. In addition, the A.M.O. has done 1,53,556 acres ploughing, constructed 1,23,162 acres water courses and 2,000 miles link roads.

Besides the above work, the A.M.O. also worked for B & R.D. Guddu Barrage, and Soil Conservation Department in Rawalpindi on cash payment basis.

Most of the old machines had outlived their useful economical life and needed replacement. So the T.D.A. imported 154 new tractors for replacing the old ones. This has infused new blood in the activities of the A.M.O.

During the 3rd plan period, the A.M.O. has to level 2.5 lac acres of State/T.D.A. land and proprietary area within irrigation limits at the rate of 50,000 acres per year with the help of agricultural machinery already available with the A.M.O. Besides, water courses 16,000 acres and creteways 621 miles in length would be dug. Total cost of the scheme is 3.22 crores whcih the TDA would have to meet from its own resources. Another scheme for levelling some 1,00,000 acres of uncommanded land in the Greater Thal has also been approved by the Government. It is to be completed by the end of 3rd plan period at a cost of Rs. 163.50 lakh.

## COLONIZATION

The canals were originally constructed for development of an area measuring 21,95,733 acres but actually the present canals could command 18,55,285 acres allowing 3.18 cusecs of water per thousand acre. Out of this an area measuring 14,92,897 acres is culturable, where as the remainder is unculturable.

The gross area of 21,95,733 acres included 3,71,000 acres of state land and 18,24,733 acres of proprietary area. The TDA formally acquired 9,38,778 acres of land from local proprietors of Thal out of which 4,95,302 acres were returned to them as their own share. The remaining proprietary area of 4,43,476 acres was retained by the TDA alongwith the state land measuring 3,71,000. Thus a total area of 8,14,478 acres came under administration of the TDA within the Irrigation boundary.

The T.D.A. has colonized an area of 7,01,093 acres upto 31-6-65 under

various schemes as shown below:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Peasant grant .. | 2,73,208 |
| 2. | Area sold .. .. | 1,69,884 |
| 3. | Area given under garden cum-nursery scheme .. | 7,463 |
| 4. | Area used for common public purposes *i.e.*, abadi, chaaragah, roads, canal, Graveyards etc. .. | 80,227 |
| 5. | Temporary grants for sheep breeding, lamberdari and mueen .. .. | 11,711 |
| 6. | Area under forests, gardens and agriculture, sugarcane and livestock farms .. | 1,65,735 |
| | Total .. | 7,08,228 |

Some 3,00,000 acres state land lying outside irrigation limits which has recently been transferred by the Government to the Thal Development Authority, is to be colonized during the 3rd plan period. The colonization scheme would cost Rs. 33.50 lakhs to the T.D.A.

The work of colonization was really started early in 1949 under the supervision of Thal Development Officer and under the management of the Military Famalies Rehabilitation Organization in Rakh Khushab and Piplan areas. When the TDA came into existance, it started colonization by allotting land to land-less refugees who had crossed over to West Pakistan after Independence. They were settled in new villages called "Chaks" constructed by the TDA. The Chaks have houses of the same design, built by the TDA., and the layout is similar. Each village is established in an area of 700 to 1,000 acres which is divided into residential sites, the village compound and a belt 100 to 120 feet deep, going all round the village serving as a common grazing ground. Each family was allotted 15 acres of land in a chak on the condition that proprietary rights must be obtained.

So far some 1,110 chaks have been established and 31,000 families resettled.

The price fixed for the allotted land was Rs. 150.00 per acre, payable in 70 equal six monthly instalments. The first ten years no recovery was made. The displaced persons were helped in other ways also. Houses were built for them and an average price of Rs. 800,- each payable in easy instalments was recovered. In addition, Taccavi loans were given for purchasing bullocks, manure seed and agricultural implements.

The scheme was originally meant for landless refugees and displaced military personnel, but later on its benefits were opened to the "Tirni" graziers and locals of former Panjab whose lands were damaged by "Sem", "thur" or river action. In their case the price of land was raised from 150.00 per acre to 250.00 per acre.

When pressure on land in the districts whence the refugees had been transferred to the Thal had been relieved considerably, it was decided to sell the remaining area by auction. Now the land is divided into lots of 25 acres each, and is put to auction, and, in order to keep out the moneyed people and cater for the lower income bracket, the condition is imposed that no one can

purchase less than one or more than two lots. The scheme has proved to be popular, and the average price of land now is over 1,000'- per acre.

## ROADS

For opening up an area, means of easy communication are necessary. The only means of communication in Thal was the railway, running between Khushab and Mianwali in the north and Mianwali and Muzaffargarh in the west. As the railway tract lay on the fringes of the region, the whole of the interior was inaccessable. Accordingly, the Government drew up an elaborate roads, building scheme and constructed 664 miles of road. The net work is called B & R.D. roads but it owes its existence to the help rendered by the TDA. When the B & R Department had poor resources to carry the material inside the Thal for building the roads one hundred and sixty 4-wheel drive trucks were given by the TDA on nominal rent for the carriage of the material. The roads have been so built that not only have the railway stations easily approachable, but also most places within the irrigation boundry have been linter-liked. Besides, the TDA has also constructed 2,000 miles link roads with the help of agricultural machinery to connect the newly set up chaks.

Since a large area in Greater Thal is also to be colonized and developed by the TDA, the need of net work of roads is obvious. According to the surveys made by the T.D.A. about 178 miles length roads would be required for opening up the new areas. Out of this, 127 miles length roads are planned to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 86 lac during the 3rd plan period.

## AGRICULTURE

It was something new in the history of our country to attempt the reclamation of a desert in a planned way. The basic work embraced all aspects of agriculture but in the absence of any precedent of the kind, direct application of the available stock of agricultural know—how was not easily possible. It, therefore, became necessary to establish agricultural farms and fruit gardens inside the Thal so that the known methods of agricultural production could be tested under Thal condition. Consequently a large number of agricultural farms and fruit gardens were started in the Thal by the TDA. These are situated in the most remote corners of the Thal project and represent all kinds of soil and climatic conditions. The main task of these farms is two fold—introduction of crops and fruit plants suitable for the Thal condition and standardization of the time and method of sowing different crops; of using canal water and of application of manure. The experiments made in these farms and gardens have provided a sound base to the agricultural staff of the TDA for guiding the Thal settlers to improve their agricultural practices. As a result of this systematic effort the Thal farmer of today is no way inferior to his counterparts in other areas of West Pakistan.

Before the advent of canal irrigation system, the scanty rain fall in the Thal permitted the use of land for subsistence

farming only. Agriculture in the Thal then comprised one gram crop in a year grown by "hit and run" methods. Under the changed conditons, however, there was need for year-round growing of crops, which could yield good incomes. With this aim in view 'Kharif' crops like sugarcane, cotton, maize, bajra, moong, mash, gowara and jawar were tried while for rabi crop wheat, oil seeds like toria, raya and linseed were introduced.

Sugarcane can grow in almost all types of soil in the Thal area. The quantity and quality of the sugarcane crop grown in the Thal is satisfactory. Recently experiments have shown that sugar cane col-61 is more promising than any other quality. as it is resistant to Rodent and wild boar attacks, resistant to frost and suitable for draught conditions. Cotton has not thrived satisfactorily, as the plant is highly susceptible to dust-storms, particularly, in its early stages. Thus the yield is low as compared with other cotton growing tracts. Recent experiments have however shows that in some areas like Jauharabad and Bhakkar cotton varieties AC-134 and 387 can give better yield. Guara has been successfully tried in Thal and it has solved the problem of Kharif crop in poor soils where cotton could not successfully grow. Wheat like sugarcane is being widely grown in the Thal and good yields are obtained from soil having a fair amount of organic matter and subjected to judicious application of manure. The trials with 16 varieties of wheat have shown that 2 varieties namely C-5660 and C-5661 are very promising for the Thal area. Dirk variety has out- yielded all other commercial varieties in Thal both under barani and irrigated conditions. Trials for another two years will however be necessary to finalize the issue. Recently, Basmati rice 370 was introduced in Khushab area of Ist Thal and the farmers have taken up its cultivation on a large scale. Experiments on sugarbeet cultivation in a TDA farm have given encouraging results. The "Polybeta" variety imported from Germany have acclamatised successfully. It yielded about 600 maunds of sugarbeet per acre and 18 percent sugar contents are found in it. If the trials in other experimental stations of Thal are also proved a success the cultivation of sugarbeet will revolutionize the economy of the Thal and enable the sugar mills to continue crushing and producing sugar even off season. Trials on flax cultivation are also in progress and every effort is being made to prove into the possibility of introduction of flax as a fibre crop for winter.

These farms are not only encouraging the colonists but also giving them expert advice. In order to demonstrate that the unproductive and barren lands out-side the irrigation limits could also be transformed into rich arable fields. the TDA intends to establish during the 3rd plan period 3 seed-cum-demonstration farms in Greater Thal. The farm would cost Rs. 7.44 lakhs while a sum of Rs. 3.20 lakhs is to be spent on agricultural extension service in the area.

There is also a scheme to establish agricultural farms in the reverian tracts along Indus and Jheulm during the 3rd plan period with a view to introducing new crops such as jute and sugarcane in the area. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 13.43 lakhs would be spent on this scheme.

The following figures would show the progress of Irrigated farming in the Thal area since the commencement of the project:—

| Year | 1947-48 | 1952-53 | 1957-58 | 1963-64 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres |
| Area under Irrigated farming .. | 17,100 | 2,83,274 | 5,40,206 | 9,72,511 |

Although the average yields of the various crops obtained in the Thal are not very high, yet they do not compare unfavourably with other parts of the Province especially in view of the hard conditions existing in the Thal. Starting from scratch progress has been as follows in maunds per acre):—

| | 1951 | 1955 | 1959 | 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Wheat .. .. .. | 4.7 | 11.3 | 12.0 | 13.5 |
| 2. Gram .. .. .. | 4.0 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 7.5 |
| 3. Cotton .. .. .. | 1.8 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 7.0 |
| 4. Sugarcane .. .. .. | .. | 320 | 350 | 376 |

Side by side with agricultural crops, the plantation of fruit trees-orange, sweet lime, eurica lime, kazzi lime, guava, mango, date, pomegranate and falsa was also carried out, The citrus variety of fruit trees has proved to be very successful guava, date and falsa also do alright. Pomegranate is utter failure and mango also does not flourish well.

Agriculture is no longer a gamble in the Thal. Both crop husbandary and fruit culture are a great success. In spite of all this, there are still problems which the TDA has taken up only a few years ago. Most important of these problems is water sewerage in some of the areas. Percolation water has already resulted in water logging. To check this serious disease, the TDA has started sprinkling irrigation experiments. This method of irrigation, if taken up on a large scale, would not only provide the right amount of water at the proper time to the crops but also have a total check on the menace of water logging and salanity, as under this method, the application of water is fully under control of the farmer and

there is no question of excessive water percolation. Another important problem before the TDA is the development of tube-well—farming and mechanized—agriculture. Investigations on both the tube-well—farming and mechanized—agriculture have already been taken up and results are being collected at Sarai Mohajir Farm 25/TDA and Tube-well Farm 333/TDA, Rakh Mankera and Mechanized Agriculture Farm, Kallurkot, Kallurkot farm is most probably the largest mechanized agriculture farm in the country as it has an area of about 4,500 acres which is being operated directly with machinery and hired labour.

The third most important agricultural development work taken up recently by the TDA is the investigation to find out ways and means of industrial utilization of agriculural produce. No effort has been made in this country to find out the best industrial uses of various produces. The first land produce utilization project has been established at Kallurkot farm. It aims at the production of fruit products by utilizing citrus fruit, mango, falsa, guava and dates produced at various TDA or private farms in Thal. Thal settlers would thus get the normal prices of their fruit and a market near the place of production would be set up. A guara processing plant and ground-nut and caster crushing mills is also planned to be set up in near future.

## TUBEWELL INSTALLATION

In order to utilize excess underground water which is proving harmful for the soil, tube-well installation has been taken up by the TDA. To start with 100 tube-wells will be installed in Leiah and Harnoli Circles at a cost of Rs. 29.30 lakhs. Of this Rs. 14.00 lakhs are to be spent during the year 1965-66. The scheme when completed would benefit, 1.17 lakh acres.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In any agricultural development scheme in Pakistan the development of livestock must from an essential part. The animals not only yield valuable material for food and clothing but also provide a cheap form of labour required for cultivation. A farmer without a pair of oxen can hardly make his living from the land. The TDA set up a livestock farm at Rakh Ghulaman in 1950 with a view to improving livestock in the Thal quickly and making them available to the settlers. For the setting up of this farm, the Authority received assistance from three Commonwealth Countries%Newzealand, Australia and Canada. The farm is spread over an area of 14,000 acres out of which 6,000 acres are irrigated by canals.

The extension service of this farm is responsible for supplying proven sires besides giving expert advice to the colonists for breeding their cattle,. Nine veterinary dispensaries are also run by this section in various parts of the Thal for provid ing veter inary aid to tce animals of Thal colonists.

The breedihg of an imals is carried out on scientific lines at this farm During the last ten years special attention has been paid to the development of Nili buffaloes and Dhanni cattle.

The Dhanni breed which is purely a draught breed has now been completely replaced by the duel purpose Tharri breed. The home district of Tharri breed has the same climatic condition as that of Thal and is thriving well at this farm. A number of quality animals have been produced and made available by the farm to the settlers. Some of the animals won prizes at the National Horse and Catle Shows.

The Dairy plant for sterilizing milk was installed during 1957. It is capable of handling 6,000 Lbs. of milk and can produce 4,000 one-pint sterilized milk bottle per shift in addition to butter and 'ghee' making. The dairy products are not only popular in Thal area but also in great demand in Lahore and Rawalpindi.

The farm has fine stock of poultry consisting of two main breeds-White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red. The New Hampshire and White Plymouth Rock breeds are also maintained for comparative study. Eggs are hatched in electric incubators and brooders. Egg lying cages for individual birds imported from England are being installed this year. Research work and selective breeding of Desi breeds of black, white and brown colours with better weight are also being produced by crossing heavy "Desi Asils" with heavy foreign breeds.

The Farm is rearing three distinct breeds of sheeps, *viz*, local Thalli, Corriedale imported from Australia, and Thalidale, cross of the Corriedale and the local Thalli. The Thalidal has finer wool than the local Thali and is bigger in structure than the Corriedale. This breed has also won championship at the National Horse and Cattle Shows. Large scale mechanized cultivation is carried out at the farm for growing fodder and concentrates for livestock. This has not only made the farm self-supporting in fodder but has also served the purpose of an agricultural demonstration farm for the settlers.

There is also a workshop for the repairs and over-hauling of the agricultural machinery used at the farm besides a well-equipped veterenary hospital and a Disease Diagnostic Laboratory.

## AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

The Thal Agricultural Technical School is the latest and most important addit ion to the Commonwealth Livestock Farm. The School aims at giving practical training to the sons and wards of farmers in modern methods of agriculture and farm management. The durat ion of the course in the school is of three years and the subjects taught are agriculture, animal husbandry, mechanized farming, farm management, community development, agriculture vegetable culture plant protection, poultry, sheep and cattle breeding, dairying, functional Urdu and religions instruction. On completion of the course, a diploma is awarded to the successful candidates by the West Pakistan Agricultural University, Lyallpur.

## TREE PLANTING

For increased agricultural production and for a general development in Thal,

perhaps the most important pre-requsite was the planting of trees. An area of 1,50,000 acres was originally earmarked for afforestation but experience showed that for the growth of 1,000 acres of forest about 16 cusces of water was required as against the normal allowance of 3.18 cusces. If the entire proposed area was brought under forests it would adversely affect agricultural schemes. The area for afforestation was, therefore, reduced to 60,000 acres and the remaining released for other purposes. Out of this 45,000 acres have already been planted over. Shisham trees have proved most suitable for the Thal climate and promise greater returns too. The forests planted by the TDA have since transferred tothe Provincial Government.

## EDUCATION

With a view to providing educational facilities to the children of colonists, the TDA set up 5 high 6 middle and 124 primary schools spread all over the Thal. The primary schools have been handed over to the respective District Education Committees while the middle and high schools are still run by the TDA. It has also established a Junior Model School at Bhakkar this year. Initially all the needs school buildings, furniture equipment, etc., were provided by the TDA but now the Authority expects the settlers to make their own constrinution also. This they readily do. For instance, sometime ago, colonist of a few continguous 'chaks' requested the TDA to give them a middle school. The Authority agreed on the condition that the colonists also made some contribution. Thereupon they collected and donated Rs. 10,000, The usual subjects are taught in the schools but an agricultural bias is given to them.

## HEALTH

When the Medical Division of the TDA came into existence in 1951, there was only one mobile dispensary, based at Khushab, in charge of a Medical Officer. As the settlers population began to increase, rural dispensaries were set up in "Chaks" and hospitals established in mandi towns of the Thal. Now, the TDA is maintaining 5 hospitals, 31 rural dispensaries 3 health centres 3 Sub-Centres and 2 mobile dispensaries. Antimalaria staff is also employed in all important centres. Every year more than 5,00,000 patients get medical aid at these clinics.

The main disease in the Thal are malaria, dysentery, T.B. and skin disease. Epidemics of cold and influenza break out in the beginning of winter as everywhere. Inspite of the fact that the TDA Medical Division is not very old, medical aid in the region is now considered to be above the average of the rest of the Province in quality and quantity. It brings medical aid even to the original inhabitants of the Thal who had no idea of modern treatment since generations and were living almost sub-human condition.

## WIRELESS COMMUNICATION

It was found that no matter how elaborate the net-works of railways and roads were, they would still not provide adequate means of communication in the Thal. For instance, the Units of the Agricultural Machinery

Organisation had to work out in the desert miles away from any habitation. They had to keep in constant touch with the Base Workshop at Leiah, with one another and with the Divisional Engineer (Operations) Qaidabad and the Director of the Organization at Leiah. Moreover, quick and efficient means of communication had to be provided in order to control properly the far flung units of administration, scattered over a huge area, having no adequate telephone and telegraph system. To overcome this, a system of wireless communication was established in the Thal. Necessary equipment was received under the Colombo Plan. The New' Zealand and Government gave a free gift of H.F. and V.H.F. sets. The 20 V.H.F. sets include thirteen mobile sets and seven station sets, the range of the former being 15-20 miles and of the latter 25-30 miles. The installation of these sets has resulted in better overall control, higher efficiency and greater economy.

## COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

With the passage of time pressure on Thal land is bound to increase. Also, in the off season the peasants have much free time at their disposal. To ease future pressure on land and to give the peasants something profitable to do in their free time, the T.D.A. has set up a Cottage Industries Division Five Training-cum-Production Centres have been opened and run by this Division at different places, where peasant workers are given training and wages. Thus they earn as they learn. Raw material is provided by the T.D.A. and the produce is also marketed by it. At present the crafts being taught are weaving, furniture making, metalware manufacture and carpet weaving. The wood work and carpet deserve special mention for they are not only popular in Thal but also in other cities of West Pakistan. The Thal carpets are in demand in U.K., and other foreign countries also.

## MANDI TOWNS

To provide facilities to the settlers in marketing their produce, the T.D.A. set up five Mandi (market) towns at Jauharabad, Qaidabad, Liaquatabad, Bhakkar and Leiah. They are provided with piped water supply, electricity and first class metalled roads bounded by green belts. They have other modern amenities also such as schools, post offices, banks, hospitals, play grounds and cinemas. These towns serve as centres for the disposal of agricultural produce of the surrounding areas.

Besides, these towns, the construction of another mandi town at Sarai Mohagir is in progress while the scheme for establishment of two more mandi towns in the Greater Thal, during 3rd plan period has also been prepared.

The Mandi town at Sarai Mohagir is being provided with a tube-well and tractor workshop, a modern agricultural farm and all civic amenitiies available in other mandi towns.

The T.D.A. has also constructed small colonies for its staff at Kallurkot and Rakh Ghulaman.

## INDUSTRY

Establishment of industries was not originally provided in the Thal Deve-

lopment Project. However, it is well known that in the present day economy of any country, industry and agriculture should be developed side by side. Accordingly five mills have been set up in the area. Two of these are Sugar Mills, Two Cotton Textile Mills and one Woollen Textile Mills. Today the mills are functioning successfully and provide employment to about ten thousand workers. Three of these mills were set up the Thal Development Authority. With a view to enabling it to devote its attention mainly to colonization, the Authority decided to transfer two of its mills to private enterprise and consequently, the Cotton Textile Mills at Liaqutabad and Bhakkar have been sold. The Leiah Sugar Mills is still owned by the Thal Industries Corporation, with the TDA as its managing agent and earning good profits. The mill has a crushing capacity of 1,000 tons of sugarcane per day which is being raised to 1,500 tons.

## ELECTRIFICATION

The establishment of the new Mandi towns and planning of industries created a genuine demand for electric power. The Thal Development Authority installed power houses in all the Mandi towns and made available 24 hours electric supply both for domestic consumption and industries. An important step was taken during 1953-54 to supplement the thermal stations already installed. This was the planning and construction of the first hydro-electric works near Qaidabad.

The Electricity Division of the T.D.A. was handed over to the Provincial Government in 1958 and is now under the charge of WAPDA.

## NEW ASSIGNMENT

The Thal Development Authority is a unique organization and its sixteen years of life and work have made it the richest store of technical knowledge and experience. There is hardly any aspect of development about which the TDA has not learnt something; what it has learnt is now a national asset.

This is why, the development and colonization of new lands lying outside the Thal have recently been assigned to the T.D.A. The Taunsa Barrage area which was declared a project area of the West Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation by the Provincial Government on January 2, 1965, is to be colonized and developed by the TDA as an agency of the W.P.A.D.C. The project envisages to colonize 3.60 lac acres out of the culturable commanded area of 14.22 lacs acres lying in districts Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh, during the 3rd plan period. The estimated cost of the colonization scheme is 20.93 lakhs rupees. In addition, Rs. 79.60 lakhs are to be spent on development of land in the Project area. The development scheme envisages the following targets by the end of 3rd plan period.

1. Levelling .. .. 52,000 acres.
2. Construction of water courses .. .. 10,400 acres. (length)
3. Construction of Kacha roads .. .. 625 Miles.

# FORESTS

Forests are an important assest of the country. They play a vital part in building up its economy. Timber, firewood, resin, medicinal plant, fodder grasses and fibres are the chief forest products. These products constitute raw material for a large number of industries.

The area under commercial productive forests does not exceed 2.7 per cent of the land area in West Pakistan as against the requirement of 25 per cent for balanced economy. In a bid to increase the area under forest and developed arid waste lands into productive ranges, a Second Plan Out-lay of Rs. 8.70 crores which covered activities by the ADC and in Special Areas was made. Against this a sum of Rs. 6.2 crores was actually allocated out of which Rs. 4.8 crores have been utilized.

*Normal activities*: During 1964-65, the normal activities of the Forest Department were concentrated mainly on management of existing forests on a sustained yield basis including falling and regeneration collection of minor forest products, collection of revenue, tree planting campaigns, publicity, training, protection of forest wealth, improvement and management of range lands, soil and water conservation, etc. Total expenditure on normal activities was of the order of Rs. 2.95 Crores and gross revenue was Rs. 3.35 Crores, giving a surplus of Rs. 40 lakhs. The Department produced over 78 lakhs cubic feet of timber, 2.95 crores cubic feet of firewood and Rs. 75.61 lakhs worth of minor forest products.

Approximately 71 lacs Cft of soft and hardwood timbers, 67 lacs Cft of Pit

prop timber and 5,48,420 tons of fire-wood, 1,70,000 maunds of resin, 42,000 maunds of ephedra and 63,000 maunds of mazri will be produced during 1965-66. In addition considerable quantities of medicinal herbs and berries etc. will be collected for export. Afforestation on private lands through owners and planting along PWD District Council Roads, Canalside Strips will receive special attention. About 50 million plants will be distributed under the "Grow More Trees Campaign" during 1965-66.

*Development Activities*: These, during 1964-65, included affore-station, range development, watershed management, expansion of training programme, encouraging tourism, giving an industrial dimension to the irrigated plantations and canalside plantations stepping up the production from the existing forests by providing communications, roads, staff and fire fighting equipment, expanding research programme, etc.

*Targets achieved*: During the Second Five Year Plan, irrigated plantations have been raised over an area of 43,133 acres while afforestation has been done along 4,275 miles of canals, 1,754 miles of roads and 416 miles of railway tracks which account for approximately 22,932 avenue miles of trees. Hill afforestation coupled with anti-soil erosion work have been carried on an area of 1,79,036 acres while an area of 19,309 acres of riverian forests has been rehabilitated. Regular management and protection has been extended to 7,56,864 acres of coastal forests. Permanent forest nurseries have been created over an area of 2,907 acres which yielded 12.45 crore plants during the Second Plan for afforestation and distribution to the public. These nurseries were in addition to the nurseries maintained by the Forest Department as a part of their regular activity.

*Survey*: Twenty three Working Plans for Scientific Management of 1,459,733 acres and 808 miles of linear plantation were prepared and a scheme for aerial forest inventory and land use survey over an area of 14,000 Sq. Miles in North West Pakistan covering parts of Dir, Swat, Chitral and Indus Kohistan, was initiated. Watershed survey reports embodying comprehensive data for future planning have been prepared for 38,410 Sq. Miles of Indus Basin Watersheds as well as Hub Catchment Area.

*Watershed Management*: A pilot project for Watershed Management in Bhurban Tract of Murree Hills remained under implementation with successful results. Watershed Improvement practices were carried out over an area of 32,158 acres.

*Range Management*: Range Management for improved pastures and productive livestock industry was given special consideration and Range Improvement and Management Practices were extended to approximately an area of 4 lac acres.

*Other Activities*: Considerable attention was devoted to the development of communications and buildings. During the Second Plan, 121 miles of truck roads, 78 miles of jeep roads and 47 miles of bridle paths and 60 residential and non-residential buildings were constructed. This has opened more

than 1,50,000 acres of forests for improvement, extraction and better fire protection.

National Parks for public recreation were developed in Kaghan and Changa Manga which have found great favour with tourists and holiday makers for the week ends.

Proper research and regular disease and pest control measures were organized and a timber seasoning plant at Changa Manga has been installed to improve the desirability of timber.

*Increased Revenue*: Forestry Projects are long term and as such do not yield results in a short span of time. Nevertheless due to improved working facilities and development of better communications, the overall revenue of the Forest Department increased by 40 per cent during the Second Plan.

During the Third Plan most of the projects initiated during the Second Plan will be continued and the pace of activity already developed will receive a further impetus.

| | Sargodha | Chakwal |
|---|---|---|
| (i) No. of animals inseminated artificially .. | 612 | 2,970 |
| (ii) No. of pregnancy tests carried out .. | 409 | 986 |
| (iii) No. of animals detected in calf. .. | 222 | 467 |
| (iv) No. of animals tested for pregnancy which were covered outside .. .. | 475 | 796 |
| (v) No. of cases treated for sterility .. | 259 | 509 |
| (vi) No. of animals given still bestrol injections to set up oertrous cycles .. .. | 251 | 191 |
| (vii) No. of animals treated for mild genital diseases .. .. .. | 43 | 242 |

**General**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | No. of Veterinary Hospitals on 1-7-1964 .. | 178 |
| 2. | No. of Veterinary Hospitals started during 6-4-65 .. | 7 |
| 3. | No. of Veterinary Hospitals on 30-6-65 .. .. | 185 |
| 4. | No. of Veterinary Dispensaries on 1-7-1964 .. .. | 137 |
| 5. | No. of Veterinary Dispensaries opened during 1964-1965 .. .. .. .. | 10 |
| 6. | No. of Veterinary Dispensaries on 30-6-1965 .. | 147 |
| 7. | No. of Cow Bulls at work on 1-7-1964 .. .. | 1,009 |
| 8. | No. of Buffalo Bulls at work on 1-7-1964.. .. | 1,138 |
| 9. | No. of Horse Stallions at work on 1-7-1964 .. | 49 |
| 10. | No. of Donkey Stallions at work on 1-7-1964 .. | 33 |
| 11. | No. of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons at work on 30-6-1965 .. .. .. .. | 274 |
| 12. | No. of Stock Assistants at work on 30-6-1965 .. | 693 |
| 13. | No. of Sura Compounders at work on 30-6-1965 .. | 6 |
| 14. | No. of Field Dairy Assistants at work on 30-6-1965 .. | 5 |
| 15. | No. of Milk Testers at work on 30-6-1965 .. | 5 |
| 16. | No. of Artificial Inseminators at work on 30-6-1965 .. | 8 |
| 17. | No. of Laboratory Assistants at work on 30-6-1965 .. | 4 |
| 18. | No. of Poultry Supervisors at work on 30-6-1965 .. | 1 |

## (V) PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

### (A) Training and Employment of Stock Assistants at Union Councils Level in West Pakistan (Lahore Region).

157 candidates out of 1962-63 course comprising of 170 trainees had qualified as Stock Assistants and they were subsequently appointed in various Union Councils in Lahore Region. The second batch of 1963-64 consisted of 178 candidates whose selection was made by the Deputy Commissioners of the respective districts. One trainee of Rawalpindi District left during the training. The stipend paid to him was

however recovered and deposited into Government accounts. The examination of this batch was held on 22-6-64 and 165 trainees were declared successful out of 177 who appeared in the examination. 17 failed students of 1962-63 course were also examined alongwith and six out of them also cleared the Examination. Thus 165 plus 6 = 171 persons in all qualified as Stock Assistants in September, 1964. All of them were offered the posts of Stock Assistants under this scheme, but 167 persons joined the service by 30-9-67. Then the third batch of 180 candidates was selected for training during 1964-65 (15 from each distrcit of Lahore Region). The training of 172 candidates started from 1-10-64 in some of the districts while from 15-10-64 in the other districts at the District Headquarter Hospitals except Lahore where the training was started at Pattoki as usual. Four trainees of this batch also left during the course of their training as a result of which there remained 168 candidates on roll. These 168 trainees of the current course and seven failed students of 63-64 course appeared in the Examination out of which 163 were declared successful in June, 1965. The appointment of these 163 Stock Assistants in different Union Councils of Lahore Region will be made in the near future.

The scheme has proved successful as it has helped the common livestock owners to a considerable extent.

### (B) Maintenance of Breeding Bulls on Subsidy in West Pakistan

The sanctioned strength of cow and buffalo bulls durng the year 1962-63 was 160 against which 83 cow bulls and 62 buffalo bulls (145 bulls in all) were at work on 30-6-1963. The Government reduced the strength to 150 bulls in Lahore Region during 1963-64 as a result of which few bulls had to be struck off and thus there were 141 bulls (80 cow bulls and 61 buffalo bulls) under the scheme on 30-6-64. There was a shortage of 9 bulls as compared to the annual target. During the financial year 64-65 sixty more bulls were required to be added to the scheme thereby raising the sanctioned strength to 210 by 30-6-65. 28 bulls were selected and enlisted during the quarter ending 30-9-64. 29 bulls were approved during the quarter ended on 31-12-65 and 9 bulls approved during quarter ending 31-3-65. The Government of West Pakistan in the Agriculture Department was approached to accord post-facto sanction to the maintenance of 35 additional bulls over and above the allotted number of bulls in order to cover the un-utilized amount of savings, which was accorded by the Government. Now 38 bulls more were selected and approved during the quarter ending 30-6-65 and this last instalment raised the number of cow and buffalo bulls to 133 and 112 respectively *i.e.*, 245 bulls in all. The monthly subsidy of Rs. 30/- per bull has been paid to the bull owners quite regularly. The breeding bulls are in good condition and their covering results are satisfactory. The scheme is in progress in the entire Region.

### (C) Strengthening the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Aid Organization in West Pakistan (Lahore Region)

The sanctioned strength of Officers as well as subordinate Veterinary Staff upto 30-6-65 and the staff in position at the end of the half year ending 30.6.1965 is as follows:—

| Sr. No. | Designation of Post | Sanctioned strength | Staff in position |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Assistant Directors, Animal Husbandry in WPAHS II. .. .. | 2 | 2 |
| 2. | Veterinary Assistant Surgeons .. .. | 133 | 101 |
| 3. | Stock Assistants .. .. .. | 180 | 148 |
| 4. | Senior Clerks .. .. .. | 2 | 2 |
| 5. | Junior Clerks .. .. .. | 2 | 2 |
| 6. | Peons .. .. .. .. | 2 | 2 |

At the close of the financial year 1963-64 there were 69 veterinary assistant surgeons, 121 stock assistants, two Assistant Directors, Animal Husbandry, two Senior Clerks, one Junior Clerk and two Peons at work under this scheme. 32 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and 17 Stock Assistants were appointed during the quarter ended on 30-9-1964. One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and one Junior Clerk had been appointed under this scheme during the quarter ending 31st December, 1964. Ten Stock Assistants were appointed during the third quarter ending 31-3-1965. Later on one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon tendered his resignation during the quarter ending 30-6-65 which was accepted No. Veterinary Assistant Surgeon or Stock Assistant could be appointed under the scheme during the quarter ending 30-6-65 for the reason that qualified personnel for these technical posts were not readily available. However the Divisional Recruitment Board, Commissioner's office, Lahore had been approached for advertising the vacant posts of Vety. Asstt: Surgeons and make the appointment of suitable personnel at an early date. The 32 vacant posts of Stock Assistants will also be filled up as and when qualified persons become available. The Veterinarians appointed under the scheme have made up the deficiencies in the various fields of Animal Husbandry to the extent of the staff snactioned by providing free Veterinary Aid in the form of treatment of ailing livestock and performing castrations of scrub bulls. They have proved themselves quite useful in stamping out the outbreaks of contagious diseases by a large sacle vaccinations and inoculations at the farmer's door. Prophylactic vaccinations have also been performed at an extensive scale.

As regards the supervision side, two now offices of Assistant Directors, Animal Husbandry have been opened at Gujranwala and Jhelum with effect from 28-1-1963 and 25-3-1963 respectively and in this way the Department has surely stapped forward in a very useful direction. Before the opening of these new offices, the Gujranwala district was attached to the Assistant Director, Animal Husbandry, Sheikhupura whereas the Jhelum District was being administrrted by the Assistant Director, Animal Husbandry, Gujrat. The scheme is very successful and useful to the public. It is progressing quite satisfactorily in accordance with the schedule.

**(D) Maintenance of Sheep Flocks on Subsidy in West Pakistan**

The sanctioned strength of sheep flocks for the year 1963-64 and 1964-65 as well as the annual number of flocks in existance under the scheme no 30-6-64 and 30-6-65 are given below district-wise.

| Sr. No. | District | Sanctioned strength during | | Flocks at work on | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 30-6-64 | 30-6-65 |
| 1. | Sardogha .. .. .. | 150 | 250 | 40 | 80 |
| 2. | Mianwali .. .. .. | | | 31 | 78 |
| 3. | Lyallpur .. .. .. | | | 49 | 84 |
| 4. | Jhang .. .. .. | .. | .. | 40 | 83 |
| | Total .. | 150 | 250 | 160 | 325 |

The sanctioned strength was allowed to exceed in both the years in order to utilize the savings of the scheme due to the late selection and registration. During the year 1964-65, seventy-five flocks were added to the scheme during the quarter ending 31-12-1964. 90 flocks were selected and approved during the quarter ended on 31-3-1965 thus raising the number of sheep flocks on subsidy to 325. The owner of each flock consisting of 20 to 30, Ewes and one Ram is being paid a monthly subsidy of Rupees Five. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of the respective ilaqas have been paying special attention to the subsidized flocks in the matter of control of parasitic infestations. These flocks are also serving as Demonstration Centres of improved sheep husbandry practices.

The scheme is progressing satisfactorily.

**(E) Scheme for the Supply of Pedigree Rams to Sheep Flocks in Lahore Region**

Against the annual target of 480 Pedigree Rams for the financial year

1963-64, 478 rams worth Rs. 42,141/- had been purchased and distributed amongst the selected sheep flock owners in Lahore Region. 20 rams died during that year and 458 were at work on 30-6-64. 480 rams were again to be purchased and distributed during the financial year 1964-65 whereas 360 rams were purchased and added to the scheme during the quarter ended on 31-12-1964. 81 more good quality rams were purchased and issued to the interested sheep breeders during the quarter ending 31-3-1965. Eight rams of good quality were purchased during the quarter ending 30-6-1965. In this way 449 rams in all were purchased during the financial year 1964-65. According to the reports received from the sub offices 19 rams had died during this year as a result of which the number of rams at work on 30-6-65 was 430. In all there were 458+430=888 rams under the scheme at the close of the financial year 1964-65. The Division-wise location of these rams on 30-6-65 was as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sargodha Division .. | 314 |
| 2. | Lahore Division .. | 289 |
| 3. | Rawalpindi Division | 285 |
| | Total .. | 888 Rams. |

The condition and covering results of these Rams remained quite satisfactory. The scheme is being commended by the sheep flock owners and rural public representatives throughout entire Region. Fortunately quite a good Number of Rams were purchased from the Government livestock Farms at a rate much below than provided in the scheme hence there was savings in it. The rams which were supplised to the flock owners in 1963-64 have since become their property under the conditions governing the scheme.

**(F) Poultry Extension in Rural Area of Lahore Region**

During the quarter ending 31-12-1964 the Assistant Directors Animal Husbandry, Jhelum and Rawalpindi were issued 500 and 1,400 hatching eggs respectively from the Government Poultry Farm, Lahore Cantt., at the subsidized rates of Rs. 3/- per trio (one cockerel and two pullets) and paisa 13 per hatching egg and distributed amongst the interested poultry breeders. 1,000 Hatching eggs of exotic breeds and 300 breeding birds of 3 months age were issued to the Assistant Director, Animal Husbandry, Jhelum during the quarter ending 31-3-65. 1,000 and 5,150 Hatching eggs more were issued to the Assistant Directors, Animal Husbandry, Jhelum and Rawalpindi respectively during the quarter ending 30-6-65. In addition to it 668 pullets and 332 cockerels of White Leg Horn Breed were issued to the Assistant Director, Animal Husbandry, Rawalpindi during this last quarter for distribution the poultry lovers in that district. As a whole 9,050 hatching eggs and 1,300 breeding birds have been issued under the scheme during the financial year 1964-65. The birds supplied under the scheme are flourishing and regular measures have been adopted for the control of any epidemic amongst them. The scheme is running fairly satisfactorily.

## (G) Extension of Artificial Insemination In Lahore Region

Most of the time lapsed in securing suitable pieces of State or District Council land free of cost at all the Stations except Sheikhupura where the Centre is being constructed in the premises of the existing Assistant Director, Animal Husbandry, Office. The contruction of centre buildings was taken in hand late by the Buildings and Roads Department after observing many formalities. Inspite of their full co-operation at all times they could not utilize the entire provision of funds of Rs. 7,50,000/- during the year 1964-65. Although a major portion of building works was completed by the Buildings and Roads Authorities by 30-6-65, the buildings could not be made ready by them for taking over by the Animal Husbandry Department. The individual position of each Centre is given below:—

1. *Sheikhupura:* The building of this Centre is almost complete except sanitary installations, provision of Electricity connection and completion of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's quarter.

2. *Mianwali:* A major portion of the buildings has been completed. Water supply, Sewerage System and Electricity Installation work will be completed now on the receipt of funds during the coming financial year *i.e.*, 1965-66.

3. *Sialkot:* Almost all the building has been raised and finishing touches are being given by the BXR Authorities at this stage.

4. *Rawalpindi:* The Capital Development Authority, Islamabad who had originally objected to the construction work at the Agricultural Farm, Islamabad, Rawalpindi eventually gave their sanction. The construction work was resumed by the B&R Department and the latest position was reported to be as under:—

(*i*) *Main Block:-*

(*a*) Cement concrete slabs of Verandah complete.

(*b*) Steel work of roofs of rest of the building in progress.

(*ii*) *Bull Pens and Storess.*

Cement concrete slabs on roofs complete.

5. *Gujrat.* The exact position of construction work of this Centre is as follows:—

(i) *Main Block.* Masonary upto Lintel level. 30 percent.

Lintel level. 30 percent completed.

(ii) *Bull Pens.* Masonery upto foundations 20 per cent completed.

(iii) *Junior Quarter.* Masonery upto roof level 50 per cent completed.

(iv) *Senior Quarter.* Roofing in progress. 75 per cent completed.

(v) *Menial Quarters.* Masonery upto proof 40 per cent Completed.

6. *Jhang.* More than half of the building portion has since been completed at village Chak Ghumnana, Tehsil and District Jhang. The Sanitary Installation and Electricity fittings works will also be carried out on the completion of buildings.

7. *Gujranwala.* Nearabout half of the building portion has been completed at Ghakhkhar where the land was

provided free of cost by the District Council, Gujranwala with the prior approval of the Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore.

8. *Chhanga Manga* (*District Lahore*): The B&R Department had started the construction of this Centre on 25-4-65 and as such only one fourth of the building portion could be completed by 30-6-65. The rest of the work will now be carried out on receipt of funds during the financial year 1965-66. A no objection certificate was also issued by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Lahore Region, Lahore on 4-5-65 to the transfer of 3.07 acres land from compartment No. 10 and 11 of Reserved Forest land in Chhanga Manga Plantation of Lahore Forest Division to the Animal Husbandry Department for the opening of a Veterinary Dispensary an and Artificial Insemination Centre at Chhanga Manga.

The budget allocation for the year 1964-65 on capital side was Rs. 7,50,000/- against which the Buildings and Roads Department could spend Rs. 4,19,259/- by 30-6-65.

No staff was appointed in any of the Centres as the buildings were not complete. 25 good quality bulls had been purchased from the Government Livestock Farms during the quarter ending 30-6-65 for locating them in the proposed Artificial Insemination Centres.

12 Refrigerators were secured from the Government Medical Store Depot, Lahore Cantonment. Out of the Foreign Exchange Component of Rs. 75,000/- in the budget estimates for theyear 1964-65, this Directorate placed indents worth Rs. 74,450/- with the Director of Industries, West Pakistan, Lahore for the import of Laboratory Equipment for these Centres. The additional funds still required by the B&R Department will be demanded from the Government during the first quarter of the next financial year and the remaining portion of buildings got completd as early as the funds are provideed. It is however expected that these Centres will start functioning in the near future.

The revised budget allocation for the year, 1964-65 on Revenue side was Rs. 78,340'- against which a sum of Rs. 17,399.02 was incurred during the financial year.

The scheme when implemented will surely bring positive results.

# Fisheries

The Directorate of Fisheries was established in 1958 and made responsible for the development and conservation of Fisheries in West Pakistan. For the convenience of administration, the entire province was divided into two zones, *viz.*, Northern zone and Southern zone for fresh water fisheries. For the development of Marine Fishery in Mekran coast a separate section was opened in the year 1964-65.

The activities of the Directorate include:—

(A) Development of Fisheries.

(B) Conservation of Fisheries.

(C) Extension work.

(D) Survey of Fishery Resources.

(E) Fisheries Training.

(F) Fisheries Research.

## DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES

### Stocking

The various water resources, private as well as Government owned, were stocked with 15,73,289 fry and fingerlings of major carps, collected from natural spawning grounds and reared in the departmental nurseries. In addition, 1,43,771 young ones of Trout were introduced in various streams of Kaghan, Swat and Chitral. Culture of Tilapia, an exotic fish, was continued in Peshawar, Khairpur and Hyderabad Divisions. It has also been introduced in Quetta Division. This fish, though small in size, has found favour with the masses on account of its prolific breeding habits and low price. 20,000 fresh water prawns have also been stocked in Hyderabad Division for

further propagation. Another exotic fish commonly known as "Grass Carp" has been recently brought from Canton (China). 4,86,000 young ones of this fish have been introduced in the Haleji Lake and Gujo link canal for further propagation. Three pairs of German Carp were transported in plastic bags by air from Thailand in June, 1964. By the ends of June, 1965, the department was able to produce more than 1,200 fry of this fish and is now progressing satisfactorily at Chhenawan Fish Farm. The culture of this will solve the problem of collection of fry from natural resources as its breeds in confined waters. 200 young ones of this flsh have been introduced at Peshawar and Warsak.

**Fish Farms**

The process of establishing new fish farms to make the people fish minded and to utilise derelict water areas, abandoned canals, water-logged areas and village ponds was continued throughout West Pakistan. Many new fish farms were established during the year. Some big landlords took keen interest in fish culture and started their farms. During the year there was a great demand of fish seeds from private fish farmers and this clearly shows that Zamindars and pond owners are making efforts to meet food shortage and to raise their income. The departmental farms were running satisfactorily. Kala Bagh fish farm was netted this year in presence of the Head of the Province and the catches were so big and in such a great quantity that he appreciated the efforts of the Fisheries Departments for the efforts put in fish farming.

**Production**

In the year 1963-64 5,70,000 maunds of fish was produced. Due to great efforts the department has succeeded in producing 5,96,000 maunds of fish during the year 1964-65.

**Income**

During 1964-65 an income of Rs. 10,93,637.65 (income figures for May and June, 1965 not available) has been realised against the last year's income of Rs. 10,61,220'.

## CONSERVATION

The West Pakistan Fisheries Ordinance 1961 was strictly enforced in the entire province to check illegal fishing. Some of the public waters were auctioned to the highest bidders while for the others licences were issued to professionals and anglers. During the year under report 20,997 licences were issued as compared to last year's figures of 19,271.

It is note-worthy that increase in production and income was due to strict enfnrcement of the West Pakistan Fisheries Ordinance, 1961, large scale stocking in various waters, and culture in fish farms.

## SURVEY

Extensive Survey of new water areas was carried out by the Field Staff. Three volumes have already been published while the fourth one is under preparation. This additional information will help in formulating new schemes for the utilization of waste waters for fish production.

## EXTENSION WORK

It includes education of interested persons on different aspects of fish and fisheries and survey of water areas, To achieve the objects of educating the masses, a large number of pamphlets, charts etc., have been published and distributed to the various Government agencies, private organisations and interested individuals. Fishery stalls were put up at all important exhibitions. The stalls were visited by people from all walks of life as well as dignatories. At some places Fishery stalls were awarded prizes and certificates for putting up good shows.

Lexture were also delivered at important gatherings of interested persons spcially on the occasion of Annual Fairs, Annual Jirgas and meetings of Basic Democrats.

## FISHERIES TRAINING

The need for technically qualified personnel in Fish Industry and Fisheries management is increasing every day due to the extension in the activities of the Fisheries Department and installation of several fish industries. To meet this demand Fisheries Training Centre established in 1958-59 is playing a vital role by imparting technical and vocational knowledge in Fish Farming, Fisheries management and Fish Industry.

The following courses of different durations, depending upon the level of skill and intricacy of the operations are provided at the Centre.

1. Three months post-graduate Course for Assistant Warden of Fisheries.
2. One month post-graduate Course for Fisheries Research Assistant, in general aspects of Fisheries and Laboratory techniques.
3. 21-days course for Fisheries Watchers and Fieldman, etc.;
4. One week course for members of Basic Democracies, local leaders and progressive farmers interested in fish farming.
5. Six months Course for private enthusiasts and fish culturists the principles and techniques of pisciculture and management of fishery resources.

During the year under review 51 private individuals, mostly from villages were given training of 6 months in two batches. Ten Assistant Warden of Fisheries were imparted post graduate training of three months in two batches. One progressive farmer owing a fish farm in District Sialkot also received 3 weeks training in fish farming. Eighty students of the college of Animal Husbandry, Lahore, were imparted one week training in basic elements of Fisheries, Fishery management and the taxonomy of fish.

## FISHERIES RESEARCH

The varius problems confronted by the department in development of fisheries were studied. Some of the important problems are mentioned belcw.

1. Study on the Taxonomy distribution and culture of prawns in Hyderabad Division.
2. Study of the Economy Bionomics and Biology of the prawn.
3. Study of the aquatic vegetation problem in Mancher Lake.

4. Culture of chinese *Grass Carp*.
5. Study on the biology and bionomics of *Palia*.
6. Induced spawning of Rohu by injection of pituitary gland extract.
7. Culture of German Carp.
8. Effect of Sewage on the quality of River Soan.

With a view to intensify the prawn culture work reserch on the distribution and biology of fresh water prawns has been undertaken in Hyderabad District. It is hoped that prawn culture would be extended to other parts and regions of the province in course of time.

In the history of West Pakistan it was a novel experience to control the overgrowth of aquatic weeds biologically with the help of fish popularly known as Grass Carp, an exotic fish brought from Canton, China, which has been introduced in Haleji lake and Guju Canal after being reared in nurseries to a moderate size. Experiments in respect of feeding habits of grass carp reveal that a fish measuring 10" to 14" consume 1½ seers of aquatic weeds a day.

To improve the fish seed supply position German Carp has bred successfully at Chhenawan Fish Farm raising the number from 5 to 1200. It has now been introduced in Peshawar and Warsak. The introduction and culture of this fish is likely to help a good deal in meeting growing demand of quality fish seed as the fish grows to marketable size, breed under controlled conditions, and is a very good eating fish.

The experiment of induced spawning of major carps with the help of fresh extracts of pituitary glands were conducted for the first time in West Pakistan successfully. Thousands of ova were obtained. Fry hatched out in the normal way. These fry were nursed and ultimately stocked in the main fish farm. The rate of survival of fry and fingerlings thus obtained was very encouraging. The efforts to induce mass breeding in major carps will be made next year.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### Exploitation of Dhands

There are many dhands in the province, specially in the Southern District. In Sanghar District there are ablut 150 dhands connected with Nara Canal. The fishery of these dhands is very rich and is being utilized on a big scale by the department. In 1964-65 there was a record production of 12,004 maunds of fish and Rs. 1,40,110/- were realized as Government share.

### Exploitation of Dam Fishery

Construction of dams has opened new vistas of fish production. Thos in existance have been judiciously stocked with suitable food fishes and now these are virtually teeming with fish. On experimental basis fishery of Nari Bolan Dam was leased out. 825 maunds was caught in the year 1964-65.

### Promotion of Angling Sports

With a view to promote angling in the province, several water areas have been reserved for this purpose. In and around Lahore Warris Road, Bansi Sagar and Hiran Minar are open for

angling. This year benches made of marble chips have been provided at Panjtirath Peshawar for the comfort of the anglers. Such benches will be provided at other important angling centres.

The Angling Societies and Anglers Associations have organised in-co-operation of this department. Angling compeititions at various places were held and winners have been awarded prizes

**Welfare of Fishermen**

A mobile dispensary was set up and started this year to provide medical service to fishermen community residing in or near Mancher Lake. This dispensary completes its round in a week in such a way that all important places around the lake are served four times in a month. Dry milk and common medicines were distributed to poor fishermen along with cloth and blankets.

**Trout Culture**

Local and foreign tourists and other dignatories are very interested in trout. At present trout is cultured at Kaghan, Swat, Chitral and Quetta. The rivers and streams are fully stocked. The work done by the department has been appreciated by amateur anglers no less than our worthy President Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, H.P. who was gracious enough to observe in the Anglers Record Book" I found the best fishing near Rajwal bridge. I noticed that there are a lot of fish. Obviously the Fisheries Staff are doing a good job." Other important anglers including Ministers and dignitories have expressed similar views.

## PUBLICATIONS

In addition to a large number of papers read by the officers, and published along with the Proceedings of the Fishery Officers Conferences 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, some fifty-eight pamphlets, reports, posters and placards in Urdu and English were published for information and use of the common man.

# GAME DEPARTMENT

Wild Life of a country is as much a valuable asset as any other resource found therein. It is a nature's gift which ought to be kept in existence and it helps the agriculture against numerous vermins and pests. It is, therefore, imperative that they should be preserved and developed from aesthetic, natural and agricultural view points.

The Game Department takes measures for the protection and multiplication of wild life which is a valuable asset in any country. It provides sport to the shikaris, supplements food supply and protects the agriculture from destructive pests and insects. The Department is making its best efforts to save the wild life from indiscriminate shooting and its multiplication in the Province.

A review of the work done during the year under report is given below:—

1. **Creation of Game Reserves and Game Sanctuaries.**

The aim and object of the Department is to preserve the wild life by creating Game Reserves and Game Sanctuaries. In reserves shooting is very sparingly allowed under special permits while sanctuaries afford undisturbed environments for Game species to live and breed. During the last year 4 Game Reserves, namely Rakh Mirjal, District Campbellpur, area 1,546 acres, Guf Manda, District Rawalpindi, area 2,800 acres, Bajwat District Sialkot, area 9,712 acres and Kundal Chawani, District Bannu, area 1,100 acres and 5 Game Sanctuaries, namely, Rakh Kundian, District Mianwali, area 3,784 acres, Maraiwam, District Kohat, area 3,000 acres, Shinwari, District Kohat, area 1,000 acres, Wuch Bazar, District Kohat, area 1,500 acres and Mazkai, District Mardan, area 900 acres have been declared. Thus making a total number of 23 Game Reserves in various districts of West

Pakistan covering an area of 71 Sq. miles plus 5,47,442 acres and 13 Game Sanctuaries covering an area of 6,37,795 acres.

**2. Prosecution.**

In order to enforce the provisions of Game Ordinance and Rules, the Game Staff is exercising strict watch and ward. Offences under these laws and rules are registered and reported to Courts. The prosecution figures during the last year are as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| No. of Challans registered .. | 3,820 |
| No. of Cases decided | 2,498 |
| Amount of fine imposed. | Rs. 44,305 |

**3. Destruction of Vermins.**

The Department is paying full attention to the menace of vermins which face a heavy toll of a youngones of the game species. During the year under review 3,938 Jackals, 1,968 Wild Cats as 2,498 Prey birds were destroyed.

**4. Propoganda**

This activity had been substantiated by adequate propoganda work by the touring staff and by dsiplaying notice boards at conspicuous places, by delivering lectures, distribution of printed pocket game guide and coloured charts.

**5. Licencing.**

The Game Department issued licences for shooting, hawking, hunting with grey hounds, possession, special permits for big game hunting and for shooting certain species in the Game Reserves etc. The fee realised for the issue of these licences are main source of income for the Department. The financial position of the Department is very sound. It is not only self supporting, but also gives to the provisional exchequer a substanital surplus each year.

**6. Administration.**

The Department has been functioning all over West Pakistan under the control of the Game Warden, West Pakitan, assisted by one Deputy Game Warden (stationed at Lahore) and four Assistant Game Wardens, at Peshawar, Hyderabad, Quetta and Karachi. There is one Game Inspector posted at each district headquarters and one Game Watcher in a Thana.

# Food

Maintenance of wheat reserves, procurement of wheat, if voluntarily offered at the floor price, purchase of rice for supply to East Pakistan, local consumption and export to foreign countries, control over Roller Flour Mills, distribution of wheat rice, Sugar and soft coke continued to be the main activities of the Food Department.

2. The population of the Province estimated at 4,75,17,000 persons in 1965, if projected at annual increase of 2.6 per cent over the Census figures of 1961. The estimated requirements of wheat and other foodgrains for human consumption at the scale of 6 Chattacks per head per day worked out to 59,66,700 tons. The aggregated production of major foodgrains pitched at about 63,65,200 tons. Deducting 11,41,800 tons for seed wastage and cattle feed and 3,63,780 tons of rice procured for export and supply to East Pakistan the balance left for human consumption within the Province was 48,59,620 tons. The Province was thus deficit by 11,07,080 tons. However, of 3,63,780 tons of rice procured for exports and supply to East Pakistan is taken into account in the available supplies, the deficit was of the order of 7,43,300 tons.

**Wheat Policy**

3. During the year 1964-65 wheat policy followed the pattern of the preceding years. There was no control either on movement of wheat or its prices. The Government was, as before, committed to purchase indigenous wheat at Rs. 13.50 per maund, if voluntarily offered by growers or traders for purchase. The consumers were assured of the supplies of imported wheat from the Provincial Re

serve at Rs. 15.00 per maund with bag, Ex-Government Godown.

**Movement of wheat on Private Trade Account**

4. About 187 Market Intelligence Centres established to report the market prices of foodgrains and their arrivals and despatches continued to function throughout the Province. According to the market intelligence reports about 2,82,134 tons of wheat arrived in various mandies during the year 1964-65 as against 2,94,245 tons during the preceding year.

**Prices of Wheat**

5. The prices ranged generally between the minimum of Rs. 15.00 per maund to the maximum of Rs. 18.00 per maund at various centres. The prices had, however, a bullish trend during the months of December, 1964 to March, 1965 which was the fag end of the crop year. The Food Department adopted the following measures to arrest the rising trend:—

(*i*) Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners were informed that there was no shortage of wheat and they should, therefore, arrange extensive distribution of wheat in all deficit pockets.

(*ii*) Imported wheat was placed at Ration Depots for distribution to consumers at Rs. 15.12 per maund.

(*iii*) Issues of wheat to chakkis were liberalised. This led to an increase in the supply of atta and arrested a rise in prices.

(*iv*) To maintain the quality of atta, Roller Flour Mills were required to blend indigenous with imported wheat in the proportion of 30:70. Supplies of Imported wheat were assured accordingly to the Roller Flour Mills.

(*v*) Market Intelligence reports regarding prices of major foodgrains were received in Food Department from all districts in West Pakistan. Releases of wheat from Government Reserves were regulated keeping in view the prices prevailing in various areas.

(*vi*) Issues of wheat from Government Reserves were liberalised.

**Imports and Distribution of Wheat**

6. To meet the wheat deficit, 11,90,092 tons of wheat was imported from foreign countries during the year 1964-65. Adding the carry over 1,97,521 tons from the previous year the total quantity handled by the Department aggregated to 13,87,613 tons.

7. Issues of wheat to Roller Flour Mills, Traders and consumers from the Provincial Reserve during the year under report totalled 11,00,427 tons as against 9,60,217 tons during the preceding year.

**Procurement of rice**

8. The Provincial Government procured superior rice produced in Lahore Region and Kangni /Joshi rice in Hyderabad Region as Agents of the Central Government. Procurement of superior rice for export to foreign Countries aggregated to 1,06,720 tons. In Hyderabad Region 1,91,315 tons of Kangni and Joshi rice was procured for supply to East Pakistan.

9. In addition 45,945 tons of Basmati Rice was procured on Provincial Government Account for internal consumption through Ration Depots. Basmati rice was released to consumers in five instalments through Ration Depots at Rs. 32.80 per maund or Rs. 0.82 per seer. The distribution of rice had a very salutary effect on the prices in the open market which registered decrease. Basmati Rice was easily available at Rs. 33.00 to Rs. 40.00 permaund in the free movement.

**Sugar**

10. About 12,43,200 acres were under Sugar-cane cultivation in the Province during the year 1964-65. Production of Sugarcane was estimated at 1,83,73,200 tons which in terms of gur worked out to 18,37,320 tons. The Province was self-sufficient in gur but deficit in refined sugar. Calculated at one seer per head per month for urban areas and 3 chattaks per head per month for rural areas and adding the requirements and Food preservation Industries, West Pakistan required about 2,50,000 tons of refined sugar annually. Ten Sugar Mills with annual crushing capacity of 1,53,000 tons functioned during the year 1964-65. thot Mills produced 1,56,938 tons of Sugar from Cane, 3,216 tons from gur/Khandsari and 4,269 tons from beat during the year.

11. The aggregate production from all bases worked out to 1,64,425 tons leaving a deficit of about 85,000 tons. The gap in the estimated requirements and production was bridged by imports of sugar on bonus vouchers.

12. The interests of the growers, the sugar industry and the consumers were given due consideration while formulating the Sugar policy for the year 1964-65. The minimum prices of sugarcane were fixed at Rs. 2.25 per maund for standard varieties to ensure an economic return to the Growers. To induce maximum production, a target for supply of sugar to Government was fixed for each of the Sugar Mills. The Sugar produced over and above the target was allowed for free sale to the Sugar Mills.

13. Out of 1,64,425 tons of sugar produced by the Sugar Mills 88,672 tons were purchased by Government for issue to consumers through Ration Depots. The balance of 75,751 tons was retained by the Mills for sale in the open market. The retail price of sugar released through Ration Depots continued to be Rs. 1.50 per seer. The prices in the open market however, ranged generally between Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 1.75 per seer. No sugar was imported from foreign countries on Government account during the year. Imports on Bonus Vouchers however, continued and the consumers felt no difficulty in meeting their requirements.

**Storage Accommodation**

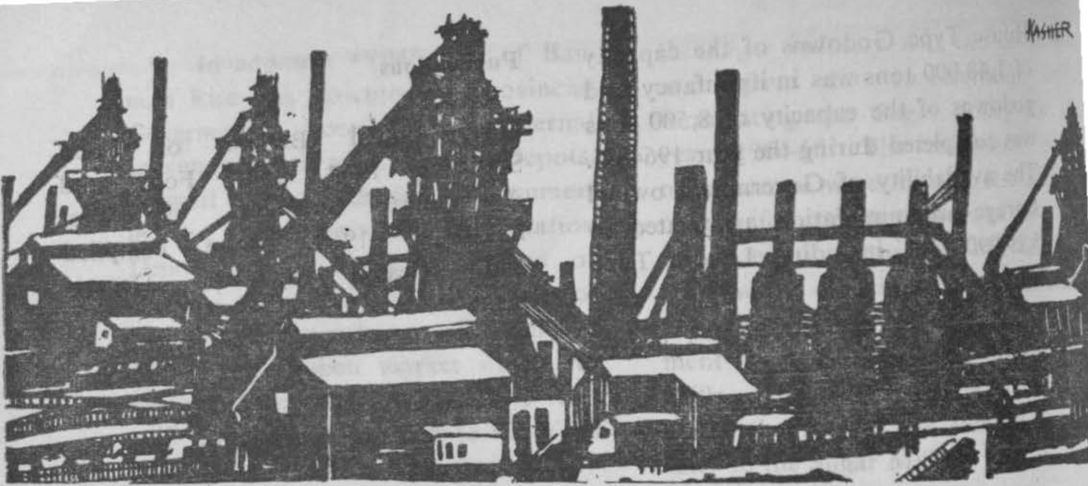
14. Two Projects relating to construction of godowns were under execution during the year under report. Godowns of the capacity of 5,500 tons were constructed under the Scheme for construction of additional storage accommodation of the capacity of 1,35,000 tons under the First Five Year Plan. This took the progressive total of construction of godowns to 1,00,000 tons, Second Project of construction of

House Type Godowns of the capacity of 1,48,000 tons was in its infancy and godowns of the capacity of 8,500 tons was completed during the year 1964-65. The availability of Government owned storage accommodation aggregated to 5,29,990 tons including Lahore Type Sheds.

**Publications**

15. Annual Bulletin of Food Statistics, 1964, and Food and Agricultural Statistics of West Pakistan, 1964, were compiled and released by the Department.

★



# Industries

For the Second Plan an allocation of Rs. 654 million was made to the public sector and Rs. 1,950 million to the private sector of industries and minerals in West Pakistan.

**Utilization in the Public Sector**

Of the allocation to the public sector, the West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation got Rs. 350 million. Upto 1963-64 they have utilized Rs. 244 million. This amount has been invested in creating following capacities:—

1. Nitrogenous fertilizers .. —2.5 lac ton in terms of ammonia sulphate.
2. Cement ..—1.2 lac ton.
3. Sugar ..—30,000 tons.
4. Pencillin ..—10 million mega untis.
5. Coal .. 3.4 lac ton.

It is estimated that the allocation made to the WPIDC has been spent entirely towards the close of the Second Plan. In the fields in which new investments will be made are phosphatic fertilizers, grey and white cement, Jute manufactures, machine tools, fire bricks and chip boards. In other departments under the control of West Pakistan Government an expenditure of about Rs. 59 million has so far been incurred. This brings the total utilization to Rs. 303 million as against the actual budget allocation of Rs. 398 million. For the year 1964-65. Rs. 110 have been allocated which, if fully utilized will bring the utilization to Rs. 413 million. A brief review of the progress of work of WPIDC projects is as under:—

**Heavy Engineering**

An important aspect of WPIDC's activities during 1963-64 has been the shift in the emphasis on the develop-

ment of basic and heavy industries. The Corporation has already made a beginning in this direction by appointing foreign consultants to work out feasibilities for the setting up of heavy industry complex and heavy electric complex. A head way has already been made in the case of Machine Tool Factory whose detailed scheme has been prepared and is under Government's consideration. In the meantime land for the factory has been acquired and tenders for machinery and equipment have been invited. The feasibility report on Heavy Industry Complex has also been received which is under examination. The estimated cost of this project is expected to be Rs. 25 crores of which Rs. 15 crores would be in foreign exchange. Efforts are also being made to associate foreign capital participation for this project.

**Chemical Fertilizers:**

In the field of Chemical fertilizers, Corporation has sponsored expansion schemes of Pak-American Fertilizers Ltd., and Lyallpur Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. Both the schemes have been approved. Preliminary work in respect of the expansion of Daudkhel Factory has been started. Tenders for plant and machinery have also been invited. The expansion will raise the present capacity of the factory from 50,000 tons to 1 lac tons. As regards the Lyallpur Factory expansion, quotations for the supply of plant and machinery have been received and are under scrutiny. Negotiations for financing arrangements from the supplying countries are also underway.

The scheme for exploiting the brine discovered at Dharials has also been sponsored by the Corporation with a view to produce 17,500 tons of potash fertilizers per annum. Basic data of drilling and maps of the land to be acquired have been obtained effects are being made to find out.

**Cement and Refractories:**

In the field of cement industry, the Corporation is restricting its activities only to the expansion to existing factories. Scheme for the 5th Kiln of Zeal Pak Cement Factory has already been taken in hand which will raise the present capacity by another 2,10,000 tons per annum. Tenders for the plant and machinery have been received and are under scrutiny. The Corporation has further prepared and placed before the Government scheme for the 6th Kiln of the Zeal Pak Cement Factory which envisage the extension of the factory by another 2,12,000 tons per annum. Initial negotiations with the machinery suppliers for this Kiln have been started.

The Corporation has recently received Government's approval to the white cement plant scheme which was held in abeyance for some time because of the private initiative in this field. Financing arrangements are under finalisation whereafter orders for the machinery and equipment will be placed.

WPIDC is also taking over Hyderabad Trust Refractory at Landhi with a view to balancing it up with additional machinery and equipment and produce 10,000 tons of fire bricks per annum. Public Limited Company in association with Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan will provide both rupees and

foreign exchange finances to the proposed company whose paid up capital would be subscribed equally by WPIDC and IDBP. In the meantime work connected with the assessment and taking over of plant and machinery of the Trust Refractory is still underway.

**Sugar Industries:**

WPIDC has sponsored two sugar mills at Bannu and Badin each having a capacity of 15/18 thousand tons of while sugar per annum. Whereas the Bannu Sugar Mill is being set up in association with the West Pakistan Co-operative Development Board, in the case of Badin Sugar Mill, WPIDC has associated a private party recently. In both these mills the cane growers and small industrialists will be associaated through the issue of shares to them. Land for both the mills has been acquired and orders for plant and machinery have been placed on a joint venture on two West German Firms, Construction work on factory buildings roads, etc., at both the places has started.

**Paper and Forest**

In the field of paper and forest industry, the Corporation has sponsored three schemes namely Azad Kashmir Chip Board and Saw Mill Project, Timber Preservation and Seasoning Plants at Rawalpindi and Pirawalla. The Chip Board scheme envisage the production of 5,000 tons of chip board and 18 lakh public feet of timber per annum. The final approval of the Government is awaited but in the mean-time tentative site for the factory has been selected. Tenders for the plant and equipment would be invited after the final approval of the scheme.

The Rawalpindi Timber and Preservation Plant would have a seasoning capacity of one lakh cubic feet of timber per annum. Besides it would also produce 10,000 transmission poles. Tenders for the plant and equipment have been invited and land acquisitioning proceedings have been initiated. The Pirawalla Seasoning Project would produce 40,000 cubic feet of seasoning timber per annum. Plant and equipment specifications for the factory have been prepared and the tender enquiries issued. Negotiations have also started for the acquisition of land as Pirawalla.

**Jute:**

The Jute Mill scheme at Jaranwala in West Pakistan is based on the results of successful cultivation of jute in the experimental farm Risalpur near Lyallpur and cultivators' plot in Jaranwala. The mill will manufacture 17,000 tons of jute goods per annum which will only meet a portion of the domestic demand of West Pakistan. A private party has been associated in this scheme recently. In the meantime tenders for the supply of plant and machinery have been received and the quotations are under scrutiny.

**Shipyard:**

The expansion scheme of the Karachi Shipyard (Part I of Phase II) has been prepared by the Corporation with a view to further enlarge the scope of the present facilities available at the Shipyard. It provides for a second dry-dock and a second berth and construction of

ships of 10,000 tdw per year. An agreement between Shipyard and Yugoslav firm was signed in January, 1964, to start construction of 10,000 tdw ship under the guidance of a team from Yogoslav Shipyard.

**Mining:**

*Coal:* In the field of coal mining, the Corporation has in hand the execution of three mines at Sor-Range, Sharigh and Degari. At Sor-Range, a target production of 500 tons per day is expected to be achieved in January, 1965, and ultimate target of 1,900 tons per day by 1970. A central tunnel which was being driven, touched the coal seam on 21st March. The coal seam is of 7 feet thickness and marks a successful event in the history of the colliery. The Sharigh Coal Mine envisage the production of 450 tons of coal per day which will be achieved by 1967. The work on the mine has been started in small districts and research inclines are proposed to be started after the receipt of machinery and equipment. However, some equipment like electric generator, compressed air line and track have been installed Practical training is also being imparted to the working and supervising staff under a foreign training engineer. The Degari mine is proposed to be developed in two phases, the first phase to be completed in 1966 and further development during the second phase to be continued till 1982. The colliery would produce coal at the rate of 1,000 tons per day. A tunnel is being driven and the work is progressing well. Other works on inclines etc., are also in hand.

WPIDC had also sponsored a scheme for Low Temperature Coal Carbonization cum-Briquetting Plant at Quetta with a view to produce coke briquetts and char. The scheme would, however, be implemented during the Third Plan period after the re-check of its economics as per the decision of the Government.

*Salt:* The Corporation has in hand the execution of three schemes in the field of salt mining namely, Development of existing Rock Salt Mines and Quarries, Table Salt Manufacturing Plant and the Development of Dilyar Salt Lake. The schemes for the development of the existing mines envisage their modernization and expansion with a view to increase production. Various works under the modernization scheme *i.e.*, the completion of new low level tunnel, improvement of water supply etc., are well underway. The table Salt Manufacturing Plant envisage the production of 1,200 tons of table salt per annum. The scheme has been approved by the Government. World-wide tenders for the supply of plant and machinery have been received and are under scrutiny. The Dilyar Salt Lake scheme envisage production of 4 lakh maunds of salt per annum after providing adequate transports facilities in the area and the construction of a bridge over Naro Canal. Preliminary work has been started on the scheme and the Government has been approached to instruct the Director, Mineral Development, Lahore and the Collector, Sanghar not to auction the right of the lake after the expiry of the existing contract and also hand

over the possession of the lake to WPIDC. The Chief Engineer, Irrigation West Pakistan (Sukkur Zone) has also been approached for the construction of the bridge over the canal.

*Gas:* WPIDC had in hand one natural gas project *i.e.*, Sui Multan Gas Distribution Project, and had initiated two river crossing projects *i.e.*, Gudu Barrage River Crossing and Sutlej River Crossing, when a private Limited company was formed under the name of Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Limited which took over these projects from WPIDC as from 1st of July, 1963. The work connected with the maintenance and distribution on the Sui Multan Gas Distribution Project is progressing satisfactorily. The progress of the work on both the river crossing projects is also well underway.

The Company, which has now been converted into a public limited company as from 1st January, 1964, is under the management of Burma Oil Company and wherein WPIDC is also associated to the extent of its investment in the Sui Multan Gas Pipeline which was completed by the Corporation at a cost of Rs. 9.73 crores and which has also been taken over by the above company along with the projects mentioned above.

**Miscellaneous:**

WPIDC has sponsored schemes for the expansion of Penicillin Factory at Daudkhel and Quaidabad Woollen Mills and the Coal Tar Distrillation Plant. The Penicillin Factory expansion envisage the production of 10 million mega units of penicillin per year. The machinery and equipment requirements have already been forwarded to UNICEF who will supply the equipment for the expansion, Preliminary work connected with requisition of construction material has been started with a view to avoid any delay after the receipt of the machinery. Quaidabad Woollen Mill expansion involve the setting up of four small carpet looms having a capacity of producing 2,10,000 sq. yards of carpet per annum. Orders for three looms of 27″ width have been placed in U.K. in November, 1963, and the shipments are expected to arrive shortly.

The coal tar distillation plant is based on the crude tar a by-product of the Pak-American Fertilizer Factory. It would produce 750 tons of cre sete oil and 500 tons of road/pitch per year. Quotations received for the supply of plant and machinery are being examined whereafter orders for the machinery would be placed.

**Small Industries:**

The important function of small industries development is the establishment of nine Small Industries Estates throughout West Pakistan. In these Estates factory plots and buildings are being made available to small industrialists on credit. In each estate a service centre is also being set up to provide technical know-how. The estates are being so developed as to provide amenities like roads, power, water, sewarage, raw materials, godowns, banks, post offices, show rooms for display of products etc. The total cost of these estates which are

located at Gujranwala, Gujrat, Sialkot, Peshawar, Larkana, Sukkur, Bahawalpur and Quetta and Lahore is Rs. 1.87 crores. Land for all these estates has been acquired and the construction work is in full owing. The construction work at the Larkana, Gujranwala, Peshawar, Sialkot and Gujrat is complete whereas it is advanced stage at Sukkur and Quetta. The work on road and sewerage is also well underway in all these estates.

WPIDC is also setting up to cottage industries development centres at a cost of Rs. 52 lakh to provide raw materials to small industrialists and training facilities to local craftsmen. These institutions will also provide apprenticeship facilities after the completion of training. Presently, trainees are working in these centres and are receiving training in local handicrafts.

With a view to provide common services and facilities to various industries the Corporation is setting up eight service and common facility centres for ceramics, cutlery and small tools, light engineering, sports goods, textile and woollen centres, leather and footwear and metal industry. These centres are located in places such as Gujrat, Gujranwala, Nizamabad, Sialkot, Multan, Shikarpur and Karachi according to the type of the industry developed in that area. The centres for light engineering, cutlery and sports goods are being financed under I.D.A. credit. The construction work on all these centres is in progress and machinery and equipment is being imported from abroad.

The Corporation propose to start a number of new schemes during—this year besides the continuation of ongoing schemes taken up during the year *i.e.*, 1963-64. The new schemes worth the mention are the Azad Kashmir chip-board plant, heavy industries and heavy electric complexes in the field of large industry and the setting up few more handicraft development centre services centres and small industries estates in the field of small industries.

**Utilization in the Private Sector:**

The Plan targets of investment in the private sector were fully reflected in the first Investment Schedule which was issued after the commencement of the Second Plan. This Schedule remained in force till December, 1962. During this period, the total utilization was Rs. 2,960 million. In other words, utilization exceeded allocation by about 52 per cent. The excess took place in the case of steel production, acetate, Petro Chemicals, Paper boards, Polyethylene and Soda Ash. The amount was fully committed in the case of industries like G.I. Pipe, Steel Structures, hand tools, textile machinery, tin containers, bicycles, light engineering workshops, industrial chemicals, clay products, glass ceramics, footwear, textiles, sugar edible oils, tobacco manufactures etc. The investment logged for behind in the case of industries like machine tools, tractors, manufacture of spare parts, insectioides, pesticides and insulators. The chief trends which would be observed from the utilization of the First Investment Schedule were:—

1. Private sector was keen on developing consumer goods industries which had a large demestic

market. It was moving towards more sophisticated industries involving relatively high import costs for raw materials.

2. The private sector showed less interest in industries which would remote agriculture.

The Government issued a revised investment Schedule in January, 1963 whereby a further allocation of Rs. 570.3 million was made to West Pakistan. Uptil July 1964 the total utilization has been Rs. 800.4 million. Once again excess has occurred in the same items mentioned in the case of the 1st Schedule. However greater interest has been shown in the manufacture of mechanically propelled vehicles canning and preservation of fruit and vegetable dairy products eggs and poultry, rice bran oil, sanitary wares and insulators. Investment has been lagging in the cast of capital goods (like boilers and compressors, machine tools machinery and spare parts), intermediate goods and mineral industries.

The total utilization by the private sector in major groups of industries is shown in statement III. The investment sanctioned between July, 1960 and October, 1964 add upto Rs. 3,760 Mill section.

It is believed that the sanctioned investment will increase by about another Rs. 100 million by the end of 1965. There will, however, not be any significant change in the existing pattern of investment.

The Government will have to take some active measures to channelize private investment into capital goods and inter-mediate goods industries.

**Progress in Specific Industries:**

The physical progress of selected industries in terms of sanctioned capacities is given in statement IV. It will be observed that progress on the whole has been quite satisfactory. The output of materials like cotton yarn, soda ash, cement which are main indicators of development of economy at the consumer level has exceeded the plan targets. A large expansion has occurred in the fertilizers industries which is designed to increase productivity in the agriculture sector. New capacity has been created in insectidies and pesticides to safeguard the crop losses in this sector. Production of a very large number of new chemicals has been undertaken, particularly in the Pharmaceutical industries.

*Pattern of Further Development:* The new industries which ere being installed as a result of the sanction given under the two Investment Schedules will in due course, create a large demand for various types of manufactured inputs, In certain cases the size of demand will induce demestic manufacturing of such inputs. The advantage will particularly lie in the manufacture of basic ingredients for which natural materials are available in the country. It will, however, be necessary that the inputs required by new industries are supplied at reasonably low prices. At present, the prices of domestically produced intermediate goods are rather on the high size. Some of the high cost ridden industries are fertilizers, sugar and starch. Experience in other count-

ries has shown that costs can be brought down by combining production of more than one item. Currently the question of setting up a fertilizer cum petrochemical complex is under study. If such a complex takes shape, it will be possible to reduce present prices of fertilizers and also make available large quantities of plastic and chemical inputs required by the industries under installation, at reasonable prices. Again there are clear indications that demand for capital goods is fast developing and there is a justification for the setting up of new units for the manufacture of such goods.

All these factors have been kept in view while drawing up proposals for the Third Five Years Plan which in the field of industrial development would aim at establishing industries that will produce basic manufactures, capital goods and intermediate goods involving relatively less complicated techniques.

EXPENDITURE ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR FROM JULY 1960 TO JUNE 1964.

(In million rupee)

| Year | Budget Allocation | | | utilization | | | 7 as per cent of 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WPIDC | Other Department | Total | WPIDC | Other Department | Total | |
| 1963-64 .. .. .. | 58.0 | 61.50 | 119.50 | 38.33 | 31.33 | 69.66 | 58.00 |
| •Total .. | 58.0 | 61.60 | 119.50 | 38.33 | 31.33 | 69.66 | 58.00 |

## INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

| Name of Industry | Provision in the schedule | | | | | | Utilization | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New capacity | | Balancing | | Total | | New Capacity | | Balancing | | Total | |
| | Total | External | Total | External | Total | External | Total | External | Total | External | Total | External |
| 1. Chemicals .. .. | 445 | 312 | 41 | 27 | 486 | 339 | 780 | 529 | 9 | 3 | 789 | 532 |
| 2. Electrical .. .. | 44 | 34 | 11 | 7 | 55 | 41 | 64 | 47 | 14 | 7 | 78 | 53 |
| 3. Engineering .. .. | 213 | 125 | 60 | 41 | 273 | 166 | 854 | 546 | 26 | 13 | 880 | 559 |
| 4. Food .. .. | 131 | 66 | 24 | 16 | 154 | 77 | 303 | 150 | 27 | 14 | 329 | 165 |
| 5. Leather and Rubber .. | 29 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 40 | 19 | 28 | 23 | 7 | 4 | 35 | 27 |
| 6. Mineral and Power .. | 442 | 413 | 15 | 10 | 457 | 423 | 17 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 21 | 1 |
| 7. Miscellaneous .. .. | 232 | 96 | 20 | 14 | 252 | 110 | 154 | 76 | 7 | 4 | 161 | 80 |
| 8. Non-matallic Mineral Products .. | 222 | 123 | 36 | 23 | 258 | 146 | 97 | 88 | 5 | 3 | 103 | 91 |
| 9. Paper and Forest product .. | 13 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 19 | 11 | 73 | 89 | 5 | 3 | 78 | 92 |
| 10. Textiles .. .. | 270 | 163 | 213 | 131 | 483 | 293 | 337 | 175 | 367 | 196 | 804 | 371 |
| Grand Total .. | 2,041 | 1,357 | 437 | 279 | 2,477 | 1,625 | 2,707 | 1,731 | 248 | 248 | 3,178 | 1,871 |

"Details of Rs. 30 crore sanctioned under the first schedule are not available. This amount is, therefore, not included in the total. Adding sanctions between July and October, 1964, the total utilizations will be Rs. 3,760 million.

## INCREASE IN CAPACITY OF MAJOR INDUSTRIES

| Sr. No. | Name of Industries | Units | Production in 1959—60 | Plan target 1964—65 | Capacity sanctioned | Plan percentage increase | Actual percentage increase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Cotton Yarn .. .. | Million lbs. | 318 | 390 | 400 | 23 | 25 |
| 2. | White Sugar .. .. | 000 tons | 140 | 280 | 230 | 100 | 64 |
| 3. | Edible Oils (Vegetable Oil) .. | 000 tons | 15 | 35 | 110 | 133 | 90 |
| 4. | Cigarettes .. .. | Million No. | 7,000 | 10,000 | 17,000 | 43 | 70 |
| 5. | Fertilizer .. .. | 000 tons | 42 | 300 | 373 | 614 | 788 |
| 6. | Soda Ash .. .. | 000 tons | 25 | 74 | 103 | 196 | 312 |
| 7. | Cement .. .. .. | 000 tons | 13,000 | 2,730 | 2,740 | 110 | 110 |
| 8. | Steel .. .. .. | 000 tons | .. | 250 | — | — | — |
| 9. | Board .. .. | 000 tons | 48 | .. | 93 | — | 99 |
| 10. | Wheat and Rice Milling .. | lac tons | 12 | .. | 1,503 | — | 25 |
| 11. | Cotton Textile Industry .. | crore yards | 59 | .. | 74 | — | 26 |
| 12. | Wollen and Worsted .. | lac lbs. | 83 wool | .. | 90 wool | — | 8.4 |
| | Textile Industry .. .. | | 40 worsted | .. | 50 worsted | — | 25 |
| 13. | Foot Wear and Apparel ... | crore paris | 1.6 | ... | 1.9 | — | 18 |
| 14. | **Wood and Wood Products:** | | | | | | |
| | (*a*) Plywood Products .. | lac sq. ft. | 143 | .. | 144 | .. | .7 |
| | (*b*) Wooden doors and windows | 000 No. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. |
| | (*c*) Bobbins .. .. | lac gross | .. | .. | 1.5 | .. | .. |
| | (*d*) Wooden furniture .. | lac Rs. | 14 | .. | 27 | .. | 100 |
| 15. | **Tanning Industry:** | | | | | | |
| | Upper leather .. .. | lac sq. ft. | 283 | .. | 313 | .. | 10.6 |
| | Sole .. .. .. | lac lbs. | 300 | .. | 476 | .. | 58.6 |
| | Skins .. .. .. | lac pieces | 23 | .. | 28 | .. | 21.9 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16. **Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries:** | | | | | | |
| (1) Industrial Chemicals .. | ton | 32,140 | .. | 39,850 | .. | 23.9 |
| (2) Pharmaceutional antibitics and fine chemicals: | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Antibictics (Pencilling, Aureomycine, Streptomycine, Tetracyclin etc).: | | | | | | |
| .. 1. Pencillin .. | | 72,00,000 mgs. | .. | 72,00,000 mgs. | | .. |
| 2. Achromicine .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,76,000 capsules .. | | .. |
| 3. Chloroquine .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,500 kgs. .. | | .. |
| 4. Villing of Antibiotics .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 million vials | | -- |
| (*b*) Other drugs and medicines including vitamines, vitaminous food products and glandular extracts: | | | | | | |
| 1. Castor seed crushing .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,000 tons | | |
| 2. Antibitotics suspension | .. | .. | .. | 25,000 bottles. | | |
| 3. Tablets .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,51,00,000 Nos. | | |
| 4. Cintiments (tubes (5-05) grm) .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,10,000 Nos. | | |
| 5. Ampules .. | .. | | .. | 8,20,000 Nos. | | |
| 6. Vitamines .. | .. | .. | .. | (*a*) 20,00,000 Megas and | | |
| 6. Vitamines .. | .. | .. | .. | (*b*) 18,624 kg. | | |
| 7. Liquids .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,50,000 liters | | .. |
| 8. Solution .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (*c*) Processing of Drugs and Pharmeceuticals para Aminosalicylic Acid (Tuberoulosis Sera etc. | | | | | | |
| 1. Vials .. | .. | 212 lac Nos. | .. | 222 lac Nos. | .. | 5 |
| 2. Ampoules .. | .. | 453.30 lac Nos. | .. | 463.30 lac Nos. | .. | 2 |
| 3. Tablets .. | .. | 10,235.52 lac Nos. | .. | 10,733. 48 lac Nos. | .. | 5 and 100 |
| 4. Capsules.. | .. | 122.60 lac Nos. | .. | 742.60 lac Nos. | .. | 504 |
| 5. Ointment | .. | 67,062 lbs. | .. | 2,07,062 lbs and | .. | 209 and 100 |
| 6. Powders .. | .. | 441.7 tons | .. | 5 lac tubes. | .. | 472 |
| 7. Liquids .. | .. | 17,01,758 tons. | .. | 26,267 tons | .. | .. |
| 8. Poul Lice | .. | 22.367 lbs. | .. | 17,01,758 lbs. | .. | .. |
| 9. Suppositors | .. | 2,100 Nos | .. | 22,367 lbs. | .. | .. |
| 10. Liquid syrup and other mixtures | .. | .. | 39.600 gall. 53 lac ampoule | 2,100 tons. 15.45 lac bottles | .. | .. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. Pastiles .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 lac Nos. | .. | .. |
| 12. Plaster adhestive and surgical dressing .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.6 lac dozen and 5 lac ampoules | .. | .. |
| 13. Durex brand protecting and Disphragm .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.50 lac gorss pos. | .. | .. |
| 14. Biroon brand foran tablets .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 400 lac doses | .. | .. |
| 15. Dura Cream brand contraceltive cream .. | | .. | .. | 1 lac lbs. | .. | .. |
| **Basic manufacture:** | | | | | | |
| 16. Nitrofurazope .. | .. | .. | .. | 710 kg. | .. | .. |
| 17. Furazolidon .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 350 kg. | .. | .. |
| 18. Nitrofurantion .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 kg. | .. | .. |
| 19. Lodex plain and with methylsalicylate .. .. | | .. | .. | 8,000 kg. | .. | .. |
| 20. Balidone Plaster .. .. | .. | .. | | 3 lac sft. | .. | .. |
| 21. Sanitrorian .. .. | .. | 3,000 killos | .. | 7,000 killos | .. | .. |
| 22. Dextrose solution salline solution | .. | .. | .. | 12 lac units | .. | .. |
| (*iii*) **Insecticides Pestiades:** | | | | | | |
| (*a*) D.D.T. .. .. | tons | 600 | .. | 2,300 | .. | 283.3 |
| (*b*) B.B.C. .. .. | tons | .. | .. | 2,300 | .. | .. |
| (iv) **Other Chemical Industries:** | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Guar Gum .. .. | tons | .. | .. | 840 | .. | .. |
| (*b*) Guar meal .. .. | tons | .. | .. | 1,200 | .. | .. |
| (*c*) Carbon Dioxide .. | 000 lbs. | .. | .. | 2,400 | .. | .. |
| (*d*) Printing Ink .. .. | 000 lbs. | .. | .. | 900 | .. | .. |
| (*e*) Starch, Hydrogen Per-oxide and calcium chloride .. | tons | 4,350 | .. | 11,910 | .. | 173.8 |

# WEST PAKISTAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The year under review simultaneously marked the close of the Second Plan period. The results of the Corporation's success in implementing its planned programme have been obvious, if not spectacular, in spite of the belated creation of the WPIDC, while the Second Plan was almost half way through with its organizational problems as an aftermath of the bifurcation of the former PIDC. For the first time, concerted efforts were made to achieve a break through in the industrial economy of the country by launching a heavy industry development programme. As a result, a definite plan of implementing heavy industry projects has emerged. WPIDC has also finalized during the year 1964-65, its five year development plan which is reflected in the country's Third Five Year Plan (1965-70). Again the Corporation's emphasis is on the development of basic and heavy industries. Projects like the Iron and Steel Plant, Copper Plant, Fertilizer Factories, Specialized Refractory Plant, Industrial Dyes Plant etc., are proposed to be developed.

The Corporation has completed 10 projects since July, 1962, involving a capital cost of Rs. 3,206 lacs. Out of these, 4 projects namely, Bawany Sugar Mills, Sui/Multan Gas Distribution System, Sutlej River Crossing and Indus River Crossing of Sui/Multan Pipeline started by the WPIDC, were transferred to private management and completed by them. During 1964-65 alone 3 projects *viz.,* Bannu and Bawany Sugar Mills and the expansion scheme of the

Qaidabad Woollen Mills were completed. With the completion of these projects, the total number of completed projects in Large Industry field has increased to 46, involving a capital outlay of Rs. 8,723 lacs. (Annex-A 1). Adding to it, the completed projects in the Small Industries sactor which total 30, and have an outlay of Rs. 149 lacs, (Annex-A 2), the total of WPIDC's completed projects comes to 76, and having a capital investment of Rs. 8,872 lacs.

The WPIDC has sponsored 5 schemes at a cost of Rs. 3,693 lacs during 1964-65 against 9 schemes of Rs. 1,809 lacs and 23 schemes costing Rs. 3,203 lacs during 1963-64 and 1962-63 respectively. Government's approval has been received for 21 schemes involving an investment of about Rs. 3,477 lacs. The projects submitted to the Government during the year under review are named below:—

(Rs. in lacs)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | Cost | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Heavy Mechanical Complex .. .. .. | 2,150.00 | |
| 2. | Zeal Pak Cement Factory (5th and 6th Kilns) .. | 735.00 | |
| 3. | Extension of Power House at the Zeal Pak Cement Factory .. .. .. .. | 200.00 | |
| 4. | Management Institute (Flats and Hostels) .. .. | 7.50 | |
| 5. | Extension of Rohri Cement Plant .. .. | 600.00 | |
| | Total .. | 3,692.50 | |

The WPIDC at present (June, 1965) is executing 65 projects at a capital cost of Rs. 7,632 lacs. Out of these, 22 schemes having an outlay of Rs. 7,105 lacs related to Large Industry field (Annex-B-1) and the remaining 43 (Annex-B-2) pertain to Small Industries. A detailed review of the progress made so far on these schemes appears in the succeeding pages.

The production results of the WPIDC managed projects have been satisfactory during the past year. The physical performance of certain specific industries like the Zeal Pak and the Maple Leaf Cement Factories (which produced above their installed capacities), Pak American Fertilizers Ltd., and Natural Gas Fertilizers Factory and Collieries was more than satisfactory. The WPIDC managed projects produced goods worth about Rs. 2,284 lacs during the year 1964-65 against Rs. 2,311 lacs in the previous year (Annexure-C).

The dis-investment drive was maintained by the Corporation during

1964-65. As a result the management of the Bannu Woollen Mills having paid up capital of Rs. 50 lacs has been made over to M/s. Janana De Malucho Textile Mills Ltd., Kohat in August, 1964. Against the total price of Rs. 60 lacs, down payment of Rs. 15 lacs has already been made and the balance amount of Rs. 45 lacs would be paid in 8 yearly instalment of Rs. 5.63 lacs each. Another unholding of investment was in the Charsadda Sugar Mills Ltd. through the sale of 1,050 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 16 per shares. The total dis-investment during the year 1964-65 thus comes to Rs. 51 lacs.

**Heavy Engineering**

WPIDC has so far sponsored three schemes of Heavy Industry Projects, namely Pakistan Machine Tool Factory, Heavy Mechanical Complex and Heavy Electrical Complex, which involve an outlay of over Rs. 40 crores. Feasibility studies in respect of all the three projects have been completed and on that basis, detailed project schemes have been prepared. Whereas the scheme of the Pakistan Machine Tool Factory is in progress, the proformo scheme in respect of heavy mechanical complex is before the Government for approval. Aroforma scheme in respect of Heavy Electric Complex has also been finalized and would shortly be submitted to the Government. The production programme of heavy mechanical complex include the manufacture of all types of machinery and apparatuses, machine element and vehicles etc., that have a unit weight ranging from 10 to 100 tons. In the heavy Electrical Complex, items as power generators, transformers, high voltage and high power line insulators, heat exchangers etc., would be manufactured. The annual turnover of all these three projects would be about Rs. 25 crores per annum.

Feasibility study has also been completed in respect of Iron and Steel Plant at Kalabagh. Consultants are now finalizing their report which confirm the technical and economic soundness of the project. Aentative site has also been selected near Kalabagh. In the meantime, large-scale tests on the Kalabagh/Chichali Ore would be carried out in Germany by Messrs Salzgitter, the WPIDC Consultants. For that purpose, 15,000 tons of Ore is being despatched to Germany.

**Fertilizers and Chemicals:**

The WPIDC has formulated expansion schemes of the Pak American Fertilizer Factory, Daudkhel, and the Lyallpur Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., which are presently being implemented at a cost of about Rs. 4 crores. As a result, the fertilizer production capacity would increase by 50,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate and 36,000 tons of Super-phosphate, per annum. The machinery and equipment in respect of Lyallpur Factory expansion unit is reaching site whereas for the Pak American extension unit tenders are nearing finalization.

A project to utilize the crude tar produced at the Pak American Fertilizer Factory is also being implemented at a cost of Rs. 16.75 lacs. It would produce 750 tons of creosote oil and 500 tons of road tar/pitch. Machinery

orders have been finalized for this project.

An Expansion scheme for the Penicillin Factory, Daudkhel had been prepared by the Corporation to double the capacity to 20 million tons mega units, per annum. The scheme was approved by the Government in July, 1964 and the UNICEF had allocated a sum of Rs. 21.10 lacs in foreign exchange. However, the scheme was not progressed because of the new thinking developed subsequently regarding doubling the capacity. Instead, it was recommended to increase the production by using a better penicillin strain. The Corporation is getting a second opinion of antibiotic experts on this thinking. Only thereafter it would be in a position to firm up its views on the expansion unit.

**Cement and Refractories:**

The Zeal Pak Cement Factory is further being expanded by the addition of 5th and 6th Kilns of the capacity of 1,000 tons per day, each. The expansion units would cost Rs. 735 lacs. Machinery orders have been placed and arrangements for the start of civil engineering work at site have been completed.

A White Cement Plant is being set up as an adjunct to Pak American Fertilizer Factory, Daudkhel, which would utilize the waste product of the factory *i.e.*, lime sludge. The scheme would cost Rs. 71 lacs (including working capital) and would produce 15,000 tons of white cement annually. Machinery orders have been placed and tenders for civil engineering work are being finalized.

WPIDC has taken over the Hyderabad Trust Refractory project in order to balance it with additional equipment with a view to produce 10,000 tons of fire-bricks per annum. The modernization scheme is being implemented at a cost of Rs. 52.17 lacs. The Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan has been associated in this venture and the bank will provide both foreign exchange finances and rupee investment. Overhauling of the lathe machines and drilling has been completed. Drawing of sub-station building has been prepared and tenders for its equipment have been invited.

**Coal:**

The scheme for the development of coal deposits in Central Block Sor-Range at an estimated cost of Rs. 255 lacs (excluding working capital of Rs. 10 lacs) was submitted in May, 1960 but was approved by the Government at a cost of Rs. 251 lacs (excluding working capital of Rs. 10 lacs) in July, 1961. The scheme envisages coal raising of 500 tons per day by June, 1965 and 1,000 tons per day by December, 1967.

The exploration stage of the first phase was successfully completed with the touching of the coal seam by Ghazig Tunnel in March, 1964. After touching the coal seam, two long wall coal faces were developed as envisaged in the detailed schemes. But due to some geological fault, both the walls have collapsed after a progress of 150 feet. This has brought a set-back in the realization of the target of 500 tonsaday by the end of the Second Plan period. A revised working plan covering expenditure estimates, completion schedules and the

maintenance of 1,000 tons/day of coal production is being prepared. The present coal raising from the mines is about 5,750 tons per month.

Consequent upon the decision of the Central Government, the Degari Mines were taken over by the than PIDC in November, 1960. With a view to further developing the mines on scientific lines, a proforma scheme costing Rs. 385 lacs was submitted to the Government in June, 1962. The scheme was approved at a cost of Rs. 371 lacs by the Government in September, 1964.

The scheme is being developed in two phases, the first covers a period of 5 years to complete the main development work and further development during the Second phase will continue till 1982. The colliery will produce 1,000 tons/day of coal at full capacity for a period of forty years. The project would save about 120 lacs per annum in foreign exchange and a net profit of Rs. 17 lacs is expected to accrue on 2,40,000 tons of coal production per annum. The mining operations and other development works are in progress. The presental monthly production from the mines has reached a figures of 4,200 tons.

The Sharigh Mines were taken over by the then PIDC from the Central Government in January, 1957. In order to raise the production of 100 tons per day from these mines to 450 tons per day by the end of 1970, a development scheme costing Rs. 338.35 lacs was prepared and submitted to the Government in June, 1963. However, the scheme was revised and modified following Government's decision at a cost of Rs. 276.95 lacs. The revised scheme was approved by the Government in August, 1964. The coal deposits which are expected to last for about 70 years would be exploited at the rate of 1.35 lac tons per annum.

All the preliminary arrangements in connection with the opening of underground working have been finalized. Three cross measures drifts have been completed upto top-seam and middle-seam. Further drivage along the strike in respective seams is in progress. The present monthly output from this mine is about 3,200 tons.

**Shipyard:**

Part I of the Phase II scheme of the Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works was submitted to the Government in April, 1963 at a cost of Rs. 320 lacs. It envisage the construction of a second dry deck, a second berth and additional facilities. The expansion scheme was approved on a provisional basis and part sum of Rs. 26.68 lacs was released by the Government for the import of essential equipment for ship construction. Pending the final approval by the Government, the expansion scheme could not be progressed as such.

**Salt:**

The scheme for the Table Salt Manufacturing Plant at Warcha was submitted at a cost of Rs. 8 lacs in January, 1963 and the Government's approval was received in February, 1964. The scheme aims at producing 1,200 tons of table salt annually. The tenders for the supply of equipment and machinery have been finalized against French Credit and the orders would be placed shortly.

The Corporation had also in hand modernization scheme of rock salt mines and quarries which involved a cost of Rs. 12.70 lacs. The scheme envisaged increase in the present production through the laying of a new low level tunnel, improvement of water supply and the mechanisation of mines and quarries. The modernization scheme is at an advance stage of completion.

A mechanical haulage is also being installed at the Rock Slat Mines, Khewra, at a cost of Rs. 2.50 lacs. The scheme entails efficient and improved production as a result of the replacement of existing methods of mule haulage by mechanical system.

**Forest Industries**:

The scheme for Timber Preservation and Treatment Plant at Havelian, costing Rs. 13.50 lacs, was submitted to the Government in January, 1963. The capacity of the plant would be one lac cu. ft. of treated sawn timber and 10,000 treated poles annually. Treatment of timber, with suitable preservatives prolongs its life manifold. In addition to conserving timber, this also results in considerable savings in cost of replacement. Treated poles can be used in palce of imported metal poles thereby, effecting saving in foreign exchange.

Originally, the plant was to be set up at Rawalpindi, but in view of the prohibitive cost of land, the WPIDC proposed to shift the site to Havelian. This was approved by the Government in January, 1964.

The formalities regarding the acquisition of land at Havelian have been completed. In the meanwhile, the machinery and equipment have been received at site and stored. Tenders have also been invited and received for the construction of housing colony. Tender enquiry for the construction of factory building would be issued after the designs are completed.

The scheme of timber seasoning plant at Pirawalla costing Rs. 450 lacs was submitted to the Government in January, 1963. On completion, the plant would produce 40,000 cu. ft. of sawn timber annually. The main benefit of the scheme lies in the best use of shisham timber, imparting to it much higher utility value, thus cutting down waste. Seasoned shisham timber can very well replace the bulk of teakwood now being imported. The approval to the scheme was received in June, 1963.

The machinery and equipment have been ordered and received at site and the erection work will soon be taken in hand. The construction of quarters in the housing colony will be started shortly. The tender enquiry for factory building will be issued after the designs are completed.

The Pencil Slat Manufacturing Plant at Ziarat envisages a production of 1.42 lacs gross pencil slats and involves an investment of Rs. 8.10 lacs. Pending final approval of the Government, the implementation of the scheme could not be taken in hand.

**Jute**:

The scheme for the establishment of a Jute Mill at Jaranwala costing Rs. 314 lacs was submitted to the

Government in February, 1963, but was subsequently revised in May, 1963. The scheme which is based on the results of successful cultivation of Jute in the experimental farm near Lyallpur will cater for a portion of the domestic demand in West Pakistan. The scheme was approved by the Government in January, 1964, and envisaged production of 17,000 tons of Jute goods per annum including sacks, A-Twill bags and hessian cloth.

The management of the mill was transferred to a private party in January, 1964 while the project was in the initial stages of execution. The WPIDC, however, retains a nominal interest of 10 per cent. Orders for the plant and machinery have been placed and the construction work is in hand.

**Small Industries**

Nine Small Industries estates *viz.* Peshawar, Gujrat, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Lahore, Bahawalpur, Larkana, Sukkur and Quetta are being established in West Pakistan to make available to the private parties setting up their units on these estates with basic amenities of power, water, sewerage, banks, post office etc.

The Estates involve a total expenditure of Rs. 252.80 The infrastructure facilities in all the estates except Bahawalpur have been created. The work on Bahawalpur Estate, is also progressing briskly. The programme has entered the second phase of development *i.e.* of colonization, and by now over 50 factories have either been established on these estates or are in progress of establishment.

The WPIDC is setting up eight Service and Common Facility Centres for Ceramics, Cutlery and Small Tools, Light Engineering, Sports Goods, Textile and Woollen Industries and Metal Industries. These Centres are located at Gujrat, Gujranwala, Nizamabad, Sialkot, Multan, Shikarpur and Karachi.

The main function of these centres will be to conduct techno-economic survey of industry, research on problems of production management and to impart training to foremen and master craftsmen for improving their technical efficiency and to provide certain facilities and services in developing factory-type industry.

The centres for light engineering, cutlery and sport goods are being financed under IDA credit. The total estimated cost of these centres is Rs. 146.40 lacs.

The construction work on these centres is in various stages of completion.

One of the major problem with which small industries are at present confronted, is the non-availability of imported raw material of standard quality and lack of training facilities in the local crafts. With this purpose, ten Handicraft Development Centres costing Rs. 52.40 lacs are being established to provide raw materials to small industrialists and training facilities to local craftsmen. These centres will also provide apprenticeship facilities after completion of training. At present there are over 120 trainees working in these centres and are receiving training in local handicrafts such as textile, basketry, metal-work etc.

As a consequence to the activities organized through these centres, the production and sale of handicraft products has considerably gone up. The export figures of same of the important handicrafts as given below:—

(Rs. in Lacs)

| Sl. No. | Commodity | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sports Goods .. | 116.21 | 133.43 | 164.14 | |
| 2. | Carpet .. .. | 93.00 | 133.00 | 116.00 | |
| 3. | Surgical Instruments .. | Not available. | 43.18 | 45.88 | |
| 4. | Leather Goods including foot wear. | Nil | 34.57 | 52.32 | |
| 5. | Hosiery .. .. | Nil | 14.26 | 25.86 | |
| 6. | Tent and Tarpauline .. | Nil | 8.62 | 14.23 | |
| | Total:— | — | 376.00 | 418.43 | |

The handicraft shops continued to show improvement in their selling operation and during the year 1964/65, their sales amounted to over Rs. 10 lac against about Rs. 2 lac in previous years.

The WPIDC has uptil now sponsored 1162 projects for a total loan of Rs. 444.93 lac both in local and foreign currencies to the IDBP, National Bank of Pakistan, Habib Bank Ltd. and the United Bank Ltd. 689 project have been sanctioned and the amount of loan to be disbursed to them comes to about Rs. 234.80 lac. Out of this a sum of Rs. 84.99 lac has already been disbursed to 310 loanees. As against IDA credit made available for Estates Gujranwala and Sialkot, 28 letters of credits have been established for importing equipment of the value of Rs. 26.71 lacs and 13 more of the value of Rs. 14.84 lac are likely to be established on the completion of the formalities for obtaining import licences and proformas invoice of machinery etc.

Eight schemes costing Rs. 31.22 lac had been sponsored by the Corporation for the development of backward areas. Against these, 4 schemes of Rs. 8.07 lacs, named below, have been approved by the Government.

| Schemes | Cost |
|---|---|
| 1. Training Centre in Patti Making, Dir .. .. | 1.96 |
| 2. Training Centre in Patti making, Swat .. .. | 1.96 |
| 3. Training Centre in Drugget Making, Chaman .. .. | 1.97 |
| 4. Training Centre in Drugget Making, Dir .. .. | 2.18 |
| Total:— | 8.07 |

The remaining 4 schemes relating to Training Centres in Patti Making at Turbet and Jalal Khan (Kalat Division), for Drugget Making at Kharan, for fruit canning and preservation at Zandara, Sangari Basi and Fort-sandaman and Sericulture Development Centre at Dir, having a cost of Rs. 23.15 lacs, are awaiting approval. The main function of the approved centres are to impart training to the young boys of the area in druggest and patti making to enable them to set up their own industries.

**Natural Gas:**

WPIDC continues to deal with natural gas as agents of the Central Government. Most Important development in this field is the laying of Sui Northern Gas Pipeline for which a public limited company under the name of "Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Ltd." has been formed with an authorised capital of Rs. 40 crores and an issued capital of Rs. 10 crores. The gas pipeline would be laid from Multan to Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The company has already taken over the WPIDC's managed Sui-Multan Gas Pipeline and the on-going project of Sui-Multan Gas Distribution. Besides, the company has also taken over the gas transmission and distribution system of the Attock Oil Company as from 1st January, 1964. The WPIDC has been issued with fully paid shares worth Rs. 3.33 crore as part payment for its taken over projects. The balance amount of Rs. 6.32 crore, against Rs. 9.63 crore, being the value of its transferred projects, would be treated as a loan. The Burmah Oil Company has also subscribed Rs. 3.33 crores as its equity participation in the company.

An agreement with the World Bank was signed for a loan in various currencies equivalent to 15 million. The total cost of laying the Pipeline and ancillary work is estimated at Rs. 17 crores.

*Annexure* (A) (I)

## INVESTMENT IN COMPLETED PROJECTS
## LARGE INDUSTRY

(Rs. in lac)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | Total cost/paid up capital | Investment WPIDC | Investment Private |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

### (A) FORMED INTO LIMITED COMPANIES:

#### I. Under WPIDC Management:

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | Total cost/paid up capital | WPIDC | Private |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Karachi Shipyard and Engg., Works Ltd. .. .. | 786.91 | 786.91 | — |
| 2. | Lyallpur Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. | 25.00 | 18.75 | 6.2 |
| 3. | Pak American Fertilizers Ltd. .. | 900.00 | 900.00 | — |
| 4. | Makerwal Collieries Ltd. .. .. | 150.00 | 150.00 | — |
| 5. | Zeal Pak Cement Factory Ltd., Hyderabad .. .. .. .. | 330.00 | 231.60 | 98.4 |
| 6. | Maple Leaf Cement Factory Ltd., Daudkhel .. .. .. | 300.00 | 300.00 | — |
| 7. | Harnai Woollen Mills, Ltd. .. | 50.00 | 41.16 | 8.8 |
| 8. | Qaidabad Woollen Mills Ltd., Qaidabad | 50.00 | 50.00 | — |
| 9. | Indus Gas Company Ltd., Karachi .. | 72.50 | 72.50 | — |
| 10. | Pak-Dyes & Chemicals Ltd., Daudkhel | 60.00 | 42.00 | 18.0 |
| 11. | Kurram Chemical Company Ltd, Rawalpindi .. .. .. | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.5 |
| 12. | Rosin and Turpentine Factory Ltd., Haripur .. .. .. | 12.00 | 10.00 | 2.0 |
| 13. | Antibiotics (Private) Ltd., Daudkhel .. | 100.00 | 100.00 | — |
| | Total | 2,837.41 | 2,703.42 | 133. |

**II. Under Private Management:**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Adamjee Paper Board Mills, Nowshera .. .. — .. | 210.00 | .. | 210.00 |
| 2. | Nowshera Chemical Works (Adamjee Industries Ltd). — .. | | | |
| 3. | Sethi Straw Board Mills Ltd., Rahwali | 115.00 | .. | 115.00 |
| 4. | Bawany Sugar Mills Ltd. .. .. | 150.00 | 10.00 | 140.00 |
| 5. | Charsadda Sugar Mills Ltd., Charsadda | 150.50 | 28.85 | 121.65 |
| 6. | Model Cotton Ginning Factory Ltd., Mirpurkhas .. .. .. | 7.50 | .. | 7.50 |
| 7. | Model Cotton Ginning Factory Ltd., Sultanabad .. .. .. | 5.00 | 0.50 | 4.50 |
| 8. | Model Cotton Ginning Factory Ltd., Sargodha .. .. .. ** .. | 9.00 | 0.90 | 8.10 |
| 9. | Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Ltd. .. | 1,000.00*<br>632.00* | 333.00<br>632.00 | 667.00<br>— |
| 10. | Sui Gas Transmission Company Ltd. .. | 378.00 | 81.49 | 296.51 |
| 11. | Karachi Gas Company Ltd. .. | 150.00 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| 12. | Bannu Woollen Mills Ltd. .. | 50.00 | .. | 50.00 |
| | Total | 2,857.00 | 1,136.74 | 1,720.26 |
| | Total (A) | 5,694.41 | 3,840.16 | 1,854.25 |

**(B) NOT YET FORMED INTO LIMITED COMPANIES:**

**I. Under WPIDC Managements :**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Preparatory Survey of Iron Ore in Dammer Nissar (Chitral Area) .. | 1.97 | 1.97 | — |
| 2. | All-Weather Road and Tunnel Project | 3.00 | 3.00 | — |
| 3. | Iron Ore Survey and Prospecting, Kalabagh .. .. .. | 140.80 | 140.80 | — |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | Natural Gas Fertilizer Factory, Multan | 2,390.00 | 2,390.00 | — |
| 5 to 10. | Rock Salt Mines and Quarries at Kalabagh, Khewra, Warcha, Jatta, Bahadurkhel and Karak. .. .. | 52.80 | 52.80 | — |
| 11. | Survey of Shrimp Resources, Mekran Coast .. .. .. | 2.30 | 2.30 | — |
| 12. | Bannu Co-operative Sugar Mills .. | 228.38 | 228.38 | — |
| | Total .. | 2,819.25 | 2,819.25 | — |
| **II. Under Private Management:** | | | | |
| 1. | D.D.T. Factory, Nowshera .. | 30.20 | — | 30.20 |
| 2. | Talpur Textile Mills, Tando Mohd Khan | 50.00 | 24.50 | 25.50 |
| 3. | Koh-i-noor Sugar Mills, Jouharabad .. | 108.53 | 12.50 | 96.03 |
| 4. | Model Cotton Ginning Factory, Matli, Noabad and Multan .. .. | 21.00 | — | 21.00 |
| | Total .. | 209.73 | 37.00 | 172.73 |
| | Total (B) .. | 3,028.98 | 2,856.25 | 172.73 |
| | Total (A) + (B) .. | 8,723.39 | 6,696.41 | 2,026.89 |

*Debentures.

**Including taken over projects *viz.*, Indus and Sutlej River Crossing Projects of Sui-Multan Gas Pipelines, Sui-Multan Gas Distribution Project and Sui-Multan Gas Pipeline.

## INVESTMENT IN COMPLETED PROJECTS SMALL INDUSTRIES

(Rs. in lacs)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | No. of Profit | Estimated Cost | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 to 8 | Carpet Development-cum-Training Centres, at Bannu, Gujarkhan, Mithi, Peshawar, Leiah, Bahawalpur, Naushki, and Hyderabad .. | 8 | 53.30 | |
| 9 to 12. | Sericulture Development Centres, at Rawalpindi, Peshawar, D.I. Khan Lahore and Mastung .. | 4 | 11.90 | |
| 13. to 20. | Pakistan Handicrafts Shops, at Lahore, Hyderabad, Multan, Swat Bahawalpur, Peshawar, Quetta, Rawalpindi .. .. | 8 | 9.70 | |
| 21 to 23. | Peripatetic Party at Chaghai, Kalat, Chaghai .. .. .. | 3 | 1.40 | |
| 24. | Design Centre, Karachi .. | 1 | 15.00 | |
| 25 to 26. | Handicrafts Development Centres, at Loralai and Lahore .. | 2 | 8.80 | |
| 27. | Matting Development Centre, Kot Adu .. .. .. | 1 | 0.90 | |
| 28. | Rural Industry Service Pilot Project, Peshawar .. .. | 1 | 30.90 | |
| 29. | Small Industries Service Institute, Lahore .. .. .. | 1 | 3.60 | |
| 30. | Woollen Service Centre, Bahawalpur .. .. | 1 | 13.50 | |
| | Total .. | 30 | 149.00 | |

*Annexure—B (I)*

## UNDERWAY PROJECTS
## LARGE INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

(Rs. in lacs)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | Capital Cost | Commodity | Annual Capacity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **(A) LARGE INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS:** | | | |
| | **I. Coal:** | | | |
| 1. | Development of Central Block Sor-Range, Quetta .. .. | 251.00 | Coal .. | 1,000 tons/day. |
| 2. | Development of Degari Mines, Degari .. .. | 371.00 | Coal .. | 1,000 tons/day. |
| 3. | Development of Sharigh Mines, Sharigh .. .. | 276.95 | Coal .. | 1,000 tons/day. |
| | **II. Fertilizers and Chemicals:** | | | |
| 4. | Expansion of Lyallpur Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Lyallpur .. | 44.00 | Phosphate .. | 36,000 tons. |
| 5. | Expansion of Pak-American Fertilizers Ltd., Daudkhel .. | 350.00 | A. Sulphate .. | 50,000 tons. |
| 6. | Potash Fertilizer Factory, Dhariala (1st Phase) .. .. | 25.00 | Potash Fertilizer .. | 17,500 tons. |
| 7. | Coal Tar Distillation Plant, Daudkhel .. .. | 15.25 | Creosote Oil ..<br>Road Tar/pitch .. | 750 tons.<br>500 tons. |
| 8. | Expansion of Antibiotics (Private) Ltd., Daudkhel .. .. | 51.60 | Penicillin .. | 10 million mega unit. |
| | **III. Heavy Engineering:** | | | |
| 9. | Pakistan Machine Tools, Landhi | *971.00 | Small to medium size machine tools. | Rs. 40 to 45 million (Value). |
| 10. | Heavy Mechanical Complex .. | 2,150.00 | Heavy machinery equipment. | Rs. 120 million (Value). |
| 11. | Heavy Electrical Complex .. | **973.20 | Heavy, Electrical machinery and equipment. | Rs. 45 million (Rs. 90 million on double shift) |
| 12. | Karachi Shipyard & Engg., Works Ltd. (Part I, Phase II) .. | 320.00 | Ship-building General Steel construction. .. | 10,000 tons DW<br>2,500 tons. |
| | **IV. Cement and Refractory:** | | | |
| 13. | Expansion of Zeal Pak Cement Factory Ltd., Hyderabad (5th and 6tn Kilns) .. .. | 735.00 | Cement .. | 6,00,000 tons. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14. | White Cement Plant, Daudkhel | 67.20 | White Cement .. | 15,000 tons. |
| 15. | General Refractories Ltd., Landhi .. .. | 52.17 | Fire-bricks .. | 10,000 tons. |
| **V. Jute:** | | | | |
| 16. | Crescent Jute Products Ltd., Jaranwala .. .. | 304.00 | Jute-goods .. | 17,000 tons. |
| **VI. Forest Industries:** | | | | |
| 17. | Timber Preservation and Treatment Plant, Havelian .. | 12.00 | Treated sawn timber<br>Treated Poles .. | 1,00,000 cu. ft.<br>10,000 Nos. |
| 18. | Timber Seasoning Plant, Pirawalla .. .. .. | 4.30 | Sawn timber .. | 40,000 cu. ft. |
| 19. | Pencil Slat Manufacturing Plant, Ziarat .. .. .. .. | 8.10 | Pencil Slats .. | 1.42 lac gross Nos. |
| **VII. Salt:** | | | | |
| 20. | Table Salt Manufacturing Plant, Warcha .. .. .. | 8.00 | Table Salt .. | 1,200 tons. |
| 21. | Development of Rock Salt Mines and Quarries .. .. | 12.70 | Rock Salt .. | The output will be increased after modernizations. |
| 22. | Installation of Mechanical Haulage at Kalabagh .. .. | 2.50 | .. .. | The Mule haulage will be replaced by mechanical haulage. |

*N.B.*—The capital cost figures are exclusive of working capital requirement.

*Revised. **Inclusive of Rs. 31,70 lacs as capitalized interest on foreign loan.

## UNDERWAY PROJECTS
## SMALL INDUSTRIES

(Rs. in lacs).

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | Capital Cost | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **(B) SMALL INDUSTRIES:** | | |
| 1 to 9. | *Small Industries Estates* at Gujrat, Peshawar Bahawalpur, Sukkur, Lahore, Larkana, Quetta, Sialkot and Gujranwala .. .. | 252.80 | .. |
| 10 to 19. | *Cottage Industries Development Centre at* Rawalpindi, Quetta, Bahawalpur, Khairpur, D.I. Khan, Multan, Kalat, Peshawar, Hala (Hyderabad) and Murree .. .. .. | 52.40 | Including Lahore and Loralai completed. |
| 20. | Small Industries Textile Service Centre, Multan .. | 13.53 | .. |
| 21. | Metal Industries Common Facility Centre, Shikarpur .. | 3.42 | .. |
| 22. | Cutlery and Small Tools Industries Service Centre, Nizamabad .. .. .. .. .. | 8.51 | .. |
| 23. | Ceramic Industries and Common Facility Centre, Gujrat .. | 15.43 | .. |
| 24. | Wool Spinning-cum-Training Centre, Mastung .. | 13.50 | .. |
| 25. | Sports goods Industries Service Centre, Sialkot .. | 6.30 | .. |
| 26. | Light Engineering Service Institute, Gujranwala .. | 22.29 | .. |
| 27. | Pottary Research and Demonstration Centre, Bhag .. | 1.40 | .. |
| 28. | Light Engineering Service and Common Facility Centre, Karachi .. .. .. .. .. | 16.57 | .. |
| 29. | Service and Common Facility Centre (Textile), Karachi .. | 30.45 | .. |
| 30. | Artisan's Workshop, Karachi .. .. | 8.48 | .. |
| 31. | National Design Centre, Lahore .. .. .. | 19.98 | .. |
| 32. | Staff Training and Training of Industrialists, Karachi .. | 20.72 | .. |
| 33. | Rural Industries Estension Service Programme .. | 3.65 | .. |
| 34. | Pilot Project for Small Scale Tannery Sibi .. | 2.88 | .. |
| 35. | Training Centre in Patti Making, Dir .. .. | 1.96 | .. |
| 36. | Training Centre in Patti Making, Swat .. .. | 1.96 | .. |
| 37. | Training Centre in Drugget Making, Dir .. .. | 2.18 | .. |
| 38. | Training Centre in Drugget Making Chaman .. .. | 1.97 | .. |
| 39. | Sericulture Development Centre, Dir .. .. | 3.54 | .. |
| 40. | Textile Training Centre, Urmar Payan .. .. | 2.96 | .. |
| 41. | Metal and Wood Workshop Centre, Pubbi .. .. | 3.31 | .. |
| 42. | Ceramic Training Centre, Umarabad .. .. | 1.73 | .. |
| 43. | Wool Spinning and Weaving Development-cum-Training Centre, Jareed (Kaghan) .. .. .. | 13.50 | .. |
| | Total .. | 527.47 | .. |

## STATEMENT SHOWING PRODUCTION OF W.P.I.D.C. PROJECTS DURING THE YEARS OF 1963-64 AND 1964-65.

(*Annexure—C*)

(Rs. in lacs).

| Sl. No. | Name of the Projects | Commodity | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **A. COMPLETED PRODUCTS:** | | |
| | **I. Cement:** | | |
| 1. | Zeal Pak Cement Factory Ltd., Hyderabad .. | Cement .. .. | Tons. |
| 2. | Maple Leaf Cement Factory Ltd., Daudkhel .. | Cement .. .. | Tons |
| | **II. Chemicals:** | | |
| 1. | Kurram Chemical Company Ltd., Rawalpindi | Santonin .. .. | Kilos |
| 2. | Lyallpur Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Lyallpur .. .. .. | (*i*) Sulphuric Acid ..<br>(*ii*) Super Phosphate .. | Tons<br>Tons |
| 3. | Pak American Fertilizer Factory Ltd., Daudkhel .. .. .. .. | Ammonium Sulphate | Tons |
| 4. | Natural Gas Fertilizer Factory, Multan .. | (*i*) Ammonium Nitrate ..<br>(*ii*) Urea .. .. | Tons<br>Tons |
| 5. | Antibiotics (Private) Ltd., Daudkhel .. | (*i*) Sodium Crystals ..<br>(*ii*) Procaine Crystals .. | Mega Units |
| 6. | Haripur Rosin and Turpentine Factory, Haripur .. .. .. .. | (*i*) Rosin .. ..<br>(*ii*) Turpentine .. | Mds.<br>Glns. |
| 7. | Pak Dyes and Chemicals Ltd., Daudkhel .. | (*i*) Pak Direct Deep Black K.P. ..<br>(*ii*) Sulphur Black ..<br>(*iii*) Pak Congo Red .. | Tons<br>Tons<br>Tons |
| | **III. Collieries:** | | |
| 1. | Makerwal Collieries .. .. .. | Coal .. .. | Tons |
| 2. | Gullakhel Collieries .. .. .. | Coal .. .. | Tons |
| 3. | Sharigh Collieries .. .. .. | Coal .. .. | Tons |
| 4. | Sor-Range Collieries .. .. .. | Coal .. .. | Tons |
| 5. | Degari Collieries .. .. .. | Coal .. .. | Tons |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **IV. Textile:** | | | |
| 1. Qaidabad Woollen Mills Ltd., Qaidabad .. | Wilton Carpet .. | Sq. Yds. |
| 2. Harnai Woollen Mills Ltd., Harnai .. | (*i*) Woollen Cloth ..<br>(*ii*) Worsted Cloth .. | Yds.<br>Yds. |
| **V. Salt:** | | |
| 1. Salt Mines, Kalabagh .. .. | Salt .. | Mds. |
| 2. Salt Mines, Khewra .. .. .. | Salt .. | Mds. |
| 3. Salt Mines, Warcha .. .. .. | Salt .. .. | Mds. |
| 4. Salt Quarries, Jatta .. .. .. | Salt .. .. | Mds. |
| 5. Salt Quarries, Karak .. .. | Salt .. .. | Mds. |
| 6. Salt Quarries, Bahadurkhel .. .. | Salt .. .. | Mds. |
| **VI. Ship Building:** | | |
| 1. Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works Ltd. | (*i*) Ship-repair ..<br>(*ii*) General Steel Const. ..<br>(*iii*) Foundry ..<br>(*iv*) Ship-building .. | Rs.<br>Rs.<br>Rs.<br>Rs. |
| **VII. Other-Minerals:** | | |
| 1. Gypsum Lime Stone Quarries, Iskanderabad .. | (*i*) Gypsum .. ..<br>(*ii*) Lime Stone .. | Tons<br>Tons |

**STATEMENT SHOWING PRODUCTION OF W.P.I.D.C. PROJECTS DURING THE YEARS, 1963-64 AND 1964-65.**

(*Annexure—C*)
(Rs. in lacs).

| Annual Capacity | PRODUCTION | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1963-64 | | 1964-65 | |
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| 4,80,000 .. .. .. .. | 5,64,646 | 659.30 | 5,31,315 | 615.70 |
| 2,50,000 .. .. .. .. | 2,28,070 | 264.30 | 2,56,261 | 297.91 |
| 7,000 .. .. .. .. | 2,711 | 6.70 | 2,959 | 7.30 |
| 6,000 .. .. .. .. | 5,023 | 19.20 | 5,038 | 19.70 |
| 6,000 .. .. .. .. | 6,591 | 19.10 | 8,040 | 23.80 |
| 5,000 .. .. .. .. | 53,505 | 168.00 | 34,852 | 109.40 |
| 1,03,000 .. .. .. .. | 60,494 | 197.20 | 75,325 | 245.50 |
| 59,200 .. .. .. .. | 39,816 | 219.40 | 44,235 | 243.70 |
| 6,00,000 per month ... .. .. | 79,41,200 | 67.56 | 98,97,160 | 84.10 |
| 1,10,000 .. .. .. .. | 51,289 | 24.60 | 42,251 | 20.90 |
| 2,25,000 .. .. .. .. | 71,225 | 1.40 | 83,283 | 1.70 |
| .. .. ... .. .. | 76 | 8.00 | 57 | 6.00 |
| 300 .. .. .. .. | 331 | 16.50 | 443 | 22.10 |
| 250 .. .. .. .. | 90 | 7.20 | 59 | 4.75 |
| 1,000 per day | | | | |
| 1,000 per day | | | | |
| 1,000 per day } .. ... | 2,58,918 | 139.80 | 2,91,553 | 157.40 |
| 1,000 per day | | | | |
| 1,000 per day | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,10,000 .. .. .. .. | 70,223 | 28.60 | 35,759 | 14.40 |
| 6,30,000 .. .. .. .. | 4,63,360 | 74,10 | 2,21,451 | 35.40 |
| 1,83,000 .. .. .. .. | 96,423 | 22.10 | 83,330 | 19.20 |
| Not Fixed .. -- .. .. | 67, 34,920 | 47.80 | 56,20,567 | 39.90 |
| .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 290.80 | — | 292.00 |
| Not Fixed, Extracted according to demand .. | 1,97,923 | 19.80 | 1,64,390 | 16.40 |
| .. .. .. .. .. | 3,61,407 | 8.90 | 3,13,203 | 7.60 |
| Total .. | — | 2,310.70 | — | 2,283.60 |

# Mineral Development

West Pakistan with its reasonable mineral resources affords promising opportunities in the field of Mineral Development.

Within a short span since Independence commendable progress has been made towards the exploitation and development of minerals on scientific lines. 35 minerals are now being mines in West Pakistan.

The mining industry in West Pakistan suffers due to market instability. There have been three or four periods of rising prices and rapid increase in output followed by periods of low prices when most of the mines had to be closed down. Mine owners often follow the practice of making profits and re-investing little for the development of new production capacities and for the improvement of the industry. The small size and inadequate reserves of many of the mining concerns undoubtedly contributed to the poor conditions of the mining industry.

The increased activity in the sphere of prospecting and exploration in the recent past reveal that:—

(*a*) mineral deposits occur in relatively remote and unpopulated areas.

(*b*) mineral deposits are of small order and total reserves hitherto discovered are relatively small; and

(*c*) proper communications do not exist in the areas where minerals have so far been discovered.

Despite a large number of difficulties and problems which faced mining industry a reasonable all round progress has been made during the year under report. This is evident from the following categorical account of various minerals:—

1. *Coal*: Coal continued to be the principal mineral produced in West Pakistan. It finds consumption mainly in the brick burning industry and partially in the manufacturing industries

for raising steam. Railways and Defence also use indigenous coal to a limited extent. Major production of coal comes from the Sor-Range and Degari fields which are the best and the biggest coal producing regions in West Pakistan. Recognising the importance of indigenous fuels resources for the economic development of the country a targetted production of 1.5 million tons of coal by the end of Second Plan period was envisaged and some 22 concerns including the WPIDC were selected to achieve this target of production. The present production is nearly 1.23 million tons. The target of production allocated in the private sector, to all intents and purposes, was achieved in the over all assessment of coal production although individual properties ran short in achieving the production targets. WPIDC was allocated targets as Under:—

| | | Tons per day. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Makerwal .. | 1,000 |
| 2. | Central Salt Range .. | 1,000 |
| 3. | Sharigh .. .. | 500 |
| 4. | Degari .. | 500 |

*i.e.*, a total of 3,000 tons of coal production a day. The Makerwal project of the W.P.I.D.C. could not be progressed to achieve the desired coal production on account of some geological fault in the main coal seam. Only recently the fault has been cut through and reasonably good reserves of coal have been found on the other side of the fault and it is expected that in course of time the targetted production will be achieved. In the Quetta region the WPIDC faced a number of problems like labour unrest, late receipt of machinery and equipment from abroad but despite these set backs the production in the region has been on the increase though not to the targetted stipulation. The Jhimpir-Meeting project of the WPIDC has not yet entered the production stage. The prospecting of the Jhimpir Meeting properties concessioned in favour of WPIDC has practically speaking been completed.

During the Third Plan period it has been envisaged to reach a target of production of 3 million tons of coal by 1970 this will entail formulating a fuel policy so that the indigenous coal could be best utilised and targetted production finds proper off take.

In order to minimize imports of coal and maximise the use of indigenous coal standing Advisory Committee for the Regulation of Supply and Demand of indigenous coal vis-a-vis imported coal and a Technical Committee constituent of experts to ensure efficient use of indigenous coal has been formed.

In order to find steady off take of indigenous coal scheme for low temperature carbonisation/briquetting is under active consideration with WPIDC. The famous firm of M/s. Lurgi of West Germany have been appointed consultants to the WPIDC to submit a feasibility report. The existing Quetta Briquetting Plant of WPIDC could not operate during the year under report on account of shortage of binding material which the local petroleum industry could not spare and its import could not be arranged in time.

A total number of 599 of mining concessions, comprising of 143 Mining

Leases and 453 Prospecting Licences for Coal have been granted uptil 30th June, 1965 in the various coal-bearing regions of West Pakistan and new finds are quite encouraging. The district-wise concessions list appears at Appendix I. Production during the year 1964 was 11,92,968 tons.

2. *Chromite* : Next in importance to coal is chromite which finds use in steel industry. The international trade requires a minimum of 48 per cent and 3:1 ratio for metallurgical use. The lower grade chromite finds application in ceramics and for the manufacture of chromite bricks, chromic acid and di-chromates. The chromite industry faced keen competition on account of USSR dumping quality chromite at low prices which resulted in low off take of indigenous chromite. It is only recently that the position has eased on account of its inclusion in certain barter trade agreements and higher export bonus. The targetted production of 50,000 tons during the Second Plan period was not achieved as the chromite production could not be exported. During the Third Plan period the existing level of production will be increased to the targetted production of the Second Plan period that is 50,000 tons per annum.

A total number of 131 mining concessions comprising of 74 Mining Leases and 57 Prospecting Licences were granted till 30th June, 1965. Production during the year 1964 was 13,290 tons.

3. *Marble* : Sufficiently large deposits of good quality marble in different shades like green, pink, black, grey yellow and white have been located and a number of concessions have been granted for their exploitation. The Onyx variety of Chagai District is in large demand in the international market.

In order to derive maximum benefits marble processing factories have been established in Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Karachi so that finished and polished material could be exported in place of existing rough dressed blocks. A target of 1,500° tons production has been fixed for the Third Five-Year Plan.

A total number of 89 Mining concessions comprising of 10 Mining Leases and 79 Prospecting Licences were granted till 30th June, 1965. Production during the 1964 was 9,735 tons.

4. *Gypsum* : The mineral gypsum finds extensive use in the production of chemical fertilizers, in the manufacture of cement, for ceramics goods and for the manufacture of ornamental articles like lamp shades, vases, ash trays. Some quantities have been exported to India under barter trade agreement as well. The plaster of Paris industry, which is entirely dependent upon quality gypsum, is attracting the attention of industrialists now. Its extensive use as salinity killer is also gaining popularity in salinity stricken areas.

A total number of 77 mining concessions comprising of 72 Mining Leases and 5 Prospecting Licences were granted till 30th June, 1965. Production during 1964 was 1,92,283 tons.

5. *Fuller's Earth* : It is a natural detergent and an important material for refining vegetable oils. It also finds extensive use as filler in the production of insecticides. At present the demand is relatively small but it is expected that its demand will increase many times more. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is conducting experiments to explore the possibility of addition uses of Fuller's Earth.

Twenty nine Mining Leases were granted uptil 30th June, 1965. Production for the yeer 1964 was 6,796 tons.

6. *Fireclay*: To all intents and purposes the entire productions of fireclay at present finds consumption in the tableware industry and for the manufacture of fire-bricks. The demand is on increase and so is the production.

Ninety mining concessions comprising of 40 Mining Leases and 50 Prospecting Licences were granted till 30th June, 1965. Production during the year 1964 was 16,742 tons.

7. *Silica Sand*: Mining of silica sand so far has been confined to areas around Dadu, Thatta and Daudkhel. Bulk production is consumed by glass-making industry. The production is showing upward trend.

Sixty-one mining concession comprising of 58 Mining Leases and 3 Prospecting Licences were granted uptil 30th June, 1965. Production in 1964 was 25,965 tons.

8. *Soapstone*: It is an important ingredient of talcum powder and has recently entered as an important raw material for ceramic industry and as a filler for soap manufacture. With the increased consumption its production is steadily increasing. Some of the new finds of the mineral in the Parachinar region have given an impetus to the mining activity in the Tribal Areas.

Thirty-three mining concessions of 11 Mining Leases and 22 Prospecting Licences were granted uptil 30th June, 1965. Production during the year 1964 was 2,501 tons.

9. *Common Salt*: Extensive deposits of rock salt are known to exist in West Pakistan and its mining is being monopolized in the public sector. The production received a set back on account of the partition of the Subcontinent. The historic salt mines of Khewra, Warcha, Kalabagh and Bahadur Khel were forced to reduce their mining activities as a consequence of low consumption in the country. The possibility of export of rock salt has not been thoroughly examined as yet although there have been demands of the mineral from other side of the border but due to restrictions on its import to the sister country of India large scale exports could not materialise.

Production during the year 1964 was 1,86,154 tons.

10. *Metalliferous Minerals*: The production of metalliferous minerals has not so far reached the commercial scale despite extensive prospecting operations. Iron ore reserves of Kalabagh area have been thoroughly investigated and the feasibility of its use for iron and steel making is now in the final stage.

Some efforts have been made by the WPIDC and Punjab University to reduce this ore for the production of cast iron and the results are stated to be encouraging. WPIDC is investigating the possibility of its use in collaboration with foreign firms and the results of pilot scale experiments are expected.

As regards exploitation of lead and zinc ores, manganese, copper, bauxite and antimony the industry is still in the prospecting stage although prospects exist for their commercial exploitation.

The Non-Metalliferous minerals such asbestos, barytes, bentonite, celestite, mica and graphite are also yet in the prospecting stage.

11. *Sulphur*: Mining activities for winning sulphur remained stand-still during the year under report as the concessionaire who was also operating the sulphur refinery in Karachi lost the confidence of the financers; with the result that his refinery was shut down. The other refinery in Karachi was also afforded a valid concession for winning sulphur but no progress has yet been made by him in producing sulphur ore.

A statement showing the over all mineral production monthwise of various minerals for the year 1964 vis-a-vis the consolidated production of various minerals in the year 1963 is enclosed.

The Government of West Pakistan reconstituted the Mining Rules Review Committee to review the Regulation of Mines, Oilfields and Mineral Development (Federal Control) Act, 1948, and Pakistan Mining Concession Rules, 1960, and to suggest amendments, if any, with a view to ensure speedy and systematic exploration, exploitation, conservation and utilization (including research) of the mineral resources of the country. The Committee has finalised its report.

The Directorate continued with its regulatory and development functions from the Headquarters office at Lahore and the regional offices at Quetta and Peshawar.

The Coal Commissioner's organization was transferred from the Centre to the Province and the entire procurement and distribution of imported coal and coke is now the responsibility of this Directorate. A regional office at Karachi also operates the departmental coal and coke dump at Karachi.

## IMPORTS MADE BY THE DIRECTORATE DURING THE PERIOD 1-12-64 TO 30-6-65 AND ITS DISPOSAL

### Imports

| | | Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Steam Coal (India) .. .. .. | 46,460 |
| 2. | Metallurgical Hard Coke. (West Germany and Poland) .. | 23,134 |
| 3. | Rajhara Steam Coal (India) .. .. | 13,034 |
| 4. | Indian Behive Coke .. .. .. | 1,900 |
| 5. | Indian Bye Product Coke .. .. .. | 2,850 |

### Distribution

| Quality | Defence | Civil Deptts. | Industries | Food deptt. for domestic use. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Steam Coal .. .. | 28,313 | 4,577 | 13,570 | .. | 46,460 |
| Metallurgical Hard Coke .. | 983 | 1,559 | 20,592 | .. | 23,134 |
| Rajhara Steam Coal .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,200 | 11,200 |
| Indian Behive Coke .. | .. | .. | 1,900 | .. | 1,900 |
| Indian Bye Product Coke .. | .. | .. | 2,850 | .. | 2,850 |

## MINING CONCESSIONS GRANTED FOR COAL UP-TO 30-6-1965

| Name of District | No. of Mining Leases granted | No. of Prospecting Licences granted | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quetta .. .. .. | 15 | 35 | 50 |
| Sibi .. .. .. | 21 | 51 | 72 |
| (*i*) (Khost-Harnai Range) .. | .. | 18 | 18 |
| (*ii*) Pir Ismail Ziarat .. Kalat (Mach Range) .. .. | 29 | 30 | 59 |
| (*iii*) Kalat (Degari-Sinjidi, Margret Range) .. .. .. | 14 | 8 | 22 |
| Loralai (Duki Range) .. .. | .. | 8 | 8 |
| Jhelum .. .. .. | 48 | 169 | 217 |
| Hazara .. .. .. | .. | 5 | 5 |
| Attock .. .. .. | .. | 7 | 7 |
| Kohat .. .. .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Peshawar .. .. .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Rawalpindi .. .. .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Sargodha .. .. .. | 7 | 83 | 90 |
| Mianwali .. .. .. | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Thatta (Jhimpir-Meting Range) .. | 1 | 14 | 15 |
| Dadu (Lakhra-Khonot Range) .. | 2 | 15 | 17 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Total .. | 146 | 453 | 599 |

## MINING CONCESSIONS GRANTED FOR METALLIFEROUS MINERALS UP-TO 30-6-1965

| Name of Minerals | No. of Mining Leases granted | No. of Prospecting Licences granted | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Antimony .. .. .. | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Bauxite .. .. .. | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Ochres .. .. .. | 2 | .. 12 | 14 |
| Lead Ore .. .. .. | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| Iron Ore .. .. .. | 3 | .. 12 | 15 |
| Magnesite .. .. .. | 3 | .. 2 | 5 |
| Chromite .. .. .. | 74 | 57 | 131 |
| Copper .. .. .. | .. | 4 | 4 |
| Beryl .. .. .. | .. | .. 3 | 3 |
| Manganese .. .. .. | .. | .. 8 .. | 8 |
| Total .. | 86 | 115 | 201 |

## MINING CONCESSIONS GRANTED FOR NON-METALLIFEROUS MINERALS UP TO 30-6-1965

| Name of Minerals | No. of Mining Leases granted | No. of Prospecting Licences granted | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marble .. .. .. | 10 | 79 | 89 |
| Soapstone .. .. .. | 11 | 22 | 33 |
| Gypsum .. .. .. | 72 | 5 | 77 |
| Silica sand .. .. .. | 58 | 3 | 61 |
| Lime stone .. .. .. | 80 | 5 | 85 |
| Fire clay .. .. .. | 40 | 50 | 90 |
| Fuller's Earth .. .. | 29 | .. | 29 |
| Barytes .. .. .. | 7 | 11 | 18 |
| Bentonite .. .. .. | 4 | 26 | 30 |
| Dolomite .. .. .. | 10 | .. | 10 |
| Graphite .. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Quartz .. .. .. | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Ebry stone .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Celestite .. .. .. | 3 | 27 | 30 |
| Sulphur .. .. .. | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Gravel .. .. .. | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| Chalk .. .. .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Feldspar .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| China clay .. .. .. | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| Ordinary sand .. .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Ordinary stone .. .. | 20 | 1 | 21 |
| Granite .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Salt (lake) .. .. .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Mica .. .. .. | .. | 3 | 3 |
| Vermiculite .. .. .. | .. | 4 | 4 |
| Total .. | 372 | 259 | 631 |

## MINING CONCESSIONS GRANTED FOR COAL DURING THE PERIOD 1-7-1964 *to* 30-6-1965

| Name of District | No. of Mining Leases granted | No. of Prospecting Licences granted | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jhelum .. .. .. | 2 | 38 | 40 |
| Quetta .. .. .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Sind .. .. .. | .. | 9 | 9 |
| Kalat .. .. .. | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Loralai .. .. .. | .. | 3 | 3 |
| Hazara .. .. .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Attock .. .. .. | .. | 4 | 4 |
| Sargodha .. .. .. | .. | 8 | 8 |
| Mianwali .. .. .. | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Total .. | 5 | 75 | 80 |

**MINING CONCESSIONS GRANTED FOR METALLIC MINERALS DURING THE PERIOD 1-7-1964 TO 30-6-1965.**

| Name of Minerals | No. of Mining Leases granted | No. of Prospecting Licences granted | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Antimony .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Ochres .. .. .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Copper .. .. .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Iron Ore .. .. .. | .. | 8 | 8 |
| Lead Ore .. .. .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Beryl .. .. .. | .. | 4 | 4 |
| Manganese .. .. .. | .. | 5 | 5 |
| Chromite .. .. .. | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Total .. | 2 | 28 | 30 |

## NUMBER OF MINING CONCESSIONS GRANTED FOR NON-METALLIFEROUS MINERALS DURING THE PERIOD 1-7-1964 TO 30-6-1965

| Names of minerals | No. of Mining Leases granted | No. of Prospecting Licences granted | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barytes | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Bentonite | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Celestite | 1 | .. | 1 |
| China clay | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Dolomite | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Ebry stone | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Felspar | .. | 4 | 4 |
| Fire-clay | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| Fuller's Earth | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Gemstone | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Granite | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Graphite | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Gravel | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Gypsum | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Limestone | 5 | .. | 5 |
| Marble | .. | 22 | 22 |
| Ordinary sand | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Ordinary stone | 19 | 1 | 20 |
| Orpiment | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Quartz | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Rock salt | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Silica sand | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Soapstone | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Sulphur | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 76 | 49 | 125 |

**GOVERNMENT OF WEST PAKISTAN DIRECTORATE OF MINERAL DEVELOPMENT (CO-ORDINATION BRANCH) PRODUCTION OF MINERALS FOR THE YEAR 1964**

| Sl. No. | Name of Minerals | Weight measurement. | January | February | March | April | May | June |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Antimony .. | Long ton | — | — | 3 | 2 | 3 | — |
| 2. | Asbestos .. | " " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3. | Barytes .. .. | " " | 435 | 184 | 244 | 1,058 | 520 | 1,759 |
| 4. | Bauxite .. .. | " " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5. | Bentonite .. | " " | 40 | — | — | — | 110 | 10 |
| 6. | Beryl .. .. | " " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7. | Celestite .. .. | " " | 22 | 13 | 29 | 93 | 63 | 15 |
| 8. | Chalk .. .. | " " | 61 | 64 | 51 | 35 | 8 | 15 |
| 9. | China clay .. | " " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10. | Chromite .. | " " | 1,024 | 420 | 925 | 430 | 634 | 716 |
| 11. | Coal .. .. | " " | 1,08,186 | 1,00,501 | 1 08,623 | 1,16,656 | 1,14,756 | 1,12,928 |
| 12. | Copper ... .. | " " | 50 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 13. | Dolomite .. | " " | 63 | 40 | — | 219 | 50 | — |
| 14. | Feldspar .. | " " | — | — | — | 24 | — | — |
| 15. | Flourite .. | " " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 16. | Fire-clay .. | " " | 708 | 1,581 | 1,614 | 1,638 | 683 | 1,688 |
| 17. | Fuller's .. .. Earth. | " " | 1,275 | 1,095 | 838 | 196 | 275 | 265 |
| 18. | Gemstone .. | Lbs. | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| 19. | Granite .. .. | Long ton | — | — | — | — | 2,000 | 2,300 |
| 20. | Gypsum .. .. | " " | 12,291 | 12,389 | 20,106 | 15,376 | 17,031 | 15,092 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21. | Iron Ore | ,, ,, | 440 | 1,906 | 1,614 | — | — | – |
| 22. | Lead Ore | ,, ,, | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | — | – |
| 23. | Lime Stone | ,, ,, | 1,47,174 | 1,11,408 | 1,43,131 | 1,82,291 | 1,45,976 | 1,46,032 |
| 24. | Magnesite | ,, ,, | 40 | 40 | 40 | 45 | 40 | 40 |
| 25. | Manganese | ,, ,, | — | 30 | — | — | — | – |
| 26. | **Marble:—** | | | | | | | |
| | (*i*) Aragonite/Onyx. | ,, ,, | 250 | 351 | 200 | 170 | 360 | 390 |
| | (*ii*) Ordinary | ,, ,, | 893 | 758 | 618 | 511 | 356 | 285 |
| 27. | Mica | Lbs. | — | — | — | — | — | – |
| 28. | Ochres | Long ton | — | — | — | — | — | – |
| 29. | Quartz | ,, ,, | — | — | — | — | 300 | – |
| 30. | Rock Salt | ,, ,, | 5,504 | 15,858 | 16,153 | 16,652 | 16,529 | 19,717 |
| 31. | Sand Gravel (Bajri) | ,, ,, | 1,500 | 200 | 800 | 3,975 | 3,752 | 3,725 |
| 32. | Sand (Ordinary) | ,, ,, | — | 3,025 | 2,200 | 3,440 | 4,255 | 2,964 |
| 33. | Sand Stone | ,, ,, | 5,67,398 | — | 8,93,600 | — | 7,96,127 | 9,23,540 |
| 34. | Silica sand | ,, ,, | 2,758 | 1,980 | 2,871 | 2,499 | 1,411 | 1,354 |
| 35. | Soapstone | ,, ,, | 67 | 153 | 214 | 173 | 158 | 121 |

*Note*:—Symbol (—) indicates 'Nil' production or no production figures received from the concessionaires concerned.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST PAKISTAN DIRECTORATE OF MINERAL DEVELOPMENT (CO-ORDINATION BRANCH) PRODUCTION OF MINERALS FOR THE YEAR 1964

| July | August | September | October | November | December | Grand Total | Production 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 28 | 24 | 30 | 16 | 30 | 19 | 155 | 15 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 31,95 | 1,277 | 2,048 | 518 | 279 | 300 | 11,817 | 4,841 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 39 | 47 | 42 | — | — | — | 288 | 432 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 164 |
| 39 | 48 | 42 | 36 | 36 | — | 436 | 379 |
| — | 8 | 31 | 8 | — | 18 | 299 | 695 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1,399 | 1,942 | 1,086 | 1,530 | 1,680 | 1,504 | 13,290 | 14,306 |
| 81,135 | 85,524 | 90,517 | 91,971 | 84,553 | 97,618 | 11,92,968 | 12,22,757 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 50 | — |
| 16 | 29 | 80 | — | — | 211 | 708 | 648 |
| 24 | — | — | — | — | — | 48 | 1,220 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 70 |
| 1,430 | 1,617 | 1,223 | 1,473 | 1,350 | 1,787 | 16,792 | 35,333 |
| 278 | 124 | 524 | 565 | 674 | 687 | 6,796 | 12,813 |
| — | — | 502 | — | — | — | 504 | 328 |
| 2,340 | 2,400 | 3,000 | 2,390 | 2,220 | 1,950 | 18,600 | 31,700 |
| 14,583 | 17,026 | 19,366 | 17,923 | 15,246 | 15,854 | 1,92,283 | 1,94,578 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 30 | 30 | 65 | — | 739 | 4,824 | 67 |
| — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 22 | 72 |
| 1,50,847 | 1,44,052 | 1,96,633 | 1,78,652 | 1,75,173 | 1,64,393 | 18,85,762 | 14,18,579 |
| 45 | 40 | 45 | 115 | 77 | 40 | 667 | 864 |
| 100 | 200 | 300 | 350 | — | — | 980 | 1,387 |
| 330 | 500 | 535 | 100 | 250 | 300 | 3,735 | 2,320 |
| 448 | 572 | 262 | 678 | 370 | 249 | 6,000 | 4,854 |
| — | 2,800 | 2,800 | — | 3,920 | — | 9,520 | 16,000 |
| — | — | — | 92 | 64 | — | 156 | 552 |
| — | 100 | — | — | — | 50 | 450 | 1,180 |
| 18,759 | 12,015 | 7,397 | 20,987 | 19,381 | 17,202 | 1,86,154 | 2,44,419 |
| 921 | 1,621 | 1,121 | 950 | 850 | 850 | 20,215 | 5,47,110 |
| — | — | 3,083 | 2,300 | — | 2,500 | 23,767 | 2,95,302 |
| 9,36,845 | 11,98,605 | — | 13,12,612 | 17,10,900 | 13,99,434 | 97,39,061 | — |
| 2,594 | 1,903 | 1,017 | 2,585 | 2,323 | 2,670 | 25,965 | 23,493 |
| 200 | 201 | 188 | 191 | 546 | 289 | 2,501 | 1,840 |

# THE WEST PAKISTAN MINIMUM WAGES BOARD

Government of Pakistan decided in 1961 to adopt measures on all Pakistan basis for regulating the minimum wages of workers of the Country to meet with international obligations and in implementation of recommendation No. 30 of International Labour Organization. · This recommendation recognized workers right to a minimum wage.

The minimum wages Ordinance promulgated by the Government of Pakistan provides for the regulation of minimum rates of wages and covers persons (including apprentices) employed in any industry to do any skilled or unskilled, intellectual, technical, clerical, manual or other work including domestic work with the exception of employees of Central Government and persons employed in Coal Mines and Agriculture.

The West Pakistan Minimum Wages Board was constituted in February, 1962 in pursuance of Section 3 of the Minimum Wages Ordinance, 1961 with a Chairman and two Members representing Employers and Workers respectively. The Independent Member was later appointed in August, 1962 to complete the Board. Under provisions of the Ordinance when consideration of wages for any particular industry is taken up, two additional members, each representing Employers and Workers of the Industry concerned, are added. The constitution of the Board is another land mark in the history of Labour Legislations a result of the announce-

ment of the Revised Labour Policy in 1959 by the Government of Pakistan.

The formation of minimum wages machinery is a new experiment in Pakistan and there was hardly any data on the subject available in the Country. The Board, had, therefore, to do considerable spade work in this direction. It collected figures of cost of living indices and wage rates prevailing in different parts of the Country and in different industries from various sources such as Commissioners of Divisions, Departments of Industries and Labour, Autonomous bodies and Industrial undertakings.

The Board has, so far made its recommendations for minimum wages in respect of the following nine industries:—

1. Steel Re-rolling
2. Motor Road Transport
3. Cotton Textile
4. Ice Manufacturing
5. Sugar
6. Woollen Textile
7. Slik and Rayon Textile
8. Leather Goods
9. Plastic Products.

The recommendations of the Board cover all categories of workers (both skilled and unskilled) in respect of workers at serial numbers 1,2,4,5,7,8 and 9 above. However, in respect of industries at serial number 3 and 6 only the unskilled workers have been dealt with in accordance with Government's directions.

For determining the minimum wages of workers employed in these industries the Board issued questionnaires not only to individual industrial undertakings, but also to their Associations, Trade Unions of the workers as well as to their Federations. The Board also obtained views of various Government Departments/Officers, viz Industries, Labour, Road Transport Board and Commissioners of Divisions. In addition the members of the Board visited a number of factories and personally examined the working conditions.

Government of West Pakistan have since accepted recommendations of the Minimum Wages Board in respect of wages of workers in all the nine industries mentioned above.

The Board has fixed the following minimum wages of workers in the nine industries where the rates have been approved by the Government:—

1. *Steel Re-rolling Industry:—*

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| (*i*) For skilled workers | 130.00 | per month of 26 days. |
| (*ii*) For semi-skilled workers | 104.00 | |
| (*iii*) For unskilled and miscellaneous workers. | 78.00 | |

plus additional wage at the rate of 50 per cent and 25 per cent of the wage per day for work within 10 yards and beyond 10 yards to 20 yards of the furnace fire, respectively.

*Motor Road Transport Industry:—*

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| (*i*) For skilled workers | 130.00 | per month of 26 days. |
| (*ii*) For semi-skilled workers | 104.00 | |
| (*iii*) For unskilled and miscellaneous workers. | 78.00 | |

Some special categories of workers in this Industry were also created and their wages were fixed as under:—

**A—Mobile duty staff**

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Bus Driver | Operating on routes Outside Municipal Limits. | 145.00 | per month of 26 days. |
| 2. Truck Driver | | 145.00 | |
| 3. Bus Driver | Operating within the area of Municipal Committee or Town Committee and within a radius of 5 miles of the Municipal limits. | 150.00 | |
| 4. Truck Driver. | | 150.00 | |

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| 5. Taxi Driver | 135.00 | per month of 26 days. |
| 6. Auto Rickshaw Driver | 125.00 | |
| 7. Checker | 104.00 | |
| 8. Conductor (who issues tickets enroute and handles cash). | 90.00 | |

**B—Non-Mobile duty staff**

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| 9. Cleaner | 78.00 | per month of 26 days. |
| 10. Motor Mechanic | 182.00 | |
| 11. Diesel Mechanic | 182.00 | |
| 12. Radiator Maker. | 182.00 | |

3. *Cotton Textile Industry:—*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (*i*) For unskilled workers in Zone 'A' comprising the Divisions of Lahore, Rawalpindi, Multan, Karachi, Sargodha, Bahawalpur, Khairpur and Hyderabad. | 78.00 per month of 26 days. |
| (*ii*) Zone 'B' comprising the Divisions of Peshawar D.I. Khan, Quetta and Kalat. | Rs. 71.50 per month of 26 days. |

4. *Ice Manufacturing Industry:—*

I. Within limits of Municipal Corporations:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (*i*) For skilled workers | 130.00 |
| (*ii*) For semi-skilled workers | 104.00 |
| (*iii*) For unskilled and miscellaneous workers. | 78.00 |
| | per month of 26 days. |

II. Within limits of Municipal Committees:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (*i*) For skilled workers | 117.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| (*ii*) For semi-skilled workers | 91.00 |
| (*iii*) For unskilled and miscellaneous workers. | 71.50 |
| | per month of 26 days. |

III. Within limits of Town Committees:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (*i*) For skilled workers | 110.50 |
| (*ii*) For semi-skilled workers | 84.50 |
| (*iii*) For unskilled and miscellaneous workers. | 65.00 |
| | per month of 26 days. |

5. *Sugar Industry:—*

Zone 'A' comprising the Divisions of Lahore, Multan, Rawalpindi, Bahawalpur, Hyderabad, Khairpur, Sargodha and Karachi.

(*i*) **Skilled**

Rs. 5 per day and Rs. 130.00 per month of 26 days.

(*ii*) **Semi-Skilled**

Rs. 4 per day and Rs. 104.00 per month of 26 days.

(*iii*) **Unskilled**

Rs. 3 per day and Rs. 78.00 per month of 26 days.

Zone 'B' comprising the Divisions of Peshawar, D.I.Khan, Quetta and Kalat.

(*i*) **Skilled**

Rs. 4.50 per day and Rs. 117.00 per month of 26 days.

(*ii*) **Semi-Skilled**

Rs. 3.50 per day and Rs. 91.00 per month of 26 days.

(*iii*) **Unskilled**

Rs. 2.75 per day and Rs. 71.50 per month of 26 days.

6. *Woollen Textile Industry:—*

same as in Cotton Textile Industry.

7. *Silk and Rayon Textile Industry:—*

(*i*) **Skilled**

(*A*) Rs. 7.88 per day and Rs. 204.88 per month of 26 days.

(*B*) Rs. 5.63 per day and Rs. 146.38 per month of 26 days.

(*ii*) **Semi-Skilled**

Rs. 4.50 per day and Rs. 117.00 per month of 26 days.

(*iii*) **Unskilled**

Rs. 3.38 per day and Rs. 87.88 per month of 26 days.

8. *Leather Goods Industry:—*

(*i*) **Skilled**

(*A*) Rs. 5.63 per day and Rs. 146.38 per month of 26 days.

(*B*) Rs. 5.00 per day and Rs. 130.00 per month of 26 days.

(*ii*) **Semi-Skilled**

Rs. 4.25 per day and Rs. 110.50 per month of 26 days.

(*iii*) **Unskilled**

Rs. 3.30 per day and Rs. 85.80 per month of 26 days.

9. *Plastic Products Industries:—*

(*i*) **Skilled**

(*A*) Rs. 5.63 per day and Rs. 146.38 per month of 26 days.

(*B*) Rs. 5.00 per day and Rs. 130.00 per month of 26 days.

(*ii*) **Semi-Skilled**

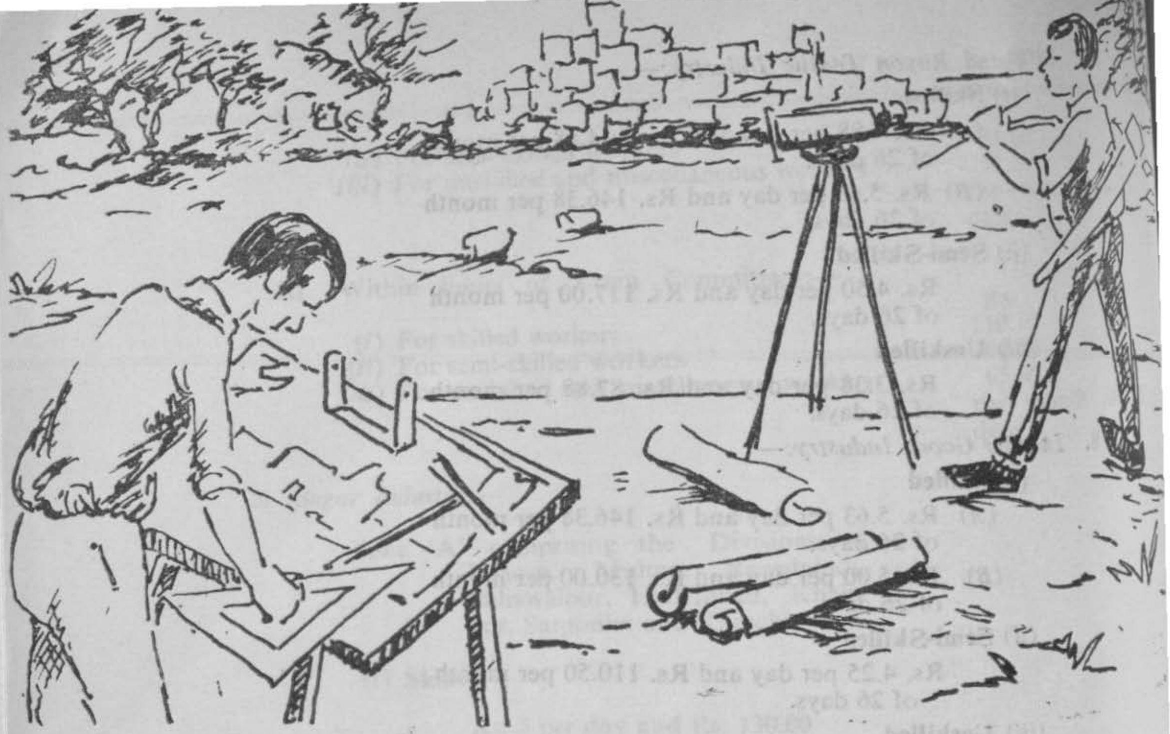
Rs. 4.25 per day and Rs. 110.50 per month of 26 days.

(*iii*) **Unskilled**

Rs. 3.30 per day and Rs. 85.80 per month of 26 days.

The inquiries in respect of last three industries were completed by the Board and its recommendations enforced by Government during the year 1964-65.

The above rate have been fixed by the Board after taking into consideration various factors affecting regulation of wages and keeping in view the fact that the economy in our Country is yet developing. It has also been ensured that there is no migration of Labour from one industry to another on account of disparity in the rates of wages. The interests of both the Labour and the Employers have been kept in view so as to root out inefficiency low out put and industrial unrest. It is anticipated that there will be an increase in the productivity of workers due to slight rise in the standard of living and nutrition.



# *COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS*

**ADMINISTRATION.**

As commonly known the Buildings and Roads Department is under the administrative control of Communications and Works Department, the name given to it at the time of integration. The main activities relate to the construction and maintenance of Provincial Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings. It also helps other departments of the Province and Central Government in sponsoring and executing their development schemes.

This Department is divided into five Regions for administrative purposes. The Regions are headed by Chief Engineers with Headquarters as under:—

(*i*) Central Region at Lahore.
(*ii*) Eastern Region at Bahawalpur.
(*iii*) Northern Region at Peshawar.
(*iv*) Southern Region at Hyderabad.
(*v*) Western Region at Quetta.

Besides, the following organizations are functioning under the direct administrative control of Communications and Works Department.

1. West Pakistan, Highways Organization.
2. Housing and Settlement Agency.
3. Bridge Directorate.
4. Building Research Directorate.
5. Road Research Directorate.

In each Region there is a Circle/Division for the maintenance of Electrical and Mechanical Services such as electrical installations, water supplies sanitary fittings and road making

machinery. Adequate repair facilities have been provided for the road making and other machinery.

This Department owns 13 workshops throughout the Province and over 10 crores worth of imported machinery which is necessary for the upkeep and construction of roads.

The jurisdiction and strength of each Region is as under:—

**Northern Region, Peshawar.**

The jurisdiction of Northern Region extends over the Distt. of

| | |
|---|---|
| Peshawar.<br>Mardan.<br>Hazara (Abbot-abad).<br>Kohat. | Peshawar Civil Divi-sion. |
| Malakand Agency (Peshawar).<br>Mahmand Agency (Peshawar).<br>Khyber Agency (Peshawar).<br>Kurram Agency (Parachinar).<br>Kohat (Tribal Areas). | Tribal Areas. |
| D.I.Khan.<br>Bannu.<br>North Waziristan Agency (Miran Shah).<br>South Waziristan Agency (Wana/Tank). | D.I.Khan Civil Division. |

It comprises of 4 Circles, 16 Divisions and 48 Sub Divisions.

Central Region, Lahore

The jurisdiction of this Region extends over the District of :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lahore.<br>Sheikhupura.<br>Gujranwala.<br>Sialkot. | Lahore Civil Division. |
| Rawalpindi.<br>Jhelum.<br>Gujrat.<br>Campbellpur. | Rawalpindi Civil Division. |
| Sargodha.<br>Mianwali.<br>Jhang. | Sargodha Civil Division. |

It comprises of 7 Circles, 27 Divisions and 86 Sub-Divisions:

Eastern Region Bahawalpur.

The jurisdiction of this Region extends over the District of:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lyallpur. | Sargodha Civil Division. |
| Multan<br>Dera-Ghazi Khan<br>Montgomery<br>Muzaffargarh | Multan Civil Division. |
| Bahawalpur<br>Bahawalnagar<br>Rahimyar Khan | Bahawalpur Civil Division. |

It comprises of 4 Circles 16 Divisions and 48 Sub-Divisions.

**Southern Region, Hyderabad.**

The jurisdiction of this Region extends over the District of:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Khairpur<br>Jacobabad<br>Sukkur<br>Larkana<br>Nawabshah | Khairpur Civil Division. |
| Sanghar<br>Tharparkar<br>Hyderabad<br>Thatta<br>Dadu. | Hyderabad Civil Division. |

It comprises of 5 Circles, 18 Divisions and 62 Sub-Divisions.

**Western Region, Quetta.**

The jurisdiction of this Region extends over the District of:—

| District | Civil Division |
|---|---|
| Karachi<br>Lasbela | Karachi Civil Divisions |
| Quetta/Pishin<br>Sibi<br>Lora Lai<br>Fort Sandeman (Zohb)<br>Chagai | Quetta Civil Division. |
| Kalat<br>Makran<br>Kharan | Kalat Civil Division. |

It comprises of 4 Circles 17 Divisions and 51 Sub-Divisions.

**Town Planning Department.**

A Town Planning Department was set up under the Communications and Works Department of West Pakistan in 1962, in order to cope with the preparation of Master Plans and other expanding activities of planning. Three Regional Directorates of Town Planning were created at Lahore, Peshawar and Hyderabad which functioned during the year. The Head of this Department is designated as Advisor Town Planning and Ex-Officio Joint Secretary, Communications and Works Department.

**Housing and Settlement Agency.**

In May, 1962 the National Housing and Settlement Agency was transferred from the Central Government to the Provincial Government and was renamed as "West Pakistan Housing and Settlement Agency".

The Officer incharge of this Agency is Designated as "Director General" whose office remained functioning during the year along with the assistance of the Foreign Consultants.

**Highway Nucleus.**

In order to achieve expansion and renovation of national highway system, including new highway links from Karachi to Peshawar connecting all major cities and commercial centres, the "Highway Nucleous" came into existance in November, 1963 under the administrative control of Communications and Works Department. The Officer incharge of this Nucleous is designated as "Chief Engineer, Highways". His Office remained functioning during the year.

**Road Research Laboratory.**

Originally the Road Research Laboratory started with the work of studying Soil Stabalization and further Research on Soil Mechanics come into being in 1941. Since then the Research work is well in advance and remained in progress during the year. The Officer in charge of the Laboratory is designated as Director, Road Research.

**Buildings Research Directorate.**

The Building Research Station came into being during May, 1961 for the Research and study of building problems and to introduce new techniques of construction. The Officer incharge of this Research Station is designated as "Director Building Research" who carried on with the research work during the year.

**Bridge Directorate.**

The Directorate of Bridges was established in 1962, in the wake of Re-

organization of Department in order to meet with the requirements of Bridge Designs the Officer incharge of which is designated as "Director Bridges". The work of bridge design remained in progress during the year in this Directorate. The Directorate is headed by a Director of the status of a Superintending Engineer.

### ACHIEVEMENTS OF SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The year 1964-65 was the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan and therefore programme for the construction and improvement of roads and buildings in the Province was particularly heavy.

The activities and the achievements of B & R Department in the Province of West Pakistan in the field of Construction, Improvement and Maintenance of Roads, Bridges and Buildings during the year are briefly stated here :—

The mileage of roads completed in Peshawar Region during the year under review was 147.44, miles similarly in Lahore Region 318.59 miles, 448.57 miles in Bahawalpur Region, 417.66 miles in Hyderabad Region and 109.25 miles of roads were completed in Quetta Region.

The total mileage of roads improved in the above mentioned Regions during the same period was 307.02.

Throughout the Province the work on " On going " schemes was in progress. This work, when completed, will cover 703.70 miles.

### BRIDGE DIRECTORATE

The Directorate of Bridges has been concerned mainly with major bridge projects. Design of the new Road Bridge over River Jhelum was completed, approved by the World Bank Consultants and put to tenders. The construction work has been given to M/s Mantelli Estero Construsioni Limited, an Italian Firm and is in progress and expected to be completed by the end of 1967. The bridge will be 3300′ long. The superstructure is in prestressed concrete with R.C.C. framed piers, on brick wells and is estimated to cost Rs. 1.34 crore.

The design of another major bridge on River Ravi at Chichawatni has also been completed and construction work was taken in hand by M/s Macdonald Costain Limited. The bridge is 1000′ long and will cost Rs. 40 lac. This bridge would link Jhang, Lyallpur and Sargodha district with Montgomery, Multan, Bahawalnagar and Bahawalpur districts.

The detailed designs of Sutlej Bridge near Adamwahan, and that of River Ravi near Shahdara have also been completed and submitted to the Consultants for vetting after approval by the World Bank.

Besides, a number of other bridge designed by Bridge Directorate are under construction. These are Deg Nullah Bridge on Narowal-Pasrur Road which is nearing completion, prestressed concrete bridge on Sil-Kas Nullah near Pindi Gheb, Naiwela Bridge of Indus Highway, Overhead Bridge at Multan and Sohan Bridge on Cherah Karore Road.

## BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

The buildings completed and those which remained under construction throughout West Pakistan against 2nd Five-Year Plan during the year are numerous.

To be brief, fourteen buildings in Peshawar districts were either improved or constructed for various purposes. Similarly, 9 buildings were constructed in Mardan, 21 in Hazara, 7 in Kohat, 3 in Malakand Agency, one each in Mahmand and Khyber Agencies, seven in Kurram Agency, three in Chitral, Dir and Swat states, eight in Dera Ismail Khan, 3 buildings in Bannu, 8 buildings in North and South Waziristan Agencies, 13 in Lahore Division, 7 in Rawalpindi and 6 in Sargodha Divisions. In the same way new buildings were constructed, additions and improvements were made to the existing buildings in Lyallpur, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Montgomery, Muzaffargarh, Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Rahimyar Khan, Khairpur, Jacobabad, Larkana, Nowabshah, Sanghar, Thatta, Hyderabad, Dadu, Tharparkar, Quetta, Sibi, Loralai, Zhob, Chagai, Kalat, Makran, Kha ran and Lasbela. The total number of such buildings in the above districts come to about 117. Only in Karachi as many as 23 new constructions were completed during the year under report.

The construction of various other new buildings began during this year which are in the way of completion. Throughout West Pakistan the construction work is going on with high speed and approximately 187 buildings are under construction in different parts of the Province.

## ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR UNDER REPORT

### ROAD MAINTENANCE

During the year under report Rs. 45.25 millions were allocated for repairs and maintenance of (22084 miles) of roads in the Province. All possible efforts were made to keep the roads in good conditions within the financial limitations. Besides, special repairs, were also executed. The Region-wise break up of the total mileage of the Province maintained during the year is given below :—

| Regions | P | L | B | H | Q | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| High Type .. | 1839 | 3073 | 2270 | 1857 | 961 | 10,000 |
| Low Type .. | 2530 | 309 | 1137 | 1458 | 6650 | 12,084 |

Besides the provincial works, Quetta, and Peshawar Region also dealt with sizeable works of maintenance of the Frontier Corps Roads etc. Most of which are on the Border. These roads are always kept in a first class condition to allow easy movement of troops, throughout the year.

## ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR

A grant of Rs. 94.65 million was allocated to this department, during the year 1964-65 against which the actual work done, during the year under report is described below:—

In the Northern Region 62 miles of on going and new roads have been completed and Improvement to 3 miles of existing roads has been done.

In the Central Region 16 miles of on going and new roads have been completed.

In the Eastern Region 89 miles of on going and new roads have been completed and improvement to 53 miles of existing roads has been done.

In the Southern Region 29 miles of on going and New Roads have been completed.

In the Western Region 31 miles of on going and New Roads have been completed and Improvement to 316 miles of existing roads has been done.

## IMPROVEMENT TO BUILDINGS

In addition to the construction of new bulidings, enumerated above, special repairs, improvements and additions and alterations were also carried out to the buildings where required.

## BUILDING MAINTENANCE

The maintenance of public buildings is also a huge task. The Government buildings in the province, were maintained, during the year by carrying out, the normal repair work.

### Higways Organization in the Communications and Works Department

Due to rapid and growing needs of the traffic conditions in West Pskistan, the necessity of formation of such an organization to handle highway projects was felt by the Government and the Highways Organization was created in November, 1963. Good highways are essential to meet the tempo of economic development generated especially due to fast development of industries and agriculture in a country. West Pakistan Government felt the necessity of creating such organization which could effectively construct highways and major bridges in the country. The Highway Organization is headed by a Chief Engineer and consists of the followings 3 Directorates for the time being:—

(1) Directorate of Highways

(2) Directorate of Bridges

(3) Directorate of Road Research

To start with, a nucleus organization was created is to be strengthened

on the basis of work load which is rapidly developing as more and more highway projects are coming up for planning, designing and execution.

**Feasibility Studies**

The Feasibility Studies of the following projects have since been completed :—

(1) Karachi-Hyderabad super-Highway

(2) Hyderabad-Reti

(3) Reti-Multan

(4) Multan-Lahore

(5) Lahore-Sargodha-Khushab

(6) Lahore-Lyallpur

(7) Dera Islami Khan Brigde over river Indus

**Detail Designing**

The following highway projects are in advance stage of detail designing:—

(1) Karachi-Hyderabad super-highway

(the detail design and the tender documents for construction will be ready by March 1966 and the project will be put to tender).

(2) River Ravi Bridge near Lahore (The detailed Design has since been completed and got vetted from the Consultants. The tenders for the work will be received on 13th September, 1965).

(3) River Sutlej Bridge near Bahawalpur.

(The detailed design has since been completed and got vetted from the Consultants. Tenders will be received on 23rd September, 1965).

**Construction**

The following project has since been let out and is under construction:—

Jhelum River Bridge near Jhelum.

All the above mentioned projects in their various stages are included for execution in the 3rd Five-Year Plan. Most of the projects will be completed within the current plan but a few will be carried on to the 4th Plan period.

In addition, the Highway Organization has appointed General Highway Consultants who afford day to day advice on various highway projects and also they are engaged to review the present set up of the department and suggest improvements for achieving efficient and better results.

**The Road Research Laboratory, Lahore**

The Road Research Laboratory, Lahore, is functioning under the West Pakistan Communications and Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch. This laboratory undertakes the

structural design of flexible and rigid pavements for roads, soil investigations for highways bridge foundations, compaction of soils for earth work and embankments, drainage, design of pavement for runway-taxiway systems of airfields and testing of materials for road Construction.

The laboratory work is subdivided among its various sections. A brief account of these sections given as follows:—

(*a*) The Soil Section carries out the soil survey and sampling testing of soil for liquid and plastic limits, shrinkage limit, mechanical analysis, moisture density relationship, shear and trixial compression tests, consolidation test, measurement of compaction in the field, California bearing ratio. K-value or modulus of sub-grade reaction, permeability test and soil stabilization.

(*b*) The Road Aggregate and Bitumenous Materials Section deals with the testing of road aggregates and bitumenous materials. The aggregates are tested for attrition (dry & wet), impact test, crushing strength, unit weight, water absorption and density. Los Angeles abrasion sieve analysis, shape (elongation and flakiness), specific gravity.

The bitumenous material are tested for penetration grade, viscosity (Fowler), ductility, flash point, distillation, solubility in carbon disulphide and carbon tetrachioride, water content sediment in emulsions, specific gravity, stability (Marshall's), flash point, design of asphalt concrete mixes, voids in bitumen mixtures, bitumen content, residue on heating. In addition, testing of paints, steel etc., is also carried out.

(*c*) The work on experimental roads is carried out by another section which plans and executes the pavement design and materials. Several patches has been laid in the fields.

(*d*) There are various supporting sections such as drawing section, workshop, library and photographic section.

3. Moreover, research work on roads in water logged areas, traffic surveys, study of road economics, use of brick aggregate in road base course and surfacing' highway maintenance,

soil stabilization, land slides and their remedial measures, pavement design for protection against frost action, evaluation and design for strengthening existing road and airfield pavements is also undertaken.

### Building Research Directorate

#### Activities of Research Station

#### New Bricks

Since the publication of paper on the new size, considerable interest has been generated amongst the Engineers and Architects, to use the new size in future works. The Government of West Pakistan has approved the new size ($7\frac{5}{8}$ $3\frac{5}{8}$ 3s) in Jaunray, 1965 for all future public buildings where-ever possible. Efforts have also been made to induce the brick manufacturers to produce the new size.

#### Study of Lintels

Experiments carried out on 3" lintels have shown promising results.

#### Crushed Stone in Concrete

Experimental work on Crushed Stone available from different quarries has been carried out and fitness of each type determined.

#### Protection from Solar Radiation

Experiments have been carried out on Solar Radiation through windows and other building openings and tables recommended for with of horizontal and vertical projection for eight cardinal faces of a buliding on some standard widths of openings are under preparation.

#### Use of Polythene

The experimental work carried out has shown that polythene is an effective barrier against rise of moisture and its use has been recommended in building construction. The need for producing calendered polythene sheet of guage thicker than .005 has been emphasized.

#### Problems in hand prefabricated roofs

Work is underway on R.C. Prefabricated roof units about 3' wide. The prefabricated untis designed are of weight 90 Lbs./ft. which could be hoisted by pully block.

#### Flat Arch

Specimens of flat and segemental arches have been laid without cutting bricks and these will be tested to find out efficiency.

#### Mortars

Work is underway on study of compressive and adhesive strength of mortars besides their shrinkage and water absorption. Data is also being collected on volumetric shrinkage of various mortars as compared to dry mixes.

**Hydrated Lime**

Samples of hydrated lime have been prepared and tested in the laboratory have shown satisfactory results and the preparation of hydrate on comparatively larger scale has been started through a locally devised hydrator.

The Station helped in drawing out the specifications for Lahore Township quarters. The emphasis was laid on avoiding the waste in conventional specifications thus affecting a saving of Rs. 40 lacs on the proposed construction of 10,000 quarters.

**Staff**

Necessary staff has been sanctioned for the station and arrangements are being made to get them trained.

## ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR

**Lahore Township**

About 25,000 families are expected to be accommodated in the Scheme covering an area of about 3000 acres and would include educational and other facilities. Uptill now the major portion of land acquisition work has been completed, 8½ miles of 10 ft. wide road construction has been done and 2 reservoirs and 6 tubewells completed. Trunk sewers and other sewers have been laid in the two industrial sectors and in one residential sector. The expenditure incurred during the year under report is Rs. 150 lacs.

**Shadman Colony Lahore**

The development work of Shadman Colony had been taken in hand and the main roads have been completed.

**Rivaz Garden Scheme**

The development work of Rivaz Garden Scheme has been taken in hand and necessary roads constructed. The over head reservoir is nearing completion.

**Widening The Mall, Lahore**

The widening of The Mall between the Canal and Governor House has been completed and opened to traffic.

**Preparation of Housing Schemes**

Various small Housing Schemes have been prepared for District Headquarters Towns in Hyderabad Region for accommodating different categories of Government Servants. Amelioration plans for various Colonies were prepared on behalf of Municipal Committee Hyderabad. Out line Development Schemes of Lasbela and Hab-Chowki have been prepared. Satellite Town Scheme at Jacobabad covering an area of 97 acres for 706 residential plots completed. A layout plan of the Satellite Town Mirpurkhas has been revised in order to get larger number of small category plots

and more public amenities have been provided. The Scheme for Satellite Town at Hyderabad and Refugee Colony at Sibi has also been taken in hand. Site of about 1000 acres have been selected in Hyderabad near K.B. Feeder on Kotri site for the preparation of scheme of new Satellite Town at Hyderabad. A layout Scheme has been prepared for Township Scheme near Toba Camp in Abbottabad District. A redevelopment Scheme in Hazara District has been prepared according to the requirements of the Municipality and the Cantonment Board.

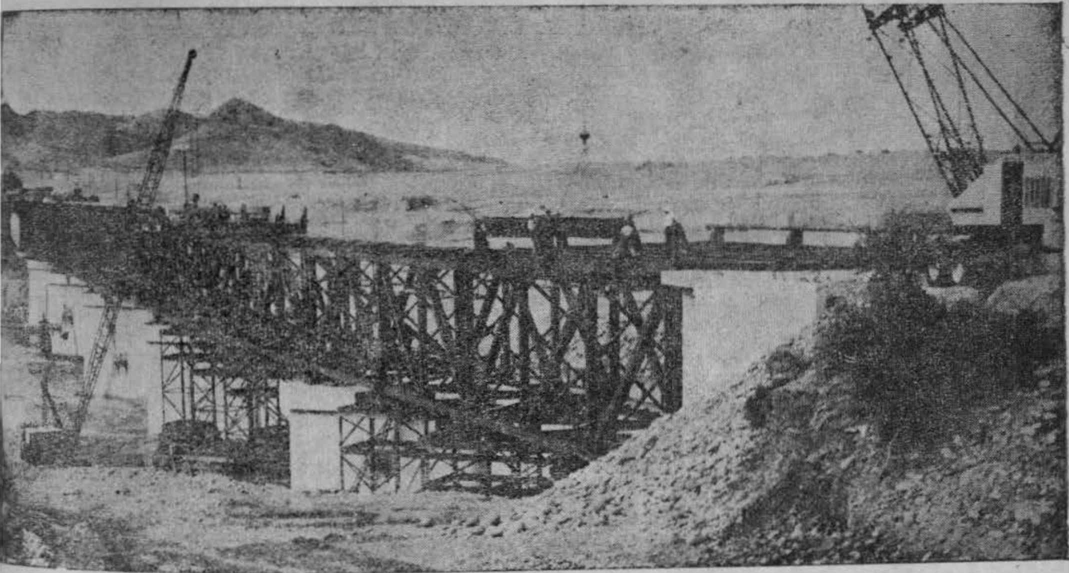
## PHYSICAL PLANNING

The budget allocation during the period under review is Rs. 27.76 lacs for the preparation of Master Plans of Lahore, Peshawar, Lyallpur, Hyderabad and Multan. The Project of the Master Plans as mentioned above have been completed with the exception of Lyallpur, Peshawar and Multan and the requisite targets in case of Master Plans for Lahore and Hyderabad have been achieved. The Master Plan at Peshawar and Lyallpur will be completed in 1966 and Master Plan of Multan will be completed in the Third Year of the III Plan.

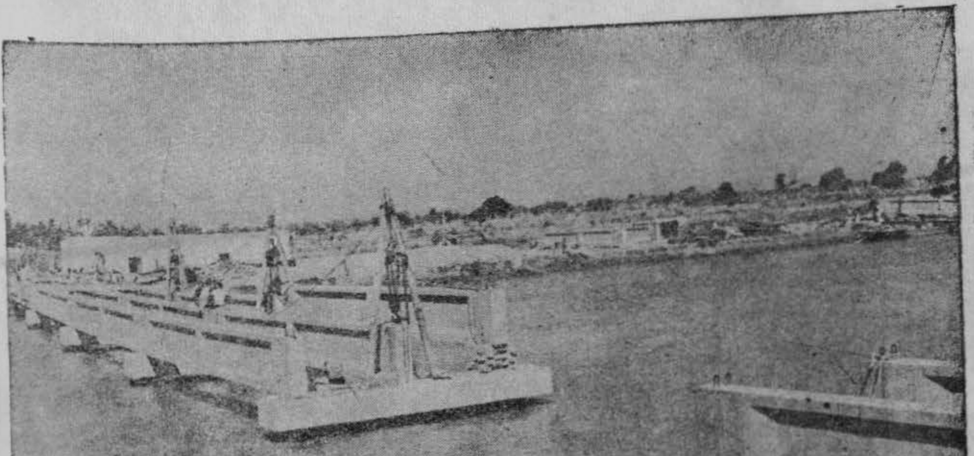
Survey work of Health, Educational and Recreational facilities taken in hand previously was completed during the year. Aerial survey of Multan has been entrusted so Survey of Pakistan. The target for Socio-Economic Surveys has been achieved for Lahore, Hyderabad and Peshawar while that of Lyallpur stands at 75% completed. 100% Winter and Summer Traffic surveys for Peshawar, Lahore and Hyderabad and 90% for Lyallpur have been completed. 100% of historical evaluation at Lahore and Peshawar and 90% at Lyallpur has been completed. 100% work on Topographical Maps showing limits of the proposed plan, Aerial Survey, Photographic Mosaics on all the four projects have been completed. 100% work on photographic enlargements of Built up Areas of Lahore to the scale of 1/2400 and 1/1600 have been completed. Work on topographical maps of Lyallpur is in progress.

## HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT AGENCY

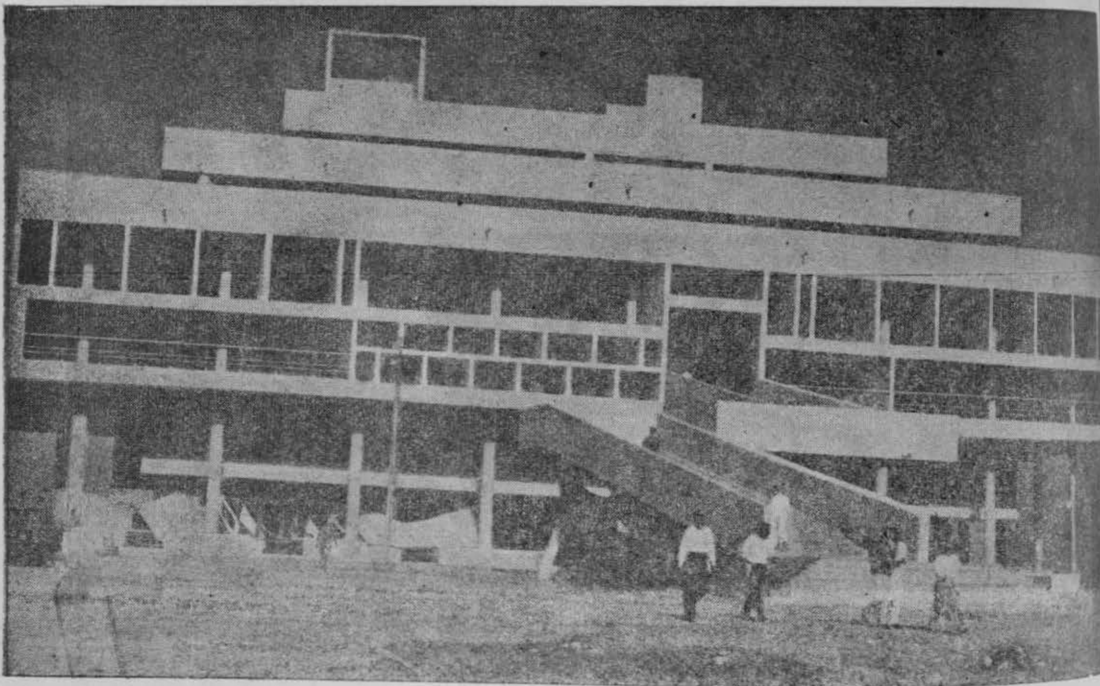
In May 1962 the National Housing and Settlement Agency was transferred from the Central Government to the Provincial Government and was renamed as the West Pakistan Housing and Settlement Agency under the charge of a Director-General. The former agency was previously responsible for the Greater Karachi Resettlement Programme only and now the provision of housing facilities in the rest



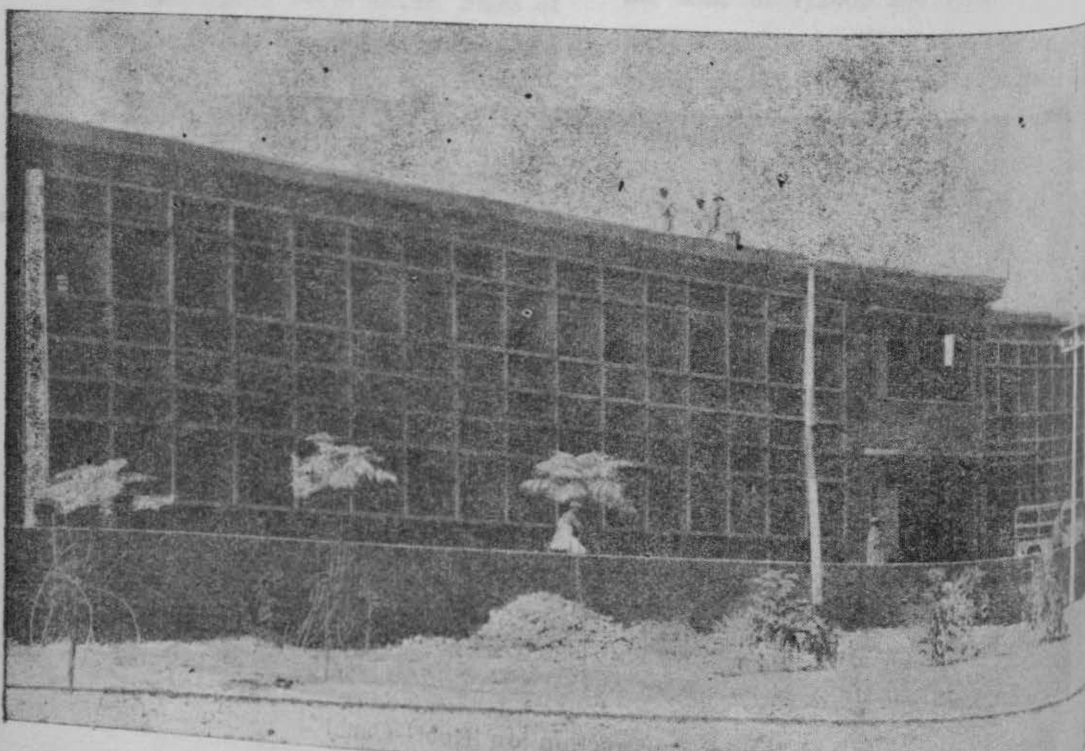
A railway bridge under construction at Mangla Dam



New Bridge under construction on Rohri Canal



Karachi University Library.



of West Pakistan has also been entrusted to this agency. The Agency undertook an overall survey of housing conditions in West Pakistan and on that basis a long term housing programme for the next 20 years has been prepared. It has been estimated from the surveys that approximately over one million dwelling units were needed in 1965 in Urban areas of West Pakistan. A breakdown of the above figures is given below :—

| Division | | Total |
|---|---|---|
| Peshawar | .. | 70,150 |
| Dera Ismail Khan | .. | 4,220 |
| Rawalpindi | .. | 71,800 |
| Sargodha | .. | 1,71,200 |
| Lahore | .. | 2,13.930 |
| Multan | .. | 1,56,070 |
| Bahawalpur | .. | 51,640 |
| Khairpur | .. | 50,110 |
| Hyderabad | .. | 1,00,200 |
| Quetta | .. | 14,390 |
| Kalat | .. | 7,300 |
| Karachi | .. | 2,86,450 |
| Total | .. | 11,97,460 |

According to an estimate of the Housing and Settlement Agency, the total need of dwellings, as projected upto 1965 are as follows :—

**Total needs in dwellings in Urban Areas accumulated and recurring next 20 years**

| Period | By 5-Year period (lacs) | Cumulative (lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| Accumulated needs upto 1965 .. .. | 11.97 | .. |
| Recurring needs 1965-70 .. .. .. | 8.66 | 20.63 |
| 1970-75 .. .. .. .. | 10.65 | 31.28 |
| 1975-80 .. .. .. .. | 12.03 | 43.31 |
| 1980-85 .. .. .. .. | 13.09 | 56.40 |

The physical targets to be achieved in the public sector by the Housing Agency during the Third Plan are :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (a) No of plots to be developed in public sector under General Housing. | 70,000 |
| (b) No of houses/flats to be constructed for low income groups. | 25,000 |

The above figures give a firly good idea of the physical problem of housing in West Pakistan and the efforts of the Housing and Settlement Agency which are directed towards realisation of the ultimate objective of providing a reasonable dwelling unit for each family. However, housing is one of those problems in which the Government can only assits to the extent its resources would permit it to do so and no Government can assume the sole responsibility to tackle it in toto. The steps taken by Government are expected to give incentive to private investment in this sector as much as possible. Various incentives in the shape of well planned housing schemes, developed plots and allotments on easy instalments, credit facilities, etc have been explored to attract private investment by collabrorating with the private construction companies. These steps would also afford incentives to the local bodies and other private individuals of the neighbourhood to come forward with the development of their adjoining properties, the values of which are bound to enhance.

# TOWN PLANNING

**History:**

The rising tempo of economic development with a higher rate of increase in population and a changing Socio Economic pattern has brought in alongwith it an urge for a scientific planning. With this aim in view Ex-Government of Punjab set up a Department known as Town Planning Department in 1938-39 and was attached to Chief Engineer B and R who used to be Secretary Communications and Works Department as well. After unification and creation of West Pakistan in 1955, this office was called Provincial Town Planning and the Provincial Town Planner used to be its head of the Department. In 1962 after re-organization, Town Planning Department is attached with Communications and Works Department.

**Functions.**

Some of the important functions of this Department are briefly summarised below:—

(*a*) **Advisory.**

(*i*) To give advice on all Town Planning matters to the Regional Heads of Department, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents, Improvement Trusts and Municipal Committees.

(*b*) **Preparation of Development Schemes.**

(*i*) Selection of suitable sites for development of industrial and Housing Schemes and to undertake topographical surveys.

(*ii*) Preparation of Site Development Schemes in accordance with Municipal Ordinance 1960

on behalf of Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, Political Agents and Municiplal Committees.

(*iii*) To prepare general improvement building Schemes and development Schemes under Town Improvement Act, 1922 on behalf of all the Improvement Trusts except Lahore Improvement Trusts.

(*iv*) To scrutinize the building applications relating to the un-built areas and to advise the local bodies concerned regarding their sanction.

(*v*) Preparation of Satellite Town Scheme and Housing Schemes on behalf of West Pakistan Housing Settlement Agency.

(*vi*) Preparation of Urban Development Plans of the important in the Regions on behalf of the Provincial Government and the Municipalties as laid down under Municipal Ordinance 1960.

(*vii*) To undertake regional studeis and to prepare land house maps of the Regions, Division and Districts.

(*viii*) To inspect various schemes under execution and to report to the Provincial Government that how far the approved plans are being followed.

(*ix*) To prepare or edit occasional papers of professional subjects relating to Town Planning for the information and guidance of Regional Heads of Departments, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Political Agents and Local Authorities.

(*x*) To submit annual report to the Provincial Government on the Town Planning Works of the year with brief description and photographs of the important Schemes prepared.

(*xi*) To prepare building by laws and Schedule of Clauses of the Scheme and to grant relaxation on technical grounds.

**Organization.**

The organization of this Department is tabulated as under:—

Secretary C and W Department

Joint Secretary (C and W) and Adviser Town Planning and Housing.

- Section Officer (TP)
  - Director Town Planning Peshawar.
    - Deputy Director Master Plan Project, Peshawar.
    - Deputy Director Master Plan Project, R'Pindi.
    - Asstt: Director Towng Plannin R'Pindi.
  - Deputy Director Master Plan Cell, Lahore.
    - Asstt: Director Lahore-Township.
    - Asstt: Director Town Planning, Multan.
- Section Officer (Housing)
- Section Officer (H and S)
  - Director Town Planning, Lahore.
    - Deputy Director, Master Plan lyallpur.
    - Assitt: Director Town Planning Lyallpur.
    - Deputy Director Master Plan Multan.
  - Director Town Planning, Hyderabad.
    - Asstt: Director Town Planning Sukkur.
    - Asstt: Director Town Planning Quetta.

**Achievements During the Year.**

Work done on some of the important schemes is mentioned below:—

1. *Lahore Township:*—This project is being executed near Kot Lakhpat and covers an area of about 3,000 acres which will accommodate about 25,000 families. This scheme includes educational facilities and other re-creational centres. Residential plots will range from 110 sq. yards to 4 kanals while industrial area will have a total of 165 plots of different sizes covering an area of approximately 700 acres.

2. *Shadman Colony Lahore:*—This scheme provides a total number of 782 plots ranging from 10 marlas to 4 kanals. The commercial centres and other facilities like school and mosque have also been provided. Large number of plots have been auctioned and allotted to Government Servants. The development of this area is in full swing.

3. *Layout Scheme for the area under Mental Hospital Lahore:*—This scheme will cover an area of about 157 acres and shall provide residential plots of 2 to 4 kanals with all necessary amenities.

4. *Rivaz Garden Scheme:*—The scheme is situated opposite University Grounds on Multan Road, Lahore and covers an area of 38 acres. It is a scheme pro-

viding residential plots ranging from 10 marlas to 2 kanals with requisite amenities.

5. *Widening the Mall, Lahore:*—For the improvement of the Mall Lahore between Charring Cross and the Railway over Bridge on the Upper Mall a Scheme known as widening of the Mall Lahore has been prepared. The work between the Canal and the Governar's House has been Completed and opened to traffic.

6. *Government Servants Housing Schemes at District Headquarter Towns in Hyderabad Region:*—Various small Housing Schemes were prepared District Headquarter Towns in Hyderabad Region for accommodating different categories of government servants.

7. *Amelioration Scheme for Slum Areas in Hyderabad:*—In order to ameliorate the conditions of slum and low-lying areas in Hyderabad, Amelioration Plans for various Colonies were prepared on behalf of Municipal Committee. These areas included Liaqat Colony, Gujratipura, Gaziabad, Millatabad, Bakramandi, Doulatabad, Pathan Collony and Khambarpura etc.

8. *Planning Scheme in District Lasbela:*—Outline Development Schemes of Lasbela and Hab-Chowki have been prepared and supplied to Deputy Commissioner Lasbela.

9. *Satellite Town Scheme at Jacobabad:*—This Scheme covers an area of 97 acres and provides 706 residential plots ranging from 110 to 1,000 Sq. Yards areas.

10. *Satellite Town Scheme at Mirpurkhas:*—A layout plan of the Satellite Town Mirpurkhas was revised to provide a large number of small category plots alongwith other public amenities.

11. *Satellite Town at Khairpur:*—This Scheme covers an area of 341 acres and provides a total number of 2,219 residential plots alongwith a site for school, dispensary and other amenities.

12. *Layout Plan for Refugee Colony at Sibi:*—The scheme covers an area of 23 acres and provides 111 residential plots of various categories in addition to other amenities and educational facilities.

13. *Government Servants Colony at Mirpurkhas:*—The scheme covers an area of 5 acres and aims providing housing facilities to Government Servants of Class III and IV Categories at Mirpurkhas.

14. *New Satellite Town Scheme at Hyderabad:*—A site of about 1,000 acres has been selected near K.B.Feeder on Kotri site. The scheme is under preparation. It is primarily to resettle the hut dwelling families in Hyderabad and Kotri areas. The first phase of the above scheme would provide plots for about 10,000 shelterless families.

15. *Development Scheme in Abbottabad District:*—

(*i*) A layout scheme was prepared for Township near Toba Camp to suit the housing requirement of that area.

(*ii*) A redevelopment scheme of Khairpur was prepared according to the requirement of the Municipality and the Cantonment Board.

**Physical Planning.**

With slums in the cities and depressed living conditions in the villages, housing is a perennial problem in underdeveloped countries. In Pakistan, first the enormous mass of refugees seeking shelter in already overcrowded cities and later the high growth rate of population and the rapid urbanization resulting from economic growth created the larger and more urgent problem of planning the entire physical environment in which people live, work and seek outlets for social, recreational and cultural needs. This had led to the evolution of the concept of Physical Planning; its essence is the planned use of land, transport and utilities, community services and facilities, dwelling houses and other economic, social and cultural facilities necessary for the pursuit of a useful and happy community life.

The Budget allocation during the period under review is Rs. 27.76 lacs for the preparation of Master Plans of Lahore, Peshawar, Lyallpur, Hyderabad, Multan and Master Plan Cell. Out of this actual expenditure was Rs. 25.93 lacs i.e. 93 per cent of the allocation was utilised. The Project of the Master Plans as mentioned above have been completed by the end of June, 1965 with the exception of Lyallpur, Peshawar and Multan, which will of course be carried over to the Third Five-Year Plan period. Requisite targets in case of Master Plans for Lahore and Hyderabad have been achieved to the extent of 100 per cent and in case of Lyallpur and Peshawar the percentage is about 77 per cent.

During the Second-Five Year Plan it was envisaged to prepare Master Plans for 11 major cities of West Pakistan. Accordingly in 1960-61 Master Plan Projects were launched at Lahore, Peshawar, Lyallpur and Hyderabad. The Projects of Hyderabad and Lahore have been completed by June and September, 1965 respective while the Master Plans of Peshawar and Lyallpur will be completed by June 1966. The Master Plan of Multan will be completed in 3rd year of the 3rd Plan. Alongwith the five Master Plan Projects a master Plan Cell was created at Lahore to co-ordinate the efforts of all the Master Plan Projects and to provide guidance to the same. The work on Master Plans for the remaining 6 cities could not be taken into hand due to non-availability of technically qualified staff. Realising the paucity of qualified technical personnel, the Provincial Government arranged post-graduate studies in Town Planning in the University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore.

During the year 1964-65, work progressed satisfactorily on all the Master Plans in hand. Survey work of Health, Educational and Recreational facilities begun previously was comapleted during the year. 100 per cent work of Master Plans of Lahore and Hyderabad completed while achievement for Lyallpur and Peshawar is 95 per cent respectively. In case of Master plan Multan, Aerial survey has been entrusted to the Survey of Pakistan which is expected to be completed during the year 1966. The target for Socio-Economic Surveys has been achieved for Lahore, Hyderabad and Peshawar; while that of Lyallpur stands at 75 per cent. 100 per cent Winter and

Summer Traffic surveys for Peshawar, Lahore and Hyderabad and 90 per cent for Lyallpur have been completed. 100 per cent of Historical Evaluation work at Lahore, Peshawar and 90 per cent at Lyallpur has been completed. 100 per cent work on Topographical Maps showing limits of the proposed plan, Aerial Survey, Photographic Mosaics of all the four projects have been completed. 100 per cent work on Photographic enlargements of Built up Areas of Lahore to the scale of 1/2,400 and 1/1,600 and 5 per cent Topographical maps to a scale of 1/2,400 have been completed. 50 per cent Topographical maps to a scale of 1/12,000 and 25 per cent to a scale of 1/2,400 of Lyallpur have been completed. Surveys like industrial, commercial, socio-economic have also been completed.

The following figures would show the yearly expenditure on the Master Plan Projects at Lahore, Lyallpur, Peshawar and Hyderabad and that of the Master Plan Cell, Lahore:—

| 1960-61 | Revised Budget Estimates. | Utilization | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Master Plan Cell. Master Plan Lahore. Master Plan Lyallpur Master Plan Peshawar Master Plan Hyderabad. | 7.62 | 7.50 | 98% |
| **1961-62** | | | |
| Master Plan Cell. | 0.82 | 0.71 | 88% |
| Master Plan Lahore. | 1.82 | 1.82 | 108% |
| Master Plan Lyallpur | 0.87 | 0.87 | 100% |
| Master Plan Peshawar. | 0.92 | 0.80 | 87% |
| Master Plan Hyderabad. | 0.78 | 0.74 | 95% |
| **1962-63** | | | |
| Master Plan Cell | 0.68 | 0.63 | 92% |
| Master Plan Lahore. | 1.36 | 1.34 | 92% |
| Master Plan Lyallpur | 0.90 | 0.79 | 88% |
| Master Plan Peshawar. | 0.84 | 0.65 | 77% |
| Master Plan Hyderabad. | 0.72 | 0.61 | 84% |
| **1963-64** | | | |
| Master Plan Cell. | 0.76 | 0.72 | 95% |
| Master Plan Lahore. | 1.63 | 1.54 | 94% |
| Master Plan Lyallpur. | 0.78 | 0.72 | 93% |
| Master Plan Peshawar. | 0.79 | 0.64 | 81% |
| Master Plan Hyderabad. | 0.63 | 0.50 | 79% |
| **1964-65** | | | |
| Master Plan Cell. | 0.88 | 0.82 | 93% |
| Master Plan Lahore. | 1.54 | 1.53 | 100% |
| Master Plan Lyallpur | 1.00 | 0.89 | 89% |
| Master Plan Peshawar. | 0.70 | 0.56 | 80% |
| Master Plan Hyderabad. | 0.72 | 0.55 | 76% |
| Master Plan Multan. | 1.00 | 1.00 | 100% |

## Master Plan Cell.

The Master Plan Cell was created during 1960-61 and attached with the former office of the Provincial Town Planner, West Pakistan, for laying down policies, co-ordination and supervision of the work of Project offices of Master Plans of Lahore, Lyallpur, Peshawar and Hyderabad. With the reorganization of the Town Planning Department during the 1962-63, the Cell was attached with the Adviser, Town Planning and Housing and Joint Secretary C and W Department. Due to the creation of more project offices and the expected increase in the volume of work during the 3rd Five Year Plan, the scope of work has been much enlarged and it has been proposed that the Master Plan Cell be renamed, more appropriately, as the Physical Planning Cell. Some of the main functions which the Cell has to perform are outlined as under:—

(*i*) to prepare outline of Physical Planning Scheme and to assign priorities according to resources;

(*ii*) to maintain a liasion between the Planning Commission and other Nation Building Deaprtments;

(*iii*) to coordinate various projects which involve the development of land and the use of land generally;

(*iv*) to lay down broad planning policies and to scrutinize the planning standards formulated by the Project Offices;

(*v*) to coordinate the work on the preparation of various Outline Development Plans, Master Plans and Regional Plans and to provide overall guidance to the Regional Directorates of Town Planning, Improvement Trusts and Municipalities;

(*vi*) to assist and help the Project Offices in carrying out various physical planning surveys and to watch the implementation of the sanctioned plans;

(*vii*) to initiate research studies and to collect, correlate and examine the data collected by the Regional Directorates.

*Achievements during* 1964-65:—The Master Plan Cell assisted, supervised, processed and evaluated various Planning surveys carried out by the Project Offices. The work comprosed of various important surveys *e.g.* Land Use Survey, Housing Survey, Traffic Survey, Socio-Economic Survey, Indsustrial Survey etc. of the four Master Plans Projects of Lahore, Lyallpur, Peshawar and Hyderabad. During this year the work on the West Pakistan Urbanization Study was also undertaken in collaboration with the Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan. Several maps showing Urban-Rural Nucleation, land values in Lahore, proposed Metropolitan Centres in West Pakistan etc. were prepared. Population Projections for Urbanisation showing Population Growth for 1961-65, 1965-70 and 1970-85 for all the 313 towns and cities of the Province were completed. A list of Industrial Projects in the Private Sectors sanctioned by the various financing agencies

was compiled in consultation with P and D Department. The Cell also helped the Master Plan Project offices in the formulation of planning standards.

A report on the Socio-Economic conditions of the shelterless people in Lahore was preparped. Several Rail and Road Traffic Surveys of important cities in the Province were undertaken by the Cell and their data was processed and analysed.

A sum of Rs. 1,15,540.00 was sanctioned for the year 1964-65. This allotment was, however, revised to Rs. 87,910.00. A sum of Rs. 81,970.00 was actually spent.

*Plans for* 1965-66.—The Master Plan Cell took part in deliberations and finalization of the allocations required for the Basic Development Projects of the Third Five Year Plan ahd collaborated with the Regional Directors of Town Planning in preparation of detailed Schemes on P.C.I forms for processing and approval by the Provincial Development Working Party and inclusion in the Annual Development Programme for the year 1965-66.

During the year 1965-66, which is the first year of the Third Five Year Plan, the Cell would continue to assist and coordinate the Master Plan Projects of Lahore, Peshawar, Lyallpur and Multan. It is expected that the work on Lahore, Lyallpur and Peshawar would be completed in 1965-66. The Master Plan Project for Rawalpindi is expected to continue and work on the Outline Development Plans for the Important towns in West Pakistan is proposed to be undertaken during the third plan period.

In view of the increased scope of work a scheme for the enlargement of the Cell is under the active consideration of the Government.

**Housing and Settlements Agency.**

In May, 1962 the National Housing and Settlements Agency was transferred from the Central Government to the as the West Pakistan Housing and Settlements Agency under the charge of a Director General. The former Agency was previously responsible for the Provincial Government and was renamed Greater Karachi Resettlement Programme only, which was initiated in 1959 by the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Similarly the defunct Urban Rehabilitation Department was dealing with the provision of Refugee Housing Schemes in the rest of West Pakistan which has also been merged in the West Pakistan Housing and Settlement Agency in August, 1963.

The problem of Refugee Rehabilitation was most acute in Karachi and the Agency has been able to rehabilitate uptilnow about 2, 13,000 persons (42,400 families).

The provision of housing facilities in the rest of West Pakistan was previously undertaken by the Urban Rehabilitation Department. In all 34 Satellite Town Schemes were taken up by this Agency and most of which were started before the commencement of first Five Year Plan. Out of these, 19 Schemes have since been completed. The major ones being at Lyallpur, Jhang, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Multan, Montgomery, Hyderabad and Lahore. Rest of the Schemes are in advanced stage of com-

pletion. In all about 81,000. families have so far been rehabilitated.

This Agency undertook an overall survey of housing conditions of West Pakistan in January, 1964, and on that basis a long term housing programme for the next 20 years has been prepared.

It was revealed that the problem of housing being more acute in urban areas, the major cities and towns of West Pakistan need to receive more attention. It head been estimated from the surveys, that approximately over one million dwelling units were needed in 1965 in the Urban areas of West Pakistan on account of the following:—

| | Units in lacs. |
|---|---|
| Reducing density to 1.0 family/dwelling. | 5.51 |
| Replacement of Sub-standard dwellings. | 3.58 |
| New families due to population increase. | 5.57 |
| | 14.66 |
| Minus building activity: | 2.69 |
| Total needs:— | 11.97 |

A breakdown of the above figures is given below Division-wise in order to have a better perspective of the problem:

| Division. | Total |
|---|---|
| Peshawar | 70,150 |
| D.I. Khan | 4,220 |
| Rawalpindi | 71,800 |
| Sargodha | 1,71,200 |
| Lahore | 2,13,930 |
| Multan | 1,56,070 |
| Bahawalpur | 51,640 |
| Khairpur | 50,110 |
| Hyderabad | 1,00,200 |
| Quetta | 14,390 |
| Kalat | 7,300 |
| Karachi | 2,86,450 |
| Total:— | 11,97,460 |

According to an estimate of the Housing and Settlement Agency, the total needs of dwellings, as projected upto 1965 are as follows:—

**Total needs in dwellings in Urban Areas-Accumulated and recurring next 20 years.**

| Period. | By 5-Year period (Lacs.) | Cumulative (Lacs). |
|---|---|---|
| Accumulated needs upto 1965. | 11.97 | — |
| Recurring needs | | |
| 1965-70. | 8.66 | 20.63 |
| 1970-75. | 10.65 | 31.28 |
| 1975-80. | 12.03 | 43.31 |
| 1980-85. | 13.09 | 56.40 |

The Housing and Settlements Agency has at present 10-Ongoing schemes in hand, the major ones being at Karachi, Lahore, Hyderabad, Lyallpur, Rawalpindi and Sargodha. Housing Schemes at Quetta, Sukkur, Khanpur, Jacobabad and Hyderabad are in elementary stages pending finalization of site selection, feasibility studies etc.

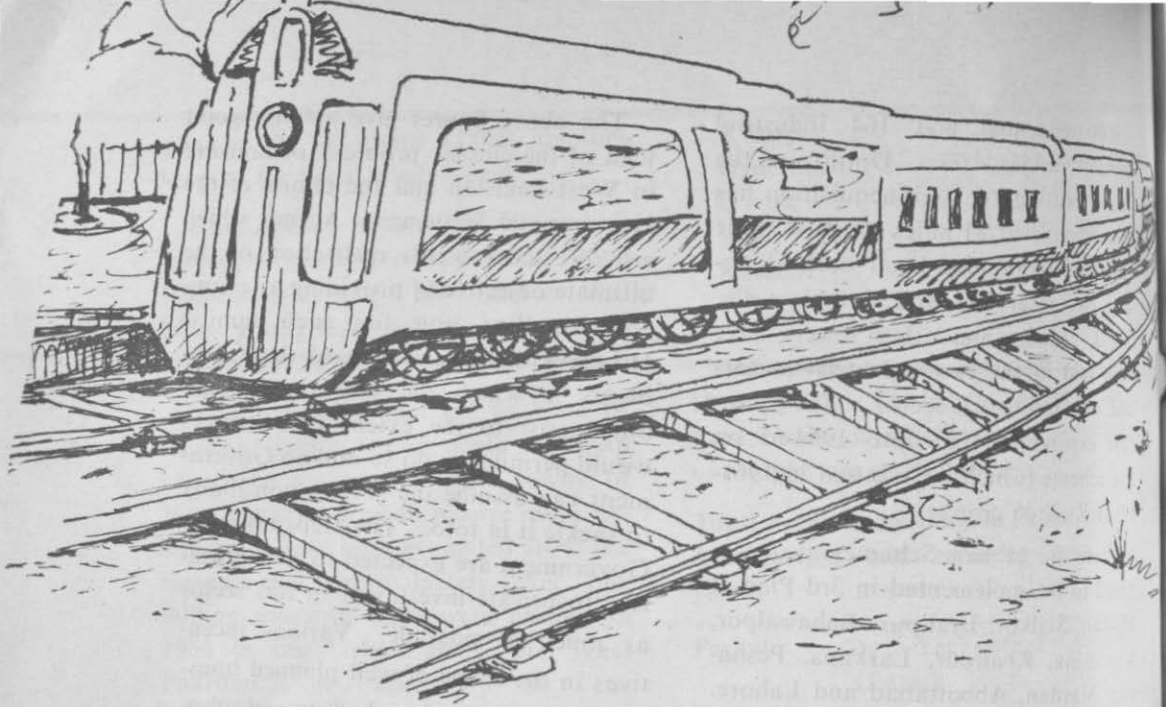
Of these, the Lahore Township Scheme is the most important one and is estimated to cost 9.05 crores. It envisages the development of an area of about 3,000 acres including an industrial estate of 700 acres. In this Scheme 10,000 necleus dwelling units for low income families will be constructed besides

13,000 residential and 164 industrial plots of various sizes. Uptill now the major portion of land acquisition has been completed 81 miles of 10 ft. wide road construction has been done along-with two reserviors and 6 table-wells. Trunk sewers and other sewers have been laid in the two industrial sectors and one residential sector. The up to-date expenditure *i.e.* upto 1964-65 on this scheme (which was started in 1961-62) is Rs. 2.46 crores.

There are 11 new Schemes also proposed to be implemented in 3rd Plan at Multan, Sialkot, Lyallpur, Bahawalpur, Nawabsha, Khairpur, Larkana, Peshawar, Mardan, Abbottabad and Lahore. The total 3rd Plan allocation is Rs. 2,436.80 lacs (Rs. 1946.70 lacs for the on-going Schemes and Rs. 490.00 lacs for the new Schemes). The physical targets to be achieved in the public sector by the Housing Agency during the 3rd Plan period are:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. of plots to be developed in public sector under General Housing. | 70,000 |
| No. of houses/flats to be constructed for low incomes groups. | 25,000 |

The aboye figures give a fairly good idea of the clossal problem of housing in West Pakistan and the efforts of the Housing and Settlements Agency which are directed towards realisation of the ultimate objective of providing a ressonable dwelling unit for each family. However, housing is one of these problems in which the Government can only assist to the extent its resources would permit it to do so and no Government can assume the sole responsibility to tackle it in toto. The steps taken by Government are expected to give incentive to private investment in this sector as much as possible. Various incentives in the shape of well planned housing Schemes, developed plots and allotments on easy instalments, credit facilities, etc. have been explored to attract private investment by collaborating with the private construction companies. These steps would also afford incentives to the local bodies and other private individuals of the neighbourhood to come borward with the development of their adjoining properties, the values of which are bound to enhance.



# PAKISTAN WESTERN RAILWAY

## General Description

*General*:—The Pakistan Western Railway serving the West Wing of Pakistan is owned and managed by the Government. Its assets are 1,646 million rupees at original valuation, and its strength of staff is over 130 thousand. The Railway's rolling stock fleet made up of 1,012 Locomotives, including diesel-electric locomotives, 3,175 coaching vehicles and 33,644 freight wagons is operated over 5,334 route-miles, carrying an average of 361 thousand passengers and 38 thousand tons of freight daily, and yielding an annual revenue of approximately 582 million rupees. It is the only railway system serving the West Wing of Pakistan which has an area of 310 thousand square miles and a population of over 42 million.

*Organization*:—With effect from 1st July, 1962, the Pakistan Railways were bifurcated and as a result the control of the Railway was transferred from the Central to the Provincial Government. The Pakistan Western Railway is since being administered and managed by a Railway Board consisting of four members, including the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and the Finance Member. The Chairman, who is ex-officio Secretary to the Government of West Pakistan, is the Chief Executive of the Railway administration. He is solely responsible. Under the Minister for Railway, for taking decisions on technical questions and advising the Government in matters of Railway policy.

The Board has three-fold functions to perform, namely:—

(*i*) A provincial Government de-

partment, under a Minister (who is a member of the Council of Ministers), and as such carries out the usual secretariat and policy-making functions of Government in the sphere of control and regulation of the affairs of the Pakistan Western Railway. The work of development, planning and progressing also forms a part of the secretariat function of the Board.

(*ii*) The highest technical authority for evaluation and determination of all technical problems connected with the working of the Pakistan Western Railway.

(*iii*) A Board of Management for the administration, construction, operation and maintenance of the Pakistan Western Railway.

The Railway Board thus functions in a distinct manner. It is not only a Secretariat department of the Provincial Government, but also the highest administrative and technical authority controlling all important matters, and, at the same time, directly discharges the executive and management function of the Pakistan Western Railway.

The Railway is operated on the Divisional system. There are six operating Divisions and a separate Division comprising the Mechanical Workshops. All these Divisions are under the overall control of the Vice-Chairman who, in addition to his duties as a Member of the Board, performs the functions of the erstwhile General Manager. Each Division is headed by a Divisional Superintendent, who is a senior officer, and is responsible to the Vice-Chairman, for the efficient operation and maintenance of the Division in his charge. He is assisted by officers responsible to him for Way and Work, Transportation, Mechanical Engineering, Personnel and Commercial matters. In the Headquarters Office, the Vice-Chairman is assisted by heads of various departments and other officers.

In order to protect the Railway property as also the goods entrusted to it, the Pakistan Western Railway has its own Watch and Ward Organization. This Department is under the administrative control of the Chief Superintendent, Watch and Ward, who is responsible to the Vice-Chairman in this behalf.

The Chief Superintendent, Watch and Ward is assisted by two Regional Officers, one each at Lahore and Karachi and on Assistant Chief Superintendent, at the Headquarters. In addition there are eight Superintendents serving on the Divisions.

The regionalization of the Department which was done during the year 1964-65, has brought forth satisfactory results. Marked improvement has been effected in regard to (*a*) liaison with Police, (*b*) better supervision, (*c*) welfare of men, and (*d*) prompt and effective investigations.

Since the re-organisation of the Watch and Ward Department in 1954, it has had to be content with make-shift arrangements for training and

refresher courses. Plans for construction of a Watch and Ward Training Centre at Moghalpura in the Third Five-Year Plan are being processed. Various kinds of modern techniques and methods for training of personnel have been the basis for formulating the plans. The construction of the Watch and Ward Training School at Moghalpura is expected to be completed by 1970.

*Passenger traffic*:—The passenger receipts of the Pakistan Western Railway constitute 37.8 per cent of its total earnings. Four classes of travel are in vogue, namely, first class and second class, which constitute the upper classes, and intermediate class and third class which constitute the lower classes. Railcar service introduced in recent years, however, has only two classes, *viz.*, upper and lower. In addition, first class air-conditioned coaches are operated between important stations such as Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Quetta. The upper class coaches have upholstered and well-sprung seats which are convertible into sleeping berths. In the lower class carriages, only sitting accommodation is ordinarily provided, except for certain trains, which have sleeping accommodation in the lower classes. Fans are bieng progressively fitted in the lower class carriages. To make rail travel more attractive and comfortable for the passengers in the lowest class, an express train comprising exclusively new third class carriages fitted with 3-tier berths designed for providing sleeping accommodation has been introduced between Peshawar and Karachi, recently. Important trains carry dining-cars, some of which are air-conditioned.

Lower class passengers constitute 99.6 per cent of the total number of passengers carried on the Railway; of these 78 per cent travel in the 1—50 mile zone.

The passenger traffic over this Railway during the year 1964-65, registered a slight decrease of 0.11 per cent over the preceding year, in the number of passengers carried, while there was an increase in passenger-miles as compared to the previous year by 0.33 per cent.

To provide more frequent passenger services on broad-gauge in order to relieve overcrowding, the Railway introduced 15 additional passenger trains, apart from 16 shuttle trains on Karachi Circular Railway during the year 1964-65. This was done through more intensive utilization of stock and improved operation.

Additional air-conditioned accommodation has been provided on the more important mail and express trains.

*Freight traffic.*—The freight earnings constitute 55 per cent of the total earnings. There is a general flow of imported goods from the Port of Karachi towards the interior of the country; exportable materials like cotton, oil-seeds, hides and skins, salt, wool, etc., move in the reverse direction. Due, however, to the rapid industrialization of the country, the pattern of traffic is gradually changing as more industrial concerns are set up in different parts of the country on which account the internal movement of manufactured goods is increasing,

and the volume of imported consumer goods decreasing. As things are, foodgrains account for 18 per cent of the tonnage carried on the system, stone accounts for 11 per cent, coal for 8 per cent, firewood for 5 per cent and cement for 10 per cent. The rest is miscellaneous commodities. The freight wagons continue to be mostly four-wheeled stock, with an average carrying capacity of 22 tons.

*Development of traffic*:—In the context of changed circumstances and increasing competition with road it was felt necessary to strengthen the traffic development organization on the Railway. Accordingly some additional posts were created including one Divisional Commercial Officer (Development) posted on each Karachi and Lahore Divisions as a first step. This step has enbaled the Railway to establish contacts with merchants and industrialists at a higher level and thus create a favourable climate for developing traffic by rail.

An investigation was conducted in respect of a number of commodities like vegetables, potatoes, onions, medicines etc., with a view to ascertaining whether their quicker transport by parcel and passenger trains would attract more traffic. Results were promising and accordingly arrangements were made for the movement of the said commodities by parcel and passenger trains. Also wherever justified suitable concessional parcel rates were quoted which, by and large, proved successful. Thus, the Railway was not only able to add to its revenues but also to provide quicker and safer transport at reasonable rates to the merchants. Similarly the concessional passenger fares were revised to develop traffic. At the same time reduced goods rates were quoted in a large number of cases so as to retain and to attract more traffic.

To bring railway facilities nearer to the door-step of the merchants a Rail-road collection and delivery scheme has been prepared for collection and delivery of goods at the premises of the merchants at Karachi and Lahore. The scheme will also cover despatch and distribution of goods in smalls from and to road-side stations falling within a radius of 50 miles or so of the two cities. As this is the first project of its kind on this railway a beginning is being made by introducing the scheme at Karachi and Lahore, the two important commercial cities of West Pakistan. It will be extended to cover other important points in the light of experience gained.

*Earnings and Expenditure*:—The Pakistan Western Railway enjoys a traditional stability in its financial position. Thus, during the year 1964-65 its gross earnings amounted to Rs. 582 million, and operating expenses (including Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund and repayment of foreign loans) to Rs. 479 million, leaving a net operating income of Rs. 103 million. The percentage of its operating expenses (including Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund and repayment of foreign loans but excluding interest) to gross earnings was 82.4. The amount spent on wages, allowances, provident fund, etc., of the staff was approximately

42 per cent of the operating expenses.

*Rating structure*:—The revised rates structure was introduced with effect from July 1, 1964. The new rates structure provides for 12 classes; the first group of 6 classes caters for primary commodities previously moving at schedule rates and the second group caters for high-graded traffic. The revised rates are simple in as much as these are all inclusive and short distance, terminal and transhipment charges are not levied separately. Freight rates have been related to loadability by devising four weight-groups for each class rate, providing an incentive to the merchants to offer goods in wagon loads. The rates for coaching traffic, other than passenger, have also been revised and adopted with effect from July 1, 1964. In the case of passenger traffic, however, adhoc increases in charge were levied in order to meet the increase in working expenses.

During the year under review, a large number of reduced rates for goods and parcel traffic were quoted. In some cases, rebates were introduced for commodities moved for export. The usual concessions in passenger fares allowed to students, teachers, sports teams, tourists, pilgrims, boy scouts, nurses, delegates to All-Pakistan Conferences, etc., remained in force.

There has been some increase in the railway freight rates since Independence. Such increase has been moderate and in fact insignificant if it is viewed in the context of the phenomenal rise in the prices of railway material and stores as well as of other commodities and articles of public use, which has taken place. A comparison of the class rates in force during the year under review with those in force at the time of Independence would show that the increase was not more than 57 to 68 per cent over short-distances and 27 to 46 per cent over long distances. The following table indicate the proportion of the current freight charges, to the prevailing selling prices of certain selected commodities:—

| Articles | Selling price per* maund | Station From | Station To | Distance (Miles) | Railway freight per maund | Weight group to which the rates apply | Percentage share of Railway freight in selling price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | | | Rs. | | |
| Wheat .. | 17.00 | Karachi .. | Lyallpur .. | 686 | 1.08 | I | 6.4% |
| Rice (Basmati) .. | 83.00 | Kamoke .. | Karachi .. | 787 | 1.16 | I | 1.4% |
| **Wheat Products:—** | | | | | | | |
| Flour .. | 18.00 | Lyallpur .. | Lahore .. | 91 | 0.19 | II | 1.1% |
| Maida .. | 24.00 | Lyallpur .. | Lahore .. | 91 | 0.91 | II | 0.8% |
| Sooji .. | 20.50 | Lyallpur .. | Lahore .. | 91 | 0.19 | II | 0.9% |
| Cotton (Raw) .. | 85.00 | Montgomery .. | Karachi .. | 653 | 2.77 | I & II | 3.3% |
| Machinery other than electrical .. | 820.00 Approx. | Karachi .. | Lahore .. | 757 | 3.01 | I | 0.9% |
| Piece-goods (indigenous) .. | 600.00 | Karachi .. | Lahore .. | 757 | 3.01 | II | 0.6% |
| Wool .. | 215.00 | Montgomery .. | Karachi .. | 653 | 2.22<br>2.77 | III<br>IV | 1.0%<br>1.3% |
| Firewood .. | 2.87 | Chichawatni Road. .. | Badami Bagh .. | 131 | 0.23 | I | 8.3% |

*Maunds — 82.28 Lbs.

*Operating position*:—The year ended with a decline in the total loading of goods traffic which stood at 1,099,483 wagons against 1,128,925 loaded during the last year. Several factors contributed to this short fall, more particularly the following:—

(*a*) During November 1964, province wide road transport strike was declared by private operators which had serious repercussions on the releases of inward loaded wagons and utilization of stock in general. The strike extended in Karachi Port from 18th November, 1964 and continued up to 26th November, 1964, though 1964, though it was called off earlier in the rest of the province.

(*d*) Unprecedented import of wheat from October 1964 onward, which caused the overall loading to drop on account of the longer lead of wheat involving the wagons to take more than the usual time in turn-round.

(*c*) Short fail in the loading of bajree and ballast from October 1964 till May 1965 was due to virtual suspension of WAPDA traffic consequent upon the completion of the first phase of the Indus Basin replacement works and also due to less offering of other public and Railway traffic.

(*d*) Cotton and cotton seeds traffic did not materialise as anticipated; actually it was less than the preceding year.

(*e*) On account of heavy military movements which started in the second week of April 1965 and continued till the close of the year, loading of goods traffic was adversely affected.

During the months when there were no handicaps such as mentioned above, loading was brisk, so much so that in March 1965 an all time loading record was created by loading 108,042 wagons which surpassed the previous best loading of 107,152 wagons achieved in March 1964.

The trends of traffic remained almost unchanged in as much as there was a steady flow of imported traffic from Karachi to upcountry necessitating large scale movement of empty stock in the down direction.

Among the imported commodities wheat continued to appropriate a very large share of wagons followed by billets, iron and steel and machinery for which the requirement of special type of stock was heavy and persistent.

*Diesel repair facilities.*—Augmentation of diesel maintenance facilities continued throughout the year. The capacity of the combined maintenance and heavy repair workshop at Karachi which had already been fully expanded and developed for undertaking running and classified repairs to 130 diesel-electric locomotives on line, was utilized more intensively. The first phase of the plan for setting up a diesel-electric locomotive repair shed at Lahore, providing running repair facilities for 100 locomotives on the line, was completed, and work on the second phase to cater for another 100 units was nearing completion. Additions and alterations to the steam locomotive running repair shed at Rohri for the purpose of de-

veloping it as a diesel-electric locomotive running repair shed, with an initial capacity for 100 units, were nearing completion. At this station, a lift shop for undertaking classified repairs was also completed. Further action was initiated for providing running repair facilities at Kundian.

Construction of phases I and II of the Central Diesel-Locomotive Repair Workshop at Rawalpindi, providing a capacity for 200 locomotives on line was completed and start was made to bring it into use in January, 1965. The workshop has been equipped for undertaking heavy repairs to all electrical and mechanical items of diesel locomotives and railcars. The plan allows for expansion in phases. Such expansion would be carried out from time to time depending upon heavy repair requirements.

A programme has been prepared for providing repair and maintenance facilities, sufficient for taking care of about 100 railcars and 200 trailers on the line. Under this programme, running repair facilities would be provided at Lahore, Khanewal, Rohri and Rawalpindi. Facilities for overhauling of car bodies and bogies would be developed in the Central Mechanical Workshops at Moghalpura, while arrangements for overhauling of diesel engines and transmission equipment would be undertaken in the new Central Diesel Repair Workshop at Rawalpindi.

*Alco warehouse*:—As a result of an agreement finalised with Transworld Manufacturing Services Corporation, New York, a warehouse has been installed at Karachi which has been functioning from 18th January, 1965 for the supply of spare parts for Alco dieselelectric locomotives on the Railway. The spares and material stored in the Warehouse is kept in the custody of the Railway Administration. It is in the charge of a Warehouse Manager who is assisted by a Resident Inspector detailed by the Suppliers. Under this arrangement, the Suppliers have agreed to supply and stock in the warehouse, material valued at 300,000 and to receive payments from the Railway periodically on account of the actual supplies made during a period. The stocks are regularly replenished so that the spares do not run out at any time.

*Diesel Training School*:—The Diesel Training School at Karachi Cantt., continued to function efficiently for imparting systematic training to maintenance and operating staff. Approximately, 480 students in different categories of diesel trades, including apprentices qualified from this school during the year, bringing the total number of staff trained to 5,030 up to the end of the year 1964-65.

*Benefits of dieselization*:—Economic and other advantages accruing from diesel traction were maintained during the year. Locomotive-miles per day per diesel locomotive in use were 208.2 while those per steam locomotive were 106.8.

Although the average number of diesel locomotives on line was 316 only, which constituted 33.5 per cent of the total board-gauge locomotive fleet, the grass ton-miles earned by them worked out as 70.3 per cent of the total.

*New passenger coaches*:—During the year 108 broad-gauge and 2 metre-gauge new passenger carriages of light-weight, all-welded construction, were placed on line. Out of these 71 broad-gauge carriages were received in dismantled condition and were placed in service after assembly, furnishing and finishing. The remaining 37 broad-gauge and 2 metre-gauge carriages were delivered fully assembled and were placed in service after deprocessing.

*Railcars*:—In view of favourable economics and the fact that there is a pressing demand from the travelling public for augmentation of railcar services, 34 railcars and 92 trailers have been ordered against which delivery would commence from the year 1966-67.

*Wagon building*:—1,091 broad-gauge wagons of all-welded construction, comprising 784 covered, 166 cattle and 141 tank wagons, were built in the Mechanical Workshops, Moghalpura. In addition, 127 hopper-trucks received in dismantled condition, were assembled in Hyderabad Workshops.

*Carriage building*;—Twenty broad-gauge carriages of light-weight, all-welded construction, have been programmed for manufacture in Moghalpura Workshops as a first step towards the plan to develop facilities for carriage manufacture locally for meeting the Railway's requirements of passenger carriages to the full extent. For this purpose a carriage factory would be installed on the premises of the Central Mechanical Workshops, Moghalpura. Against the programme of 20 carriages, two lower class coaches have been built and placed on line. The major sub-assemblies such as roofs, sides and under-frames required for the remaining carriages, were under manufacture. In addition, 23 broad-gauge 4-wheeled vehicles, comprising 8 motor vans and 15 hospital cars, were manufactured in Moghalpura Shops and placed in service.

*Track*:—The work of rehabilitating and strengthening the tract on the main line, between Karachi and Lala Musa, by replacing the old 90-lb. with 100-lb. rails, increasing sleeper density and ballast cushion made good progress. About 390 miles of tract have so far been laid with 100-lb. rails in replacement of the old 90-lb. rails. The total renewals carried out during the year completed 94 miles of rail and 132 miles of sleeper renewals. Strengthening of the track is being undertaken with a view to raising the current maximum speed limit of 60 miles per hour to 75.

Under the programme to provide long welded rails on the new 100-lb. track, work was completed on the sections, Raiwind—Khanewal and Muridke—Lala Musa. The rails are being welded *in situ* by the "Quick Thermit" process into half mile long-rails.

Action was initiated in the adoption of latest practices in track consturction and maintenance. For this purpose procurement of modern equipment was taken in hand.

A scheme for the installation of a factory for the manufacture of pre-stressed concrete sleepers at Sukkur was completed. This scheme would

be implemented in the year 1965-66 and the factory would go into production during the year 1966-67.

**New constructions**:—(*a*) *Karachi Circular Railway.*—In its first phase, the Karachi Circular railway, linked Drigh Road and Drigh Colony stations with Wazir Mansion. This link was opened to goods traffic in January 1963 and later in November 1964 was opened to passenger traffic. The inauguration of the link to passenger traffic was performed by the Minister for Railway, Works of Communication, Government of West Pakistan on 10th November, 1964.

(*b*) *Construction of a heavy repair Diesel-Electric Locomotive Workshop at Rawalpindi*:—At Rawalpindi the Central Diesel Workshop was completed at a cost of approximately Rs. 14 million. It caters for heavy repair facilities required for the growing fleet of diesel electric locomotives.

(*c*) *Construction of Apprentice Training Centre at Moghalpura*:—The Apprentice Training Centre for the training of apprentices was shifted to its new site where a school, a workshop and a hostel along with ancillary facilities have heen constructed. These new constructions were completed in June, 1965.

(*d*) *Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory at Lahore*:—The new building for chemical and metallurgical laboratory located in close proximity to the Central Mechanical Workshops, Moghalpura was completed during April, 1965, and has since been brought into use.

*Surveys*:—Surveys of the following new railway links were undertaken during the year 1964-65:—

(*i*) Review of engineering and traffic survey reports of Dera Nawab Sahib-Panjnad Canal siding.

(*ii*) Detailed engineering and traffic survey of Spezand—Degari and Quetta—Spin Karaz Rail Links, to serve coal mines.

(*iii*) Review of traffic and engineering survey report of 1946 and revision of detailed construction estimates of 1952 of Tando Mohammad Khan—Moghalbin survey.

(*iv*) Detailed traffic and engineering survey of Jhol—Sinjhoro *via* Sanghar Rail Link.

*Passenger amenities*:—Liberal funds have been made available in the current year's budget for the provision of greater amenities to lower class passengers such as well equipped waiting halls with separate enclosures for ladies, shelters on passenger platforms, conversion of low level into high level platforms, more electric fans in lower class carriages, on passenger platforms and in waiting-halls, replacement of conventional type urinals and lavatories by flush system, mosaic benches in waiting-halls and on platforms and electro-mechanical water coolers at a large number of stations. At some other stations where electro-mechanical water coolers have not been installed and ice is locally available, water trollies fitted with containers for ice-cooled water have heen provided for supply of cool drinking water to passengers.

Telephone booths have been installed at certain important stations for the convenience of the travelling public.

In order to furnish good and wholesome food and refreshment to the travelling public, air-conditioned and conventional dining cars and buffet cars equipped with the requisite facilities are attached to the more important mail, express and through passenger trains. There are refreshment rooms, tea rooms and tea stalls, etc., at most of the important stations to cater for the needs of travelling public. All the catering and vending establishments are regularly inspected to ensure that the meals and refreshments served at the stations, and in trains are nutritious and prepared under hygienic conditions.

Arrangements were made for the intermediate class passengers to reserve seats or sleeping berths in advance on the sectional coach running between Karachi Cantt., and Sukkur on 1 Up and 43 Up trains and in the reverse direction on 44 Down and 2 Down trains.

In order to provide sleeping accommodation for third class passengers, a new express train which from end to end is vestibuled and the carriages have 3—tier berths, was introduced between Karachi Cantt., and Peshawar Cantt. Similar coaches were placed in service as sectional service between Quetta and Lahore and Quetta and Peshawar Cantt.

*Development Branch*:—The programme of civil engineering works on the Railway has been very heavy during the Second Plan period and the work load is expected to increase considerably during the Third Plan Period. The execution of this programme placed excessive strain on the open line staff so that a considerable portion of the time, which should normally have been spent by them on the maintenance of track and other works connected with safety of train operations was otherwise used up.

In view of this and the increasing developmental activity, a separate branch known as the Works Development Branch was set up under a Chief Engineer who has been charged with the execution of major civil engineering projects on the Railway not connected with track, bridges and signalling and other than new constructions which are in the charge of a separate Chief Engineer Survey and Construction.

Besides a number of works costing over Rs. 6 million, the following major works of importance were taken in hand by the Works Development Branch during the year and were progressing satisfactorily:—

| | Approximate cost (in thousands of rupees). |
|---|---|
| 1. Providing a road-over-bridge at Hyderabad | 3,700 |
| 2. Providing a road-over-bridge at Multan .. | 600 (Railway's portion only.) |
| 3. Providing a road-over-bridge at Wazirabad | 500 |

(Railway's portion only).

4. Providing additional office accommodation for the P.W. Railway Headquarters Office at Lahore .. 2,450
5. Providing 100 units staff quarters for Diesel Backshop at Rawalpindi .. 1,500

Preparatory work on planning and designing of two major schemes *viz.*, provision of a carriage factory at Moghalpura (approximate cost Rs. 47.6 million) and provision of a metre-gauge carriage and wagon shop at Hyderabad (approximate cost Rs. 6 million) was also undertaken during the year.

In addition, the Development Branch functioned as the planning cell of the Railway and was responsible for the preparation of the Third Five Year Plan and a perspective plan for 20 years in conjunction with other branches of the Railway.

23. *Research Centre:*—In order to accelerate the pace of modernization now under-way on the Pakistan Western Railway and with a view to systematically adopting advanced practices that are being continuously evolved on all aspects of railway working, a Research Centre was set up. Its immediate objective was to function as a receiving and clearing house for information, to collect record and disseminate knowledge on technological progress on railway matters, and to maintain liaison with other railway research organizations. The scope of the Research Centre would be gradually extended to cover other essential fields of activity, such as applied research, field testing, experimentation for replacing imported material and products with indigenous ones, etc.

The Research Centre has already established contacts with international railway organizations as also with other renowned railway research organizations. Besides, co-operation of the various scientific research organizations in the country has been enlisted.

24. *Organization and Methods Unit:*—The Organization and Methods Unit was set up during the year in order to streamline the organization, simplify work, eliminate bottlenecks and delays and fix production standards for the various categories of workers, thus improving efficiency and cutting out unnecessary expenditure. During the year under review, an O & M Cell was established in the Workshops Division, Moghalpura, for the improvement of factory procedures and production methods. Before long, similar Cells would be created on each of the six open line Divisions, at Rawalpindi, Lahore, Multan, Sukkur, Quetta and Karachi. All these Cells function under the direction of the Central O & M Unit in the Headquarters Office.

25. *Modernization of Accounting, Financial and Statistical Systems:*—The existing financial, accounting and statistical systems on the Pakistan Railways were designed and formulated several years ago. These systems have become outdated because during the

past 25 years steps could not be taken to bring them in line with the rapid advancements which have been taking place in the accounting and statistical methods, firstly on account of the World War and thereafter owing to the abnormal conditions which followed in the wake of Independence. The matter attracted attention in 1957, in the course of negotiations for the second loan for the Pakistan Railways with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and arising therefrom, an assurance was given that measures would be taken to improve the systems of the Pakistan Railways. In the first instance, Price Waterhouse & Co. of London were engaged in March, 1958 to review the existing accounting methods and procedures. After the examination, Price Waterhouse & Co., made certain recommendations some of which have since been implemented while others are in the process of implementation. However, certain recommendations, which could not be accepted for practical considerations were withdrawn by the firm, and action on the remaining was deferred pending a more detailed study of the issues involved.

The procedures followed in the Stores Accounts Branch were also examined in 1958 by Mr. L.I. Griffiths, a Colombo Plan Expert. On his recommendations some of the procedures were revised.

Further, it was found necessary to examine the question of working out a comprehensive plan for modernization and improvement of the systems of accounting and financial management and to develop an administrative machinery so as to continuously bring up-to-date and improve financial management, statistical and accounting systems.

It was felt that the greatest benefits from the aforesaid examination would be derived through a collaborated effort involving both foreign specialists and highly qualified railway accounts officials. The examination has been divided into two phases. The duration of the first phase is nine months and that of the second phase will be of 12 to 24 months. For the first phase which commenced in April, 1965, the Pakistan Western Railway has entered into an agreement with Messrs. Booz Allen and Hamilton International (P.R.) Incorporation U.S.A. as consultants. The Railway has also made available senior and experienced railway officials who assist the Consultants.

A systems installation unit will be established on the Railway during the life of the Project, both to assist the Project team in launching the new systems and to carry on the work thereafter for effecting improvement. At the same time, a training programme will be developed as an integral part of the Project for educating the accounts personnel in the concept, principal purposes and operation of the new systems. The Project team will also formulate such forms, manuals and written instructions as may be necessary to operate the new systems successfully.

The work under phase I was started towards the close of April, 1965 and it

will be completed by the end of January, 1966.

*Staff training*:—The Pakistan Western Railway attaches great importance to the proper training of its staff in the various trades in which they are employed. For this purpose it runs a school near Lahore called the Walton Training School, which imparts training to all the new entrants to the Railway Service as well as the staff in service, who undergo refresher and promotion courses. During the year 1964-65, 2,214 attended the school, who belonged to various categories, namely, station masters, telegraphists, commercial clerks, guards, drivers, yard staff, traffic inspectors, locomotive inspectors, permanent-way inspectors of works, etc. The school is located over a 100-acre estate, housing the school-rooms and offices, residential quarters for the school staff and hostels for the trainees, playgrounds and other recreational facilities. A feature worthy of special mention is the Model Room a large hall containing an electrically-operated miniature railway equipped for reproducing the actual conditions for working trains.

The Pakistan Regional Railway Training Centre which was taken over by the Pakistan Government from the United Nations with effect from 1st January, 1958, functions in the school premises. This centre imparts training in railway operation and signalling, to railway personnel from countries of the Middle East and the Far East and also the South-East Asia and has a well-equipped model-room containing latest equipment used on some of the advanced railway. During the year 23 trainees attended the regional centre.

*Staff Welfare*:—(1) *Housing and recreation centres*:—A fair portion of the year's grant was utilized in the provision of additional housing accommodation, recreation centres, stadia and sports grounds.

During the year 126 Class III, 300 Class IV staff-quarters and 8 flats and 2 bungalows for officers were completed. Special attention was also given towards improving the sanitary conditions, repairs to roads and street lighting in staff colonies.

There are now 51,044 staff quarters on the railway as a whole which accommodate approximately 39 per cent of the total staff.

(2) *Medical facilities*:—On the Railway there are sixty-three hospitals and dispensaries, including a Sanatorium for Tuberculosis patients, where free medical facilities are provided to the staff and their families. Apart from the nursing and other staff, these hospitals and dispensaries are manned by 132 doctors, including 13 lady doctors and 5 dental surgeons. Facilities are provided for indoor patients for which purpose there are 898 beds in the hospitals.

The more important of these hospitals are equipped with operation theatres for major operations, X-ray, radiological, electro-therapy equipment, electro-cardiograph apparatus and dental clinics.

The Cairns Hospital at Lahore which functions as a full-fledged unit is under the charge of a Medical Superintendent. Besides routine staff, he is assisted by

three specialists, *viz*., Medical Specialist, Surgical Specialist and a Dental Specialist. Four posts, *viz*., Assistant Medical Officer (Surgical), a Radiologist, one Anaesthetist and a Pathologist have been created recently to make the hospital self-sufficient in all respects.

In addition to Sardar Bahadur Khan Sanatorium at Quetta, which is one of the most modern institutions of its kind in Pakistan, there are Tuberculosis wards in the Railway hospitals at Lahore, Multan, Karachi Cantt. and Rawalpindi.

Five dental clinics are attached to the principal hospitals, one each at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Multan, Quetta and Karachi Cantt. These are manned by four wholetime and one part time dental surgeons. The clinics have modern dental chairs, dental units and other equipment.

There are 23 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres of which ten have family-planning clinics.

During the year, 15 Dispensary Cars were purchased and attached to the Divisions to provide medical facilities for the staff and their families residing at stations where dispensaries are not available. This facility has widened the scope of medical attention.

(3) *Education*;—The Railway administration, in expanding the scope of education, even though mainly for the children of Railway employees, is contributing materially to the cause of education which is in fact the basic responsibility of the Provincial Government.

The Railway administration has, in pursuance of the recommendations of the National Commission of Education, embarked upon a fairly ambitious programme of augmenting educational facilities for the children of Railway employees. The new educational programme envisages establishment, where necessary, of primary and secondary schools with a technical bias, and even higher secondary institutions, as also the provision of hostels at important educational centres for the children of Railway employees posted at out-stations.

Six high and two primary schools are provided exclusively for the Railway staff. Besides, nine schools, including one industrial school and three industrial training centres for girls, are aided from the Staff Benefit Fund. The annual expenditure incurred by the Railway, on the Railway-managed and the Railway-aided schools during 1964-65 was approximately Rs. 0.27 million out of which about a sum of Rs. 74 thousand was spent from the Pakistan Western Railway Staff Benefit Fund on the Railway-aided schools.

The new works, already in hand, include two high, two middle, three primary schools and two hostels. In addition, two primary schools are being up graded to middle standard. The estimated cost of these works is Rs. 2.1 million.

Arrangements are being made to establish an intermediate college at Lahore, a secondary school for girls at Rawalpindi and to extend three high schools at Lahore and Sukkur. High

priority has been assigned to the extension and augmentation of the existing schools.

To encourage the staff to educate their children in higher classes, monthly educational assistance is given to the employees who are in receipt of pay up to Rs. 230 per month and whose children are studying in 9th and 10th classes of recognised schools.

(4) *Sports and Recreation*:—Sports and other recreational activities continued to receive due attention and developed satisfactorily. The forty-two institutes, sports and recreation clubs set up at divisional headquarters and at large stations for the benefit of staff and their families were kept adequately equipped so as to provide requisite facilities for out-door and indoor games. The scope was expanded by adding two new games, namely, rowing and squash.

In the international sphere, Railwaymen represented Pakistan as members of hockey, football, basketball, athletics, badminton, weight-lifting, wrestling, cricket and golf teams. The Railway hockey players as the members of the national team won two silver medals when participating in the World Olympic Games, held at Tokyo. Altogether Railway's contribution was commendable and it would not be more than a modest claim that at least 50 per cent of the national effort was shared by the Railway in the field of sports.

(5) *Canteens*:—There are forty canteens on the Railway set up at the divisional headquarters and important workshop, sheds, depots, etc. These canteens were opened by advancing loans from the Staff Benefit Fund. The Administration has provided building, furniture, corckery and cooking utensils, etc. In these canteens hygienically prepared tea, light refreshments and means are served to the employees on "no-profit-no-loss" basis.

As a result of the enforcement of the West Pakistan Factories Canteen Rules 1959, a construction programme has been prepared to ensure that the canteen buildings conform to the specifications laid down in the statutory rules. In conformity with the specifications, fourteen new buildings have since been constructed, in addition to the five already built last year.

(6) *Co-operative Credit Society*:—The Pakistan Western Railway Co-operative Credit Society, Lahore providing facilities to the staff for cheap credit and savings bank advanced a sum of Rs. 2.15 million as loans to 3,801 employees durig the year under review.

(7) *Co-operative stores*:—One hundred P.W.R. Employees' Co-operative Stores functioning at different stations on the Railway provided consumer goods, including cloth and with few exceptions, also grocery items of daily use, at reasonable prices to the railway employees to whom credit facilities are afforded for enabling them to pay in easy monthly instalments. These Co-operative Stores are self-supporting and managed by Committees consisting of the officials nominated by the Railway

Administration and the elected representatives of the share-holders.

A Central Co-operative Store with its four Regional branches (one each at Rawalpindi, Multan, Quetta and Karachi) is established at Lahore which acts as whole saler and distributor to the unit stores on the Railway. With the opening of a new operating division at Sukkur, the question of establishing a regional store at Sukkur was under consideration. The Central Store is financed with an interest-free loan of Rs. 6,09,000 granted by the Government and a Share Capital of Rs. 59 thousand subscribed by its members.

# Provincial Transport Authority

After the enforcement of the new Constitution it was considered necessary to enact a Provincial Law on Motor Vehicles as under the new Constitution a number of matters which under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 were dealt with by the Central Government, had become the responsibility of the Provincial Government. Furthermore substantial changes in the old Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 became necessary on account of the decisions of the Central Cabinet and the Governor for liberalising the road transport system and withdrawing all restrictions imposed on private carriers and public carriers (goods vehicles) from operating in any part of West Pakistan.

A sub-Committee on Prevention of Road Accidents was also constituted under the order of the Governor, and this Committee had made a number of recommendations for amending the Act, in order to ensure greater safety of traffic on public roads.

It was also felt that the quantum of punishments specially the sentences of fine, that could be imposed under the Motor Vehicles Act for different offences was far too inadequate looking to the serious consequences resulting from accidents due to negligence, rashness or failure to observe the provisions of the law. The value of the rupee was substantially altered since 1939, when the Motor Vehicles Act was framed, and the fines provided thereunder had become unrealistic and not in proportion to the offences to which they relate. A substantial upgrading of sentence

for various common offences under the Motor Vehicles Act, specially for offences committed by drivers of transport vehicles, who generally were prone to be rash and negligent and often indulge in reckless driving on public highways, was considered essential.

In view of the above stated position the West Pakistan Government promulgated the West Pakistan Motor Vehicles Ordinance 1965 on 8th June, 1965 repealing the old Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The main changes that had been made in the Ordinance were as follows:-

**Definition.**

The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, placed certain responsibilities on owners of vehicles and for disregard or non-fulfilment of the responsibilities, punishment, both of fine as well as imprisonment, was prescribed. In the case of motor vehicles registered in the name of companies and firms, however, neither any penal action could be taken against such companies or firms as corporate bodies could not be made criminally liable for any act, nor could the directors and office-bearers of such companies and firms be made liable, as they could contend that the vehicles in question were registered in the name of the company, and the ownership thereof rested in the company and not in them. In order to fill up this lacuna, the definition of owner in the case of motor vehicles owned by companies, firms, etc., had been enlarged so as to make every director, partner, etc. of such company or firm liable, except in those cases where a specified Director or officer of the company or firm had been made the owner of the vehicle for the purposes of the Act.

Certain additional definitions such as the terms "emergency vehicle", "intersection" etc. have been incorporated to make the proposed law self contained.

**Driving Licences.**

The minimum age for obtaining a licence to drive a motor vehicle was 18 years. It was felt that on the one hand, the minimum age to qualify for driving a scooter, auto-cycle etc. should be reduced, the minimum age qualifying for driving a transport vehicle or as a paid driver should be enhanced, as greater maturity and experience was required in the case of the latter class of drivers. Accordingly, different ages had been prescribed for the grant of different licences or for driving different types of vehicles, on the pattern of the English Law. The ordinance provided a minimum age of 16 years for obtaining a licence to drive a motor-cycle or scooter 18 years for driving a motor car otherwise than a paid employee, 21 years to drive as a paid employee or a driver of a transport vehicle, other than a heavy trasnport vehicle; and 22 years of age plus 3 years experience as a driver for a licence to drive a heavy transport vehicle. Since the physical faculties in the latter years of a person's life tended to decline fairly rapidly it had been made mandatory for drivers of transport vehicles, above the age of 55 years, to obtain annually a medical certificate as to their fitness to drive such vehicles. As it not infrequently happened that after obtaining a licence to drive, the holder of the licences developed some

physical defects and on that account became unfitted to drive a motor vehicle, a periodical medical examination, after every five years, had been made compulsory in the case of paid motor drivers. No such requirement was deemed necessary in the case of owner drivers as it was felt that the fear of damaging their vehicles would be a sufficient deterrent to such persons from driving them when suffering from any defect which would make it difficult for them to be in full control of the vehicle.

The fee for the grant of a driving licence was Rs. 5.00 and for the renewal thereof was Rs. 3.00. These fees were fixed in 1939, since when the value of rupee had considerably altered. A revision in the scale of these fees therefore appeared to be called for. However, instead of specifying the enhanced fees in the enactment itself, it had been considered appropriate that such fees be prescribed in the rules made under the enactment. Such a provision would not only provide greater elasticity in the revision of such fees, whenever circumstances so warranted, but would also bring such fees in line with the other fees under the enactment, which were required to be prescribed in the rules.

**Registration of Motor Vehicles.**

There was no specific provision exempting motor vehicles meant for the use of the President and the Governor from registration under the law. As it was desirable that vehicles meant for the Head of the State and the Province, whether the property of the State or otherwise, be exempted from registration, such a provision had been made in the ordinance.

Motor Vehicles registered in the name of members of Foreign Diplomatic, Consular or Trade Missions were given special plates bearing the letters "CD" and "CC", which were to be used in conjunction with number plates. It was proposed to given legal sanction to this practice and accordinagly a provision in this behalf has been made.

It had been observed that motor vehicles brought into Pakistan unauthorizedly were being registered indiscriminately, for want of any provision to with-hold such registration. A provision had accordingly been made requiring the production of an Import Licence for a vehicle imported into Pakistan which had not previously been registered if the Registering authority had any suspicion as to the mode of the import of the vehicle.

Cases had come to light where vehicles previously registered in the name of one person had been re-registered in the name of another person without production of a letter of authority from the previous owner and sometimes even without his consent. In order to put a stop to this malpractice, the production of letter of authority from the previous owner had been made a pre-requisite to registration of a motor vehicle previously registered.

The scope of the provisions authorizing suspension and cancellation of registration of motor vehicles had been enlarged and Registering Authorities authorised to suspend or to cancel the registration where a motor vehicle

(a) Was used for subversive activities against the state; or

(b) had been used in the commission of a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment of not less than five years; or

(c) was either not insured or the prescribed taxes and fees in respect of the motor vehicles had not been paid or

(d) had been used for hire or reward without obtaining the requisite permit from the Regional Transport Authority.

It had been found that Joint-Stock Companies and Societies consitituted under the Co-operative Societies Act, were in a better position to run stage and contact carriages and their services were generally more efficient and better organised. A provision had accordingly been made for giving preference in the matter of grant of permits for stage and contract carriages to Joint-Stock Companies and such Societies.

The Road Transport Corporation had been put on an equal footing with other transporters other than routes wholly lying within such urban areas as may be notified in this behalf by Government. This small concession had been shown to the Road Transport Corporation as it was in a better position to run buses in cities and other urban areas.

Sometimes persons having financial interest in transport business managed to become members of a transport authority by suppressing such fact from the authorities. Often, persons who had been appointed as members of transport authorities acquired financial interest in transport business. In order to put a stop to this malpractice, not only are members of a transport authority prohibited from acquiring any financial interest in any transport business and a total ban had been imposed on persons having any such interest from becoming such members. The procedure as laid down for the grant of private and public carriers (Goods Vehicles) permits was cumbersome and unsatisfactory. In accordance with the instructions of the Central Government for the liberalizing of road transport it had been provided that the Regional Transport Authorities would be bound to grant such permits on application made in that behalf and on the payment of the prescribed fees, and the only restrictions on the grant of such permits that had been imposed were that the vehicles should be road-worthy; that they would be used in the case of private carrier's permit for the goods of the applicant only; and that the applicant should not be a person whose permit had been previously cancelled or suspended and such suspension or cancellation was in force.

The Motor Vehicles Act did not contain any provision authorizing or requiring Transport Authorities to have a formal survey carried out for the purposes of ascertaining the volume of traffic in a particular area or region, the condition of the roads in such area or region and the means of communications etc. therein, and to fix the number of permits for stage carriages (Buses) in accordance with such survey. The result was that sometimes permits were issued for in excess of actual requirements or without proper consideration of relevant

factors. A provision had accordingly been made requiring the Regional Transport Authorities to have a formal survey carried out for the above purposes and to fix the number of stage carriages of different types for which such permits might be granted in the region or in any specified area of the region, on the basis of such survey. The Transport Authorities were not authorized to exceed the limit so fixed.

No provision existed requiring transport companies to maintain a reserve of motor vehicles in case of an emergency or a break-down. Provisions had accordingly been made for an additional condition in the permit granted for a stage carriage requiring the holder of the permit to maintain a reserve of a specified number or percentage of vehicles covered by the permit. Power also conferred on the Transport Authoities to require permit holders to maintain proper accounts and submit the same for the inspection of Transport Authorities or their representatives.

Detailed provisions had also been made as to the conditions of every permit with regard to the hours of works of the drivers, cleanres and other persons employed on stage carriages. Such conditions further require the holder of a permit to furnish such information regarding the vehicles as may be required by the Transport Authorities or an officer of the Transport Department.

The provisions regarding the renewal of permits was cumbersome resulting in considerable delays in renewing existing permits. This was as because the existing law required that an application for renewal of a permit was to be treated as if it were an application for the grant of a new permit.

In order to stream-line the procedure for the renewal of permits and to ensure that no delays occur in renewing permits, the renewal of permit had been made automatic, provided an application for renewal alongwith the prescribed fee was submitted within the prescribed period.

In order to obviate persons from misusing the process of the Courts and interfering with the functions of Transport Authorities, the jurisdiction of the Courts was ousted in respect of the matters appertaining to the grant or refusal of permits and matters connected therewith.

The Regional Transport Authority was in the best position to know what number of permits might be issued for a specified route, and any increase in the number of such permits by an appellate authority might cause complications, as the appellate authority might not visualize the difficulties consequent upon such increase. It had, therefore, been provided that in appeals, appellate authorities might not increase the number of permits issued by a Transport Authority.

**Decisions of Provincial Transport Authority.**

During the period under review detail of the important decisions taken by the Provincial Transport Authority are as under:—

(*a*) **Specifications of Motor Cab Rickshaws.** Rickshaws coming up for the first registration after 6-6-1964

were restricted to conform to the specifications approved by the Provincial Transport Authority but rickshaws registered before this date and coming up for **Fitness Certificate** within next three years were exempted from the provisions of the latest specifications.

(*b*) **Duplicate permits:** R.T.As. were advised to take the following steps in respect of issue of duplicate permits:—

(*i*) If a transport company, as against one stage carriage permit utilizes, simultaneously, more than one of the three permits (regular, temporary, duplicate) the permit of that company should be cancelled. Cases where pormits are not cancelled despite double use should be reported with reasons to the Provincial Transport Authority.

(*ii*) Temporary permits granted pending issue of the duplicate copies should not be for a period more than 15 days.

(*iii*) A diagonal bar should be printed on the forms meant for the temporary or duplicate permits.

(*c*) **Ban on fresh permits**: During the year 1964-65, ban on the issue of new permanent bus permits on congested sections (list below) was imposed and all R.T.As. were instructed that fresh permits should not be issued. The survey of these routes had since been completed by the Committee formed by Government for this purpose and its report is under consideration.

## LIST OF CONGESTED ROUTES

| Full Road National highways | | Congested Section |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Karachi-Kotri-Rohri-Muzaffargarh-Multan Montgomery-Okara-Lahore-Rawalpindi-Peshawar-Turkham. | .. | Montgomery-Peshawar. |
| 2. Wagha-Lahore-Sheikhupura-Lyallpur-Jhang-Athran Hazrai-Rangpur-Taunsa Barrage-D.G.Khan-Fort Munro-Loralai-Smallan-Khanai-Quetta-Dalbandian-Iranian Border | .. | Lahore-Jhang. |
| 3. Muzaffargarh-Atharan Hazari-Khushab Talagang-Khur-Fateh-Jhang-Rawalpindi-Murree-Kohala-Muzaffarbad | .. | Rawalpindi-Kohala. |
| 4. Kotri-Dadoo-Kashmoor-D.G.Khan-D.I.Khan-Peshawar | .. | Kohat-Peshawar. |
| 5. Ganda Singhwala-Kasur-Lahore | .. | Kasur-Lahore. |
| **Provincial Highways** | | |
| 1. Sulemanki-Burewala-Vehari-Multan | .. | Burewala-Multan. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2. | Lahore-Sheikhupura-Sargodha-Mianwali-Kalabagh-Ghazani Khel-Khel-Tank-Kot-Murtaza .. | Lahore-Mianwali. |
| 3. | Lahore-Jaranwala-Lyallpur-Jhang Bhakkar-Darya Khan-D.I.Khan .. | Lahore-Jhang. |
| 4. | Shakargarh-Jassar-Narowal-Pindi Bhattain Chiniot-Jhang .. | Sialkot-Gujranwala |
| 5. | Marala-Tanda-Jalalpur-Gujrat-Phalia Bhalwal-Sargodha-Jhang-Shorekot Sidhnai-Kabirwala-Multan .. | Sargodha-Jhang. |
| 6. | Jhang-Toba Tek Singh-Kamalia-Chicha-watni-Burewala-Hasilpur .. | Kamalia-Hasilpur. |
| 7. | Sargodha-Chiniot-Lyallpur-Satina-Tandlianwala-Okara .. | Sargodha-Lyallpur. |
| 8. | Hassanabdal-Abbotabad-Balakot-Kwai-Betakundi-Babusarpass .. | Hassanabadal-Mansehra. |
| 9. | Peshawar-Mardan-Swabi-Turbella--Hari-pur .. | Peshawar-Topi. |
| 10. | Nowshera-Mardan-Malakand-Chakkdara-Chitral .. | Nowshera-Chakkdara. |
| 11. | Sadiqabad-Rahimyarkhan-Khanpur-Dera Nawab-Bahawalpur-Bahawalnagar-Sulemanki. .. | Hasilpur-Bahawal Nagar. |
| 12. | Lyallpur-Samundri-Pirmahal-Sindhnai-Kabirwala .. | Lyallpur-Samundri. |
| 13. | Kashmir-Sialkot-Sambrial-Wazirabad .. | Sialkot-Sambrial. |
| 14. | Montgomery-Arifwala-Qabula-Bahawal-nagar .. | Montgomery-Arifwala. |

**District Major Roads**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sambrial-Daska .. | Sambrial-Daska. |
| 2. | Bhera-Bhalwal-kot Moman .. | Bhera-kot Moman. |
| 3. | Feroze-Warburton-Nankana-Mangatanwala-Bhaipheru .. | Feroze-Bhaipheru. |
| 4. | Halla-Pattoki-Chuniah-Theeng .. | Halla-Theeng. |
| 5. | Lyallpur-Tandlianwala-Montgomery-Pakpattan .. | Lyallpur-Pakpattan. |
| 6. | Mirpur-Dina Via Mangla .. | Mirpur-Dina. |

# Road Transport Corporation

During Financial year 1964-65 the West Pakistan Road Transport Corporation had a fleet of 1,722 commercial vehicles which operated in various parts of the Province and provided transport facilities to the travelling public in almost every corner of West Pakistan. The Road Transport Corporation has been operating on 445 different routes during the year under review. During this year the Corporation buses covered a total of 5,18,30,000 miles and carried 16,86,64,000 passengers to their destinations. The income of the various units of the Corporation, during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,56,32,000 of which Rs. 5,67,34,000 were spent on operational activities of the Road Transport Corporation. Thus the Corporation earned a profit of Rs. 88,94,000 during the year.

The above mentioned figures show a definite progress over and above the preceding year of 1963-64 in each and every field. In 1963-64 the Corporation had a fleet of 1,554 commercial vehicles which rose by 168 during 1964-65. Similarly, the total routes in operation increased by 16 during 1964-65 as against the preceding year. The total mileage performed during 1964-65 was 5,18,30.000 as against 4,70,18,000 during the Financial Year 1963-64 which shows a rise of 48,12,000 miles. The number of passengers carried in the year under review rose by 1,86,86,000 as compared to the number in 1963-64; while income earned in 1964-65 also increased by Rs. 64,54,000. As a result there has been an increase of profit by Rs.54,000 during the year under review as against that of 1963-64.

From its capital budget the Road Transport Corporation spent, during 1964-65, a sum of Rs. 1,72,81,000 on the purchase of vehicles and another

Rs. 33, 800 on tools and plants. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1,15,000 was spent on lands and buildings during the year under report for providing maximum possible amenities to the travelling public throughout West Pakistan.

The amenities provided by the Road Transport Corporation to the travelling public included reservation and advance booking of vehicles, excurssion tours, special booking of buses, concessional and seasonal passes for school-going children, special school services, special booking of buses on concenssional rates for educational institutions and sports organizations, free service in Lahore for deaf and dumbs, provision of rest houses, waiting rooms which are fully furnished at all important stations etc. etc.

The Road Transport Corporation is also very keen to improve the conditions of its employees and with this aim in view has been providing all possible facilities to them. The facilities provided to the employees include contributory provident fund; grant of bonus; provision of leave; free uniform to conductors, drivers, workshop staff and lowpaid employees; free medical facilities to the employees and their families; aid and grants of loans to employees from Staff Benefit Fund; provision of sports clubs, libraries etc. etc. During 1964-65 the Road Transport Corporation provided a sum of Rs. 2,86,400 for the welfare of its employees and this sum was almost fully utilised. The Corporation had also introduced educational scholaraships for the children and the wives of lowpaid employees as well as for the employees themselves provided they get admission in Govt: recognised institutions and study after duty hours. For this purpose the Corporation has sanctioned about one lac rupees to be spent on educational scholarships during the year 1965—66.

# *SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT*

The main functions of the Solicitor's Department, which is headed by the Solicitor to Government of West Pakistan, are to superintend and advise the conduct of all civil litigation arising in the Province of West Pakistan in which Government or Government Officers are concerned or interested. Proposals to launch litigation on behalf of the Provincial Government and notices of the private persons regarding threatened litigation against the Government are dealt with by this Department.

Proper representation by counsel on behalf of the Government in the Courts of Session in criminal cases and in the District Courts and Courts subordinate thereto in cases in which the Provincial Government or its Officers are concerned or interested is the responsibility of this Department. The engagement of counsel to defend pauper accused in the Supreme Court of Pakistan is done by this Department. To conduct litigious matters affecting the Government or Government Officers in the Supreme Court of Pakistan and High Court of West Pakistan instructions are issued to the Advocate-General through this Department.

The Department exercises supervisory control over Law Officers including District Public Prosecutors and Government Pleaders, Additional Public Prosecutors and Additional Government Pleaders, and Assistant Public Prosecutors and Assistant Government Pleaders, and their staff, and other counsel engaged by it to conduct the Government cases.

The quantum of work disposed of by this Department during the last year is shown in the following tabulated statement.

Tabulated statement showing the quantum of work disposed of during the year.

| Nature of cases | Total no. of cases | Decided in favour of Government | Decided against Government | Total no. of cases disposed of |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal cases .. | 18,319 | 9,960 | 5,719 | 15,679 |
| Civil suits .. | 2,858 | 597 | 139 | 736 |
| Civil Appeals .. | 406 | 66 | 25 | 91 |
| Writ Petitions .. | 874 | 31 | 10 | 41 |

Note:—(1) The percentage of successes in favour of Government was more than satisfactory in Court cases.

(2) In addition to dealing with the above cases 235 notices under section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of threatened suits were examined and disposed of.



# Education

The year 1964-65 witnessed a tremendous expansion in the field of education. Various new projects were initiated, a lot many already taken were expedited with characteristic vigour. As usual primary education was accorded high priority.

**Budgetory Provisions**

During the year under report Primary Education was allocated a sum of Rs. 1,317 lac against a total of Rs. 11,095 lacs for 1963-64. The Secondary Education claimed 500 lac Universities 519 lac and miscellaneous heads 315 lacs, whereas in the year 1963-64 the budgetory provision for each of the above mentioned heads stood at 496,462 and 310 lacs respectively.

Similarly, on the Development side the total figure of allocation during the year 1964-65 shot up to 1,516.18 lac against the sum allocation of Rs. 1,354.68 lacs for the year 1963-64.

A brief account of the developments in each sector during 1964-65 is being given in the following lines:—

## PRIMARY EDUCATION

The progress during the year under report has been quite satisfactory. The developmental works in each Region were carried on in an appreciable manner. 1,931 new schools were opened and 315 primary schools were upgraded to middle standard.

In Karachi Region 11 new buildings were constructed; 13 additional class-rooms were also built. Building and equipment grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 45,000/- was paid to seven non-Government schools.

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

The tireless efforts of the present Government resulted in the expansion of facilities in respect of Secondary Education. In the year 1964-65 an increase of 43 secondary schools has

been registered over proceeding year. In the year under report 13 middle schools were upgraded to higher standard.

With a view to provide a more balanced educational pattern a new emphasis is being laid on the teaching of technical arts. With this end in view functioning of fullfledged Technical High Schools and Vocational Schools in the Province was improved. Four existing high schools were converted, in Peshawar Region, into Pilot Secondary Schools where Agriculture, Metal work, Wool spinning, Fruit preservation and Wood work are taught.

## TEACHER EDUCATION

The present Government has realized the great importance of the Teacher Education in the educational developments of the country. For this purpose unusual stress is being laid on both the establishment of new training institutions and the improvement of the curricula and syllabi of the Teachers Education in the country.

During the period under review two Normal Schools were opended in Rawalpindi Region. A sum of Rs. 80,000.00 was sanctioned for the purchase of equipment during 1964-65 for these schools.

A Regional Training Extension Centre was set up at Khairpur in Hyderabad Region and a Normal School was opened at Jaccobabad.

## COLLEGE EDUCATION

Two Intermediate Colleges were opend in Rawalpindi Region during the period under review. One Degree College was started at Sukkur, one at Shakargarh, two Inter Colleges in Kalat Division. In Quetta Region the number of colleges has increased from two to six.

In Peshawar Region the enrolment in colleges went up to 9,443 in 1964-65 whereas in 1963-64 it was 8,250. During the year under review 514 Professors and Lecturers were imparting instructions as against 459 Professors and Lecturers in 1963-64.

## UNIVERSITIES

The university sector maintained a steady pace of progress during the year 1964-65. Campuses of Punjab, Sind, Karachi and Peshawar universities were extended to provide proper accommodation and atmosphere for higher studies and research. New buildings were added to the West Pakistan Agricultural University, Lyallpur and West Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore. The programme for academic expansion in various universities was executed according to plan. In addition to the existing educational facilities the University of the Punjab added a new Department of Literary History of Indo-Pakistan Muslims and a Centre for Advanced Study and Research (CASR) at Khanspur, Ayubia. It started a course in Data Processing and Computor Technology. In the University of Peshawar two more Departments, namely, the Department of Fine Arts and the Department of Turkish Language were added. The Karachi University set up a school of Marine Biology and started courses in Physiology, Pharmacy and a diploma course in Statistics. Two Research Degrees,—Doctor of Medicine and

Master of Surgery—were also introduced under the Faculty of Medicine. The West Pakistan Agricultural University, Lyallpur introduced, Farm Management, Cereal Technology, Fibre Technology, Oil Technology, Physiology and Pharmacology and Master of Education (Agriculture) as new subjects of study, thus raising the number of courses upto 463. The University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore ran a 2 years Degree Course in Public Health Engineering and split the B.Sc. Degree Course in Mechanical Engineering into 3 branches, with specialization in power Design or Production.

The Urdu cell of the Agricultural University, Lyallpur, engaged in the compilation of English-Urdu Dictionery of Agricultural terms and words, added 8,300 terms, making total of about 43,000. The Punjab University conducted its convocation Proceedings in Urdu. The Peshawar University organized Seminars in Botany, History, Pashto and Islamiat. Honours and Post-graduate courses have been allowed to be taught in well-established affiliated colleges of the Sind University.

For the welfare of the students, Sind University established an Information and Employment Bureau; the Agricultural University, Lyallpur a Placement Bureau, the Punjab University instituted a Student Health Scheme and the Karachi University started a Book Bank for lending books to students for the whole academic year.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION

It was the scheme of the West Pakistan Government to upgrade the Commercial Centres into Institutes which should produce skilful typists, stenographers and accounts clerks so that they should not feel any difficulty in the offices when employed. Since one year course *i.e.* Certificate in Commerce, was a primary one and the qualified candidates were not upto the mark, a Diploma in Commerce scheme was started in the year 1964-65, which is equivalent to Intermediate Examinations (Arts and Commerce). The students who have qualified Diplomp-in-Commerce are in a better position than Ceritficate students because they spend two years in getting the commercial and technical knowledge from these Institutes. They have a good background of commercial subjects and of technical subjects such as Typewriting, Shorthand, Book-keeping, etc. To systematize teaching and evaluation of courses in different technologies the Board of Technical Education has prescribed a common uniform syllabus in all the reorganized Polytechnical Institutes.

Besides regular one year and two year commercial courses at certificate and diploma level the Board has introduced certain short courses in secretarial practice and shorthand and typewriting.

## SCHOLARSHIPS

The brave and enlightened people of West Pakistan are poor in general and lack necessary resources to finance their children's education. The Government of West Pakistan is fully conscious of this reality and enunciated a scheme of liberal award of scholarships to the needy, well-deserving and poor students of the pro vince. The positihn in various regions is follows:—

**Rawalpinidi Region:**

A sum of Rs. 8,09,002.00 was provided in the budget for the award of scholarships to the students in Rawalpindi Region at all stages of education. This amount has fully been utilized.

**Quetta Region:**

In Quetta Region a sum of Rs. 8,886.00 lacs was spent last year for scholarships.

**Karachi Region:**

(*i*) Internal scholarships to middle and high schools, amounting to Rs. 1,32,000.00 were awarded.

(*ii*) Internal scholarships for post-matric students amounting to Rs. 3,02,000.00 were awarded. Whereas stipends to trainees of Government Teachers Training Schools amounting to Rs. 2,30,000.00 were paid.

(*iii*) Award of stipends to pupil teachers of Government Teachers Training College, amounting to Rs. 12,600.00 were made.

(*iv*) Award of scholarships to students of Lasbella area in Karachi, amounting to Rs. 41,500.00 was made.

**Hyderabad Region:**

An amount of Rs. 8,77,401.00 was spent on scholarships during the year 1964-65.

## EDUCATION EXTENSION CENTRE, WEST PAKISTAN, LAHORE

The Education Extension Centre, West Pakistan, Lahore functioning since 1960, provides facilities for in-service education of Teachers, Headmasters, Headmistresses, Inspectors, Inspectresses and other officials both male and female dealing with Secondary Education. It is also responsible for developing Pilot Secondary Schools in the Province.

The Centre continued its multifarious activities with vitality and vigour during the year 1964-65. It organized and conducted 25 courses in which 585 educationists from all over the Province participated.

The experiment of holding 3 months intensive course in Administration and Supervision was tried for the first time in November, 1964, in which 29 Headmasters from all over West Pakistan participated. A broad-based and effective programme covering the entire range of a Headmaster's functions and responsibilities in the school was chalked out. The course was conducted on the lines of "Syndicate Method" which provides greater opportunities of work for the participants.

The Centre has been engaged in the improvement of the instructional conditions of the 25 Pilot Schools and their role of setting a model for other schools. Some of the Pilot Schools have taken the initiative in inviting other schools to benefit from the pattern of work set out by them.

The Centre has been regularly helping the Pilot Schools to build their laboratories, libraries, technical workshops, agriculture farms and the home economics departments. Equipment worth Rs. 20,000.00 has been supplied

during the year 1964-65 pertaining mostly to the Home Economics and Agriculture Departments.

The Education Extension Centre at Lahore has three sub-centres functioning at Abboottabad, Khairpur and Karachi. They are responsible for the in-service education of teachers belonging to the five regions besides Lahore.

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS CENTRE

This Centre provided extension services for Phyciacl Education and Sports in the form of holding in-service training courses, conferences and meetings. It also provided expert advice to Divisional Inspectors/Inspectresses of Physical Education and the Assistant Director Physical Education needed by them. The Centre conducted 6 in-service training courses for orientation of 378 Headmasters/Headmistresses. Besides, the Director of Physical Education and Sports Centre met all the Regional Directorates of Education in the Province at their headquarters and discussed a variety of pertinent problems with them with a view to achieve speedy development of physical education and sports in educational institutions. A Physical Education Conference was called by the Provincial Minister for Education on 17th February, 1965. In this meeting far reaching decisions were taken regarding the promotion of Physcial Education and Sports in the Province.

## INSPECTORATE OF SCHOOLS FOR DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND

This unit controls the functioning of institutions promoting special education in the province. It prepares curricula and syllabi both for the handicapped children and their teachers. It also directs and administrates the proper functioning of such institutes. During the year under report a deaf, dumb and blind school was opened at Montgomery. The Central Government has allocated a sum of about Rs. 80 thousands for the opening up of a blind institute-cum-training centre at Karachi.

The All West Pakistan Deaf and Dumb Welfare Society, the founder of deaf and dumb education in West Pakistan is presently constructing an institute known as Gung Mahal at Gulberg in Lahore. The proposed Gung Mahal project would be a composite institution including a nursery school for the deaf, a training college for the teachers of the deaf, a vocational training institute for the adult deaf, a modern clinic for the hard-of-hearing, a marriage bureau, a centre for free legal advice and a rehabilitation centre for the deaf. The Gung Mahal will look after their bio-psychoscoial needs so as to revitalize and renovate their lives by eudcating, equipping, and preparing them for a responsible, creative and productive role in the society.

## BUREAU OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

This Bureau was created in 1963. The functions of this Bureau are to evaluate, develop and improve the curricula and syllabi for the Primary and Middle classes of all types of schools in the province and also the curricula of the teachers training classes and improvement of the system of education.

During the year under report the Bureau performed its functions according to set schedules. It prepared outline of courses of studies for eight classes for English Medium Schools of West Pakistan.

## WEST PAKISTAN TEXTBOOK BOARD

The West Pakistan Textbook Board was established under the West Pakistan Board Ordinance, 1962. The whole work relating to the preparation and production of the Textbooks up to the Intermediate level has been entrusted to this Board. It is currently engaged in preparing textbooks for most of the classes especially those of the English Medium Schools.

## WEST PAKISTAN BUREAU OF EDUCATION·

The West Pakistqan Bureau of Education is an integral part of the provincial Education Department. It was established in response to a need for a specialized agency which could provide regular flow of educational information in the province. The Bureau is primarily concerned with the collection, analysis, dissemination and exchange of educational information in the form of pamphlets, documents, reports, bibliographies, maps, charts and other audio-visual materials. It aims at co-ordinating various educational services with a view to making all types of educational information readily available form one centralized source.

The Bureau of Education is essentially a utility organization and is serving the purpose of a clearing house for all types of educational information. It offers its specialized services to educationists, teaching staff, research scholars, administrators and legislators, authors, parents, the general public and all sorts of needy individuals and agencies at home and abroad.

The following publications were brought out by the the Bureau during the period under review:—

1. Educational Expenditure in West Pakistan since Integration.
2. Educational Statistics for West Pakistan for 1961-62.
3. Educational Statistics for West Pakistan for 1962-63 (Part I & II).
4. Health Education in Schools in West Pakistan.
5. Physical Euucation for Girls in West Pakistan.

Besides, the Bureau answered a large number of educational queries from different local and foreign quarters. The four sections of the Bureau: Statistical, Documentation, Publication and Research, are engaged in speedy achievement of their targets.

# THE WEST PAKISTAN UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY LAHORE

The West Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore came into being on the 1st of November, 1961 as a realisation of the recommendations of the Commission on National Education to establish a Technical University in each province of Pakistan. The University was established around the Government College of Engineering and Technology, Lahore where initial facilities for engineering education were already available.

Before the formation of the University, Under-graduate Courses leading to the B.Sc. Degree in:—

(*i*) Civil Engineering.
(*ii*) Electrical Engineering.
(*iii*) Mechanical Engineering, and
(*iv*) Mining Engineering, were taught.

**New Courses:**

In order to cater for the developmental needs in other fields of the Public as well as private sectors, especially industries, new Under-graduate Courses have been started. These are:—

(*i*) Five Years Bachelor Degree Course in Architecture.

(*ii*) Four Year B.Sc. Degree Course in Town Planning.

(*iii*) Four Years B.Sc. Degree Course in Chemical Engineering.

Tow year Post-graduate Course leading to M.Sc., Degree in Publi Health Engineering and Twon Plannin were also started.

B.Sc. Degree Course in Electric

Engineering was bifurcated into two branches namely; Power and Communication. The first batch of students who graduated in the Communication Course passed out of the University in 1964.

During the year 1964-65, the B.Sc. Degree Course in Mechanical Engineering has been split up into three branches to give the students an opportunity to specialise in their choice in the fields Power, Design or Production.

The projected establishment of the steel industry in the country has imposed the necessity of producing Metallurgical Engineers. An under-graduate B.Sc. Degree Course in this field has also been introduced from 1965.

**Students Enrolment:**

Another significant development of 1964-65 has been the increase in the enrolment of the students. As against 304 students admitted during 1963-64 the number of students admitted in 1964-65 was 378. The enrolment has gradually been increased from the inception of the University. According to the original plan the total enrolment of students in this University in 1964-65 was envisaged to be 1,190. As against this the actual enrolment reached the figure of 1,411 students. The total enrolment of students before the establishment of the University in 1960 was 447 only.

**Post Graduate Courses:**

During the year 1964-65 the University ran a two year M.Sc. Degree Course in Public Health Engineering. In order to meet the requirements of new industries expected to come up during the third plan period. Five more two year post-graduate degree courses are being introduced from October, 1965. These courses are:—

(*a*) M.Sc. Degree Course in Civil Engineering specialising in:—

(*i*) Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering.

(*ii*) Structural Engineering.

(*iii*) Hydraulics Engineering.

(*b*) M.Sc. Degree Course in Mechanical Engineering specialising in:—

Production Engineering.

(*c*) M.Sc. Degree Course in Electrical Engineering specialising in:—

Power Engineering.

In addition to these the following post-graduate courses are planned to be started under a phased programme during the remaining years of the third plan period:—

(1) Mechanics of Machines.
(2) Petroleum Engineering (Refining).
(3) Glass and Ceramics Engineering.
(4) Industrial Management.
(5) Town Planning.
(6) Highway Engineering.
(7) Refrigeration and Airconditioning Engineering.
(8) Automobile Engineering.
(9) Geodatic Surveying.

**Teaching Staff**

At the time of the establishment of the University there was an acute shortage of Teachers as the Engineers can find more remunerative jobs in Industry and Government Departments. It was, therefore, necessary that in order

to attract the engineers to the teaching profession the pay scales should be revised. The University now offers higher pay scales with technical pay, higher qualification pay, rent free residential accommodation, etc., etc. Due to these attractive facilities the position has considerably improved. As against 33 teachers at the inception of the University the strength of the teachers employed has now risen to 107 including 25 teachers who have been sent abroad for higher studies in the fields of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Mathematics, Humanities and Social Sciences.

The position at the end of 1964-65 Academic Year is that on the teaching staff of the University there are 13 Ph. Ds. 47 M.Sc./M.As and 47 B.Sc./B.Es. Out of these 107, 38 are foreign trained and 25 are receiving higher training in foreign countries.

**New Campus.**

To cater for the increase in the enrolment of students and introduction of new under-graduate as well as post-graduate students an area of 85 acres of land adjacent to the existing University buildings has been acquired. More area of nearly 100 acres is being acquired for future expansion of the Engineering, Educational and Training facilities. The construction work on the new Campus has already begun and 48 residences for professors, readers and lecturers have been completed. According to the approved Master Plan the next buildings on the construction programme are 2 new Hostels for 500 students, to be followed by Academic and Administrative Blocks.

**Scholarships**

To maintain the Teaching Departments with highly trained staff, the University arranges award of Fellowships/Scholarships in different Branches of Enginereing and Allied Sciences under various schemes sponsored by Foreign Aid-giving Agencies like UNESCO, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, Fulbright, British Council, etc. Besides, scholarships are awarded out of the resources of the University in the following fields:-

(1) Civil Engineering.

(2) Mechanical Engineering.

(3) Electrical Engineering

(4) Architecture.

(5) Town Planning.

For the Third Five-Year Plan commencing from the year 1965, the University will arrange 64 scholarships with a provision of Rs. 15 lacs to incur expenditure on scholarships for 5 years.

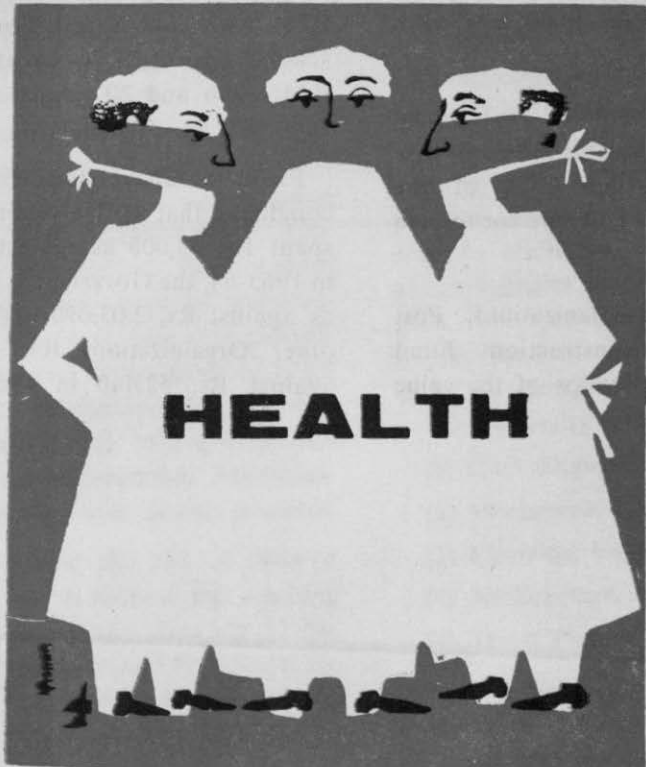
For the students a good number of scholarships, sponsored by the University, Government and other organizations, is available. For the seassion 1964-65, the University sponsored 55 scholarships of the value of Rs. 50.00 P.M. each. The Government awarded 44 Merit Scholarships of the value of Rs. 65.00 P.M. each and 41 of the value of Rs. 20.00 P.M. each for the First Year, Second Year and Third Year Classes separately. All these scholarships carried, in addition, an annual lump sum amount of Rs. 250.00 per scholarship holder. To the final year students the Government awarded 23

Merit Scholarships of the value of Rs. 35.00 P.M. each plus tution fee and 23 of the value of Rs. 20.00 P.M. each plus tution fee.

Besides, 35 Government Professional Scholarships are available at region-wise basis. 12 scholarships each of the value of Rs. 250.00 P.M. are for foreign students.

Amongst other organizations, Post War Services Reconstruction Fund sponsored 15 scholarships of the value of Rs. 90.00 P.M. each, District Council 15 scholarships of the value of Rs. 50.00 P.M. each and Saigal Foundation 15 scholarships of the value of Rs. 150.00 P.M. each and 20 scholarships of the value of Rs. 100.00 P.M. each.

From the above statement it may be concluded that the University in 1964-65 spent Rs. 33,000 as against Rs. 26,400 in 1963-64, the Government Rs. 2,43,080 as against Rs. 2,03,090 in 1963-64 and other Orgainizations Rs. 79,200 as against Rs. 52,440 in 1963-64.




The Health Department continued steady progress during the year 1964-65, the last year of the Second Five Year Plan. The progress in this last year has been mostly of consolidation and completion of the programmes under execution.

The Second Plan placed increasing emphasis on preventive services. The most important programmes chalked out, in this connection, were the establishment of Rural Heatlth Centres, the Malaria Eradication, the BCG Vaccination Campaigns, the Family Planning Programme, training of Para-Medical Personnel and the establishmen of training Institutes for the same. A review of these activities is given below.

**1. Rural Health Centres.**

The Second Five Year Plan proposed the establishment of 150 Rural Health Centres. Each Centre, through its main and there sub-centres was to cover a population of 50,000 on the average in the rual areas. The Staffing and budgetary provisions for each Rural Health Centre were designed to provide integrated preventive and curative medical services to the Rural Population who had hitherto remained neglected in the provision of such services although constituting 80 to 85 percent of the total population. With the implementation of this project the benefits of mondero research will be carried to even the re-

motest villages. 65 Rural Health Centres were functioning in the Province on 31-12-1964.

**2. Tehsil Headqurters Hospitals.**

It was proposed to construct 5 new Tehsil Headquarters Hospitals and to upgrade 10 existing Civil Hospitals into Tehsil Headquarters Hospitals. The new Tehsil Headquarters Hospitals at Shakargarh, Kahuta, Isa Khel and Bhag are almost complete and have been fully staffed. The fifth Hospital at Digri is expected to function fully during the next year (1965-66).

Upgrading of six Tehsil Headquarters Hospitals Swabi, Wazirabad, Hasilpur, Ahmadpur East, Minchinabad and Fort Abbas has been completed.

**3. District Headquarters Hospitals.**

The Second Plan included provision for the construction of five new District Headquarters Hospitals and upgrading of 14 existing Civil Hospital into District Headquarters Hospitals. The construction work on District Headquarters Hospitals at Jhelum, Gujrat, Sialkot and Sanghar is in advance stage. The upgrading of the Civil Hospitals at D.I. Khan, Turbat (Mekran) and Dadu has been completed and that of Rawalpindi is almost complete.

Land has been purchased for the construction of a new District Headquarter Hospital at Bannu and for expansion of the existing Civil Hospital at Gujranwala.

**4. Teaching Hospitals attached to Medical Colleges/Schools.**

All round improvement has been effected in the Teaching Hospitals at Peshawar, Lahore, Multan, Bahawalpur, Hyderabad, Karachi and Quetta.

**(*a*)—Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar.**

This Hospital has been completely re-organized to serve as a teaching hospital for Khyber Medical College. A new Nurses Home has been constructed there, at a cost of Rs. 10 lacs, and 60 Nurses are under training at the School attached to this Hospital. The Zenana Hospital Peshawar also has been upgraded to serve as a teaching hospital for Obstetrics training facilities for the students of Khyber Medical College and also for training of ten midwives.

**(*b*)—Lahore General Hospital, Lahore.**

This Hospital was started in 1959 and provides 500 beds to take off the extra load from the Mayo Hospital. It has also a Nurses Training School, for 76 under training nurses.

**(*c*)—Service Hospital, Lahore.**

This Hospital is under great pressure. Its expansion and improvement at a cost of over Rs. 15 lacs have since been approved and necessary provision included for the purpose in the current year's budget.

**(*d*)—Nishtar Medical College, Multan.**

A new modern out-patient block has been completed and a block added to the Nurses Home to accommodate 80 Nurses.

**(*e*)—B.V. Hospital, Bahawalpur.**

This Hospital has been moderniz-

ed and largely expanded, more than 200 beds having been added to it since integration. The Medical and Nursing staff of the institution has been increased and the institution now has speacialists in every major branch of medicine on its staff. It also provides facilities for training of 60 Nurses and 10 Midwives at the Nurses and Midwifery Schools attached to it.

**(*f*)—Liaquat Medical College, Hospital, Hyderabad.**

The newly constructed Hospital at Jamshoro was occupied in September, 1963, and provides facilities for 500 indoor patients. Its staff and other facilities compare favourably with the best teaching hospitals in the country. The Nursing and Midwifery training Schools attached to it provide facilities for training of 75 Nurses and 25 Midwives.

**(*g*)—Civil Hospital, Karachi.**

This Hospital was transferred to the West Pakistan, Health Department, on re-organization. Some of the existing deficiencies in the Hospital have been removed.

**(*h*)—Sandeman Civil Hospital, Quetta.**

This Hospital has been expanded and an infectious diseases wing added to it. A school of Nursing was started in this Hospital in 1961 and provides training facilities for 60 student Nurses. For this pupose a modern Nursing School building and Nurses Hostel have been constructed. In addition the Lady Health Visitors School, Quetta, obtain their clinical training at this Hospital. The medical staff of this institution has been strengthened and specialists in Medicine, Surgery, Gynaecology, Pathology and Anaesthesia, all in Class I, sanctioned for this Hospital.

**5. Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.**

At the end of the year 1964, there were 366 Hospitals in the Province with a bed strength of 21,000. The number of dispensaries rose to 1502 by the end of 1964 and had a bed strength of 2545.

**6. Public Health Administration.**

Two new offices of District Health were established for Hazara and Karachi during the year under report.

**7. Dental Clinics.**

During the year 1964-65 Dental Clinics were opened at Bannu, Gujranwala, Lady Aitchison Hospital (Lahore), Larkana, Dadu and Loralai. With the establishment of these clinics athe total number of such clinics in the Province has risen to 34.

**8. Malaria Eradication.**

Malaria Eradication Programme is designed to rid the country of Malaria in a phased manner in a period of 14 years. It was started in 1960-61 in Sheikhupura District. At present the programme is in progress in the 23 districts named below:—

(1) Sheikhupura (2) Sialkot (3) Gujranwala (4) Lahore. (5) Lyllapur (6) Jhang (7) Sargodha (8) Gujrat (9) Montgomery (10) Bahawlpur

(11) Hyderabad (12) Sanghar
(13) Tharparkar (14) Multan
(15) Muzaffargarh (16) Bahawlnagar
(17) Rahimyar Kahn (18) Campbellpur
(19) Rawalpindi (20) Mianwali
(21) Jhelum (22) Khairpur
(23) Nawabshah.

More and more district will be covered in a phased manner till complete coverage is attained by 1966-67 . The total population of the districts where the programme has been in operation comes to 66 percent the total population of West Pakistan.

**9. T.B. Control Measures.**

The T.B. problem in the Province is being tackled by three pronged attacks through:—

(*a*) B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign to promote resistance to the disease,

(*b*) the establishment of T.B. Clinics for early diagnosis and domiciliary treatment,

(*c*) the provision of additional T.B. beds for indoor-treatment of cases requiring hospitalization.

The BCG Vaccination was started in West Pakistan in 1949 and since then has continued to function successfuly. At present 25 BCG Vaccination Teams are working in the Province. Up to the end of 1964 a total number of 31 million persons had been tuberculin tested and 11 million BCG Vaccinated in the Province.

The Second Plan provided for the establishments of 20 T.B. Clinics. All of these have been established. The Province has now a total number of 58 T.B. Clinics. At present there are 5 T.B. Sanatoria, 10 T.B. Hospitals and 23 General Hospitals having separate indoor accommodation for T.B. Patients in the Province. The total number of beds available reserved for T.B. Patients at present is 2,250.

**10. Trachoma Control Project.**

Trachoma is considered to be the most important cause of defective vision and blindness in the Province. Five Trachoma Control Projects were established, one each at Khairabad (Peshawar), Lulliani (Lahore), Tando Jam (Hyderabad), Korangi (Karachi) and Pishin (Quetta), for assessing the incidence of and the most practical way to treat this disease. The Teams have already completed the survey on the incidence of the disease. These Teams have now undertaken a pilot treatment project for control of Trachoma. The mass treatment programme is expected to be taken in hand after the results of the pilot project are known.

**11. Maternal and Child Health Services.**

There are about 600 Maternity and Child Health Centres in the Province to look after pregnant and nursing mothers and the infants and toddlers. Each centre is incharge of a Lady Health Vistior who is assisted by a trained dai. In addition to these Maternity and Child Health Centres 65 Rural Health Centres are also functioning in the Province. There is a Maternity and Child Health Section in each of these Rural Health Centres. A Lady Health Visitor is incharge of this Section and is assisted by a trained Midwife and a Dai.

The Maternity and Child Health Centres also serve as training centres for Dais.

## 12. School Health Services.

Under the Second Five Year Plan a programme of establishing 20 Schools Health Service Units was undertaken. 15 such units have so far been established in the Province. These units are responsible for regular medical examination of the school going children and also to provide them the preventive and curative medical care.

## 13. Health Education Services.

The biggest bottleneck in the achievement of the expected results from various Public Health Programmes is the lack of health consciousness in the general public. To create this consciousness and to promote individual and community health measures for maintaining health and preventing diseases, a beginning has been made in the establishment of Health Education Units. One Health Education Unit has since been established in each of the six Regional Health Directorates. Some of the Health Educators have been trained at the American University, Beirut.

## 14. Food and Nutrition.

The problem of food adulteration in West Pakistan has received a serious attention of the Government during the year under report. Some long terms measures have been adopted to curb this menace. Some of these are given below:—

(*i*) Liberal delegation of powers of food inspection to various categories of staff of different departments so that the checking of food stuff could be done more effectively.

(*ii*) A chain of Public Health Food Analysis Laboratories is being established. Central Food Analysis and Nutrition Research Laboratory has been completed during 1964-65. The construction work of a Laboratory at Sukkur is nearing completion.

(*iii*) The Public Health Food Analysis Laboratory Located at Rawalpindi was shifted to Multan so that each Health Region has one such Laboratory.

(*iv*) The number of samples tested in the Laboratories has increased over the number for the previous years.

(*v*) Many ex-offiicio/Inspectores have been trained in the technique of food sampling and interpretation of the Food Laws.

## 15. Family Planning.

The annual rate of increase of population in the country is estimated at 2.6 percent. This is the result of a gradually falling mortality rate with hardly any reduction in the birth rate. This very high rate of increase of population is adversely affecting the achievements of the development programme towards increasing the per capita income and the standard of living. The need for effective family planning has, therefore, become urgent.

To provide family planning advice and service more than 1,000 Family

planning Clinics were established in the Province. These clinics are run by the staff of the existing Hospitals and Dispensaries and afford necessary advice and material on family planning.

During the year 1964 the Basic Democracies were involved in the Family Planning work. During the year 1964-65, the Department was able to train Chairmen and Secretaries of the Union Councils and thereafter established another 1,000 Family Planning Centres bringing the total number of the Centres to 2,000 in the Province.

### 16. Medical Education.

At present there are 6 Medical Colleges in the Province. There has been a steady increase in the number of students admitted in each Medical College. The total admissions in 1955 were 500 which increased to 625 during the session 1963-64 and further increased to 755 during the session 1964-65. The six Medical Colleges in the Province are turning out about 600 Graduates per annum. The number of seats at present available for admission in the Ist Year in each of the Medical Colleges is given below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| K.E. Medical College, Lahore. | 150 |
| F.J. Medical College, Lahore. | 85 |
| Nishtar Medical College, Multan | 130 |
| Liaquat Medical College, Hyderabad. | 150 |
| Dow Medical Colloege, Karachi. | 150 |
| Khyber Medical College, Peshawar. | 90 |

The number of Registered Doctors in West Pakistan was 9063 on the 31st December, 1964.

### 17. Post-Graduate Teaching.

Before Independence, there were facilities only for two Post-Graduate Diplomas at the King Edward Medical College, Lahore. Since then 7 additional Diploma Courses have been started in this College. Post-Graduate Diploma Courses were also started in Nishtar Medical College, Multan, and Liaquat Medical College, Hyderabad. 45 Doctors were admitted to the various Post-Graduate Diploma Courses during 1964-65. In addition 22 Doctors in Government Services were deputed for Post-Graduate Training at the Jinnah Post-Graduate Medical Centre, Karachi, during 1964-65.

The Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Lahore, was established in 1949 to train Doctors for Post-Graduate "Diploma in Public Health." So far 221 Doctors have obtained Diploma in Public Health from this Institute.

Since 1963 the Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine also started Post-Graduate Diploma Courses in Maternal and Child Health. The first batch of 7 Doctors passed in 1964 and 7 were admitted for the session 1964-65.

### 18. Primary F.R.C.S.

In 1961 a special preparatory course for the Primary F.R.C.S. of England was started in the King Edward Medical College, Lahore. So far 87 Doctors have passed the Primary FRCS Examination from this Centre. The pass per-

centage of the candiadates trained in King Edward Medical College, Lahore, for the Primary FRCS has been reputably good and most encouraging. Such a percentage has not been consistantly obtained at any Centre in any other country.

**19. Higher Training Abroad.**

Since Independence 218 employees of West Pakistan Health Department have been given higher training abroad in various subjects 28 Government Servants were deputed for higher training abroad during 1964-65.

**20. Nursing Education.**

At the time of Independence there were hardly 100 Registered Nurses in West Pakistan. The number of Registered Nurses on 31-12-64 was 2989. There are 12 Government Training Institutions for Norses with an annual average admission of 270.

A College of Nurses for Training of Sister Tutors has been opened at Karachi by the Central Government. This Dpartment has been sending ten Nurses every year for training at this College. In addition, 4 to 6 Nurses were sent abroad each year for higher training in various specialities.

**21. Training of Lady Health Visitors.**

At present there are five Schools for the training of Lady Health Visitors one each at Peshawar, Lahore, Hyderabad, Karachi and Quetta. The total annual admission capacity in all the five Schools now is 170. The number of Lady Health Visitors qualified since 1947 is 915. At present a total number of 325 Girls are under training as Lady Health Visitors in these five Schools.

**22. Training of Midwives and Dais.**

There are at present 16 Institutions for the training of midwives. The available number of stipends for this category of MCH workers has now risen to 110 annually. The total number of midwives trained so far is 1,600.

There are about 7,400 trained dais available in the Province for normal midwifery work. All these have been trained since Indepecenden. At present about 1,000 dais are trained annually in the Maternity and Child Health Centres in the Province.

**23. Training of Other Para-Medical Staff.**

(*a*) The training of Sanitary Inspectors is carried out at the Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Lahore. 60 persons are admitted each year for this course and the annual number passing out during the last few years has varied from 50 to 60.

(*b*) The Training of Dispensers is carried out at the District Headquarters Hospitals. The number of Dispensers trained upto 1964 comes to 5272.

(*c*) There are two schools (one at Bahawalpur and one at Quetta) for the training of Health Technicians. A total number of 432 Health Technicians have so far been trained in the Health Technicians Institutes.

# Public Health Engineering

The Public Health Engineering Department was created by the West Pakistan, Government in August, 1961 to help the Local Bodies and the Union Councils/Union Committees in Planning and Designing, execution and maintenance of Water Supply, Severage and Drainage works. The creation of this Department was necessitated due to the fact that under Basic Democracies order 1959, supply of portable water and arrangement of drainage and sewerage was one of the primary functions of the Basic Democracies. The absence of such facilities, which obviously has direct impact on the human health, merited serious attention of the Provincial Government specially when the supply of untreated water and improper sewerage and drainage system takes a heavy toll of human life each year in Pakistan by spread of instestinal and other abdominal diseases. For the treatment of water borne diseases a large portion of Foreign Exchange is spent by the Government on the import of medicines and drugs. The health has adverse effects on the economy of the people and therefore of the country. Realising this grave situation arising on account of the absence of proper drainage sewerage system and safe water supply in most parts of West Pakistan, the Planning Commission of Pakistan provided an allocation of Rs. 13.5 crores for these activities in the 2nd Five Year Plan. Out of this allocation Rs. 5 crores were to be spent on Rural Water Supply Schemes. As the cost of Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes was very high the Government decided to give 1/3rd amount as grant-in-aid, 1/3rd amount as interest being loan and directed that

the remaining 1/3rd be paid by the Local Bodies concerned. For the Rural Water Supply Schemes Government gave full amount of the capital cost as grant-in-aid. However the maintenance of both Urban/Rural Water Supply or Sewerage or Drainage Schemes was to made by the concerned Local Bodies Union Councils themselves.

In the 2nd Five Year Plan emphasis has been on the provision of infrastructure and establishment of Basic institutions with a view to ensure that the future programmes could be implemented expeditiously. It will, therefore, not be amiss to say that the efforts of the Public Health Engineering Department in the field of Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage during this plan were only in the preparatory stage during which period this Department equipped itself for the works in the 3rd Five Year Plan 1965-70. However this Department although standing on the lower rungs at ladder of development, completed 103 Rural Water Supply Schemes, 14 Urban Water Supply Schemes and 6 Drainage/Sewerage Schemes during the year 1964-65, the last year of 2ndv Five Year Plan. The completed schemes also been handed over to the concerned Local Bodies/Union Councils and they have started functioning quite efficiently. The opening ceremonies of the completed schemes have been performed by dignitaries of Pakistan in order to focus the attention of the general Public to the activities and achievements of Public Health Engineerifig Department. The Schemes which could not be completed during the Second Five Year Plan have carried over to 3rd Five Year Plan.

As regards 3rd Five Year Plan it is pointed out that originally this Department had suggested a programme of nearly Rs. 60.4 crores. However while discussing the guidelines for 3rd Five Year Plan with the Planning Commission a programme of Rs. 40.00 crores was tentatively agreed to. This was further reduced to Rs. 22.75 crores keeping in view the overall size of the Public Sector Programme of West Pakistan under the 3rd Five Year Plan. This represents only the Government share while the Local Bodies's share will be exclusive. This allocation is under consideration of the Planning Commission. The third Five Year plan envisage the execution of Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes of 6 big towns. Besides, it is proposed to tackle 25 miner towns for Urban Water Supply Schemes and 30 such towns for drainage during the 3rd Five Year Plan. Apart from this, during the Third Five Year Plan 500 Rural Water Supply Schemes are to be executed. The selection of places for Rural Water Supply Schemes will however be done in consultation with the Local Bodies/Union Councils and Government authorities. Out of these 500 Rural Water Supply Schemes, 56 Rural Water Supply Schemes have been admitted by the West Pakistan Government in the A.D.P. of 1965-66.

It will also be worth while to state that this Department has taken help of foreign consultants for the projects stated below:—

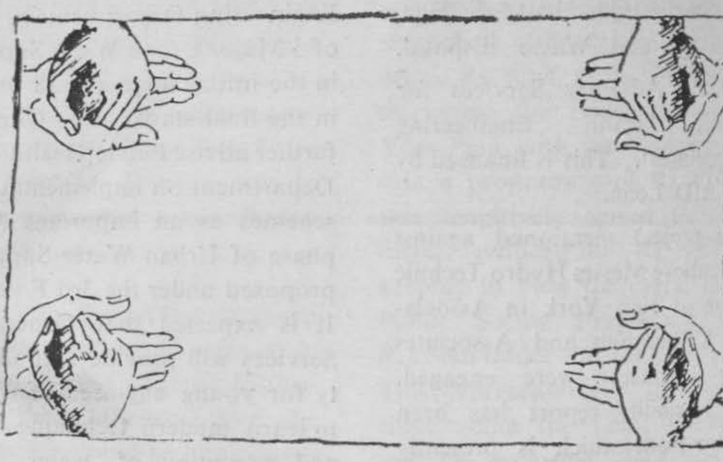
(*i*) Preparation of Master Plan for Greater Lahore Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme.

(*ii*) Preparation of feasibility report for Greater Hyderabad Sewerage, Drainage and Waste disposal.

(*iii*) General Advisory Services for Public Health Engineering Department. This is financed by US AID Loan.

For the project mentioned against item No: I, above Messrs Hydro Technic Corporation of New York in Association with S.I.Mahbub and Associates Consulting Engineers were engaged. Necessary feasibility report has been prepared by them which is presently under the active consideration of World Bank for Loan. This project when comleted will solve all the Sanitary and Water Supply problems of the citizens of the city of Lahore which is expending vastly. The consultants for project against item No: (ii) above were Messrs J.R. Snell and Associates of U.S.A. who too prepared feasibility report. But the world Bank has post-poned its consideration for the time being. For the project mentioned against item (*iii*) above the Provincial Standing Committee for the appointment of Consultants has selected Messrs Parsons Corporation of U.S.A. and Pakistan Technic Consultants of Karachi. The agreement has been signed after getting the US AID. The estimated cost of this Project is Rs. 1.196 crores. Under this agreement Consultants are to assist Public Health Engineering Department in preparation of 5 Major Urban Water Supply Schemes in the initial stage and 28 other projects in the final stage. The Consultant will further advise Public Health Engineering Department on implementation of these schemes as an important development phase of Urban Water Supply Schemes proposed under the 3rd Five Year Plan. It is expected that General Advisory Services will provide a good opportunity for young engineers of West Pakistan to learn modern techniques of Planning and execution of water supply and sewerage projects.

This new Department is now in a position to contribute well to the development effort. The well being of the people largely depends upon wholesome water supply and in-occuous disposal of wastes of all sorts. Only a healthy people can industrialize the country, improve the agriculture, defend the frontiers and raise the prestige of also the country. Decrease in illness will decrease the expenditure on medicines and the load on Health Services. The service rendered by this Department is silent and often goes un-noticed as most of the works get buried underground. However, this Department will continue to render the silent service in the hope that soon its efforts will bear fruit.



# West Pakistan Co-operative Board

## Constitution.

The West Pakistan Co-operative Board was brought into existence in May, 1962 by an Ordinance. The Board is to promote, organize, encourage, assist in and supervise the development of co-operative societies. This is done through the six Regional Registrars placed at Karachi, Hyderabad, Multan, Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta. Joint meetings of the Board and Registrars are held at regular intervals.

## Organization.

Secretary Co-operation to the Government of West Pakistan is ex-officio Chairman of the Board. There are at present three full time Members. They are designated as Member Rural Development (MRD), Member Consolidation and Rectification (MCR) and Member Finance Supply and Development (MFSD). Under each Member there are Directors. Each Director is incharge of a particular subject and is responsible for drawing up project studies and for supervising implementation of projects in the field.

**Co-operative Movement in West Pakistan.**

Some facts and figures.

| | |
|---|---|
| Proqincial Banks | 2 |
| Regional and Central Banks and Unions | 74 |
| Central Non-credit | 85 |
| Agricultural Credit societies | 13,937 |
| Agricultural Non-Credit societies | 7,179 |
| Non-Agricultural Credit Societies | 1,405 |
| **Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies** | 6,092 |
| Total number of all types of societies | 28,774 |
| Membership | 15,30,054 |
| Paid up share capital | 1,038.08 lacs. |
| Working capital | 11,625.16 lacs. |

**Uniform Co-operative Law for West Pakitan.**

In order to bring about uniformity of Co-operative Law the Sind Co-operative Societies Act was extended to the entire province from the first of May, 1965. New Law repeals all other co-operative laws formerly prevailing in different regions of the province. With the enforcement of theWest Pakistan Co-operative Societies Act, 1965 radical changes have taken place, with regard to recovery of co-operative dues and plugging the drainage of co-operative funds into non-co-operative sectors. One of the salient featurs of the new Act is that the officers of the Co-operative Department acquire powers to recover the books of co-operative institutions for examination and force the institution to hold their annual and general meetings regularly. The Act also creates a charge on the borrowing members' agricultural land. The Law also provides adequate safeguards against inter-lending between co-operative societies and making of loans to persons other than members.

**Setting up of Two apex banks in West Pakistan.**

The Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank was functioning as an apex institution of co-operative banks in West Pakistan. Now, two separate co-operative apex banks in West Pakistan have been set up, one each for northern and southern regions to provide maximum credit facilities. The Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank will function as an apex co-operative bank for the areas of the former Punjab, Bahawalpur and north west frontier province. The Sind Regional Co-operative Bank has been turned to an apex bank and re-designated as the Sind Boluchistan Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. It will cover the areas of the former province of Sind, Karachi and Baluchistan.

**Planning.**

The First and the Second National Five Year Plans though appreciated the importance of co-operatives especially in the field of credit, agricultural supply

and marketing yet no development outlay worth mentioning was made for co-operative sector. The Third Plan, however, recognises the potentiality of co-operatives for economic development and it has, therefore, provided for considerably greater expansion in the size and scope of the co-operative programme, as compared to those of First and Second Plans.

The compilation of the co-operative Third Five Year Plan was, therefore, an important planning assignment. In consultation with the co-operative field staff, the Board has produced a sizeable port-folio of schemes for execution in the Thrid Five Year Plan. A list of such projects is given at appendix 'A'.

**Co-operative Farming Service Societies—A new Approach.**

The Economy of our country is basically dependent on agriculture. Through the efforts of the Nation Building Departments, new skills and methods have been introduced in our farmers. Most of the farmers have begun to realise the benefits of using chemical fertilizers, for having tubewells and using tractors. The other aspect of this awareness, however, is firestly as to how to get these amenities and secondly if once secured how to maintain this equipment.

With this realization an ambitious plan is being drawn up to have viable farm service societies preferably at union council level where the credit will be linked up with marketing and supply. Facilities for farm services like repair of tractors, installation of tube-wells and supply of patrol and disel etc. will be provided. Pilot projects at three centres one each at Lyallpur, Rahwali and Kasur Sub-division have been started to determine and examine the viability and feasibility of such centres. On the results achieved a phased programme will be launched to cover the entire West Pakistan. Where possible activities of basic democracies and union councils will be linked up to make it more composite and aviod duplication.

**Public Sector.**

In the Second Plan Period the following projects remained under implementation.

(*a*) Reconstruction of Rural Credit and Agricultural Marketing.

(*b*) Introduction of Mechanized Farming in Chaks of Multan Zone.

(*c*) Co-operative Sheep Shearing Schemes, Cholistan, Quetta and Thal.

(*d*) Extension of Pak-German Coop: Training and Research Institute, Chak-5, Faiz, Multan.

(*e*) Co-operative Education Scheme.

(*f*) Institute of Business Management.

(*g*) Border Mechanized Farming, Sulemanki and Jassar (Enclaves).

**Reconstruction of Rural Credit.**

This is an on-going scheme with a total cost of Rs. 1.15 crores. The scheme aims to link credit, marketing and supply. It includes the organization of 430 large sized credit societies, 70 agricultural marketing and 6,000 small sized credit co-operatives in the Second Plan Period. The scheme also envisages the training and payment of

salaries to a large number of secretaries of societies. The strengthening of the financial position of the co-operatives is through Government participation in the shape of share capital at apex level. Funds are to go to lower tiers in the form of interest bearing loans. And the problem of agricultural marketing is to be resolved through construction of godowns. For construction there is a loan of Rs. 5,000 for each large sized society and Rs. 25,000 for each agricultural marketing co-operative.

**Introdution of Mechanization in Coop:**

**Farming Chaks of Multan Zone**

(*a*) *Background*

In Multan Zone, there are approximately 1.2 lac acres of State land which stand allotted, in blocks of 500 acres or more to 125 co-operative societies, one to each village in the project area. The holding of each individual cultivator is 12½ acres. This is good enough only for a subsistence living for the farmer and his family. Consequently adoption of improved farming techniques is beyond the means of an individual farmer. Therefore it could be taken up only as a group activity.

(*b*) *Aim:—*

*The scheme aims at:—*

(*i*) Increasing agricultural production through partial mechanization,

(*ii*) reducing bullock power by 50 per cent; and

(*iii*) increasing the income of cultivators by about 20 per cent in three years.

(*c*) **Scope.**

The scheme is intended to introduce partial mechanization, restricted to the use of tractors for breaking of soil and preparation of seed bed. One tractor has been provided for every 500 acres. On this basis the fleet is to consist of 220 tractors.

(*d*) **Organization.**

The Cooperative Colony Farming Union Ltd; Khanewal, a secondary society, is implementing the project. Repairs and service facilities are also provided by the Union. The Pak-German Co-operative Training and Research Institute at Chak 5-Faiz, Multan, a joint venture of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of Pakistan, is assisting in the training of tractor drivers, mechanics and carpenters. Primary farming societies are federated to the Union.

(*e*) **Financial.**

The original cost of the scheme was Rs. 154.29 lacs. This was later on revised and reduced to Rs. 90·77 lacs. The Government's participation is through subsidy at the rate of Rs. 4.00 per operational tractor hour.

(*f*) **Achievement of Targets.**

Due to paucity of foreign exchange, only 60 tractors were made available during the fitst year instead of the planned 220. The number has recently been increased to 100. However, the shortage of tractors has seriously affected the utilization of funds. An area of 35,000 acres has so far come under the ambit of the project.

(*g*) **Other Benefits.**

The scheme has had a perceptible impact on the rural economy. It has enabled the individual cultivators to

replace superflous bullock power with milch cattle. The scheme has helped adoption of improved farming techniques. A number of tube wells have been sunk. This has improved the supply of irrigation water, thus making it possible for the farmers to grow cash crops. The time saved on account of tractor ploughing, is being utilized for intensive cultivation. This has directly affected the yield per acre, which at a rough estimate has gone up by 20 per cent.

**Co-operative Sheep Shearing Scheme, Cholistan (Bahawalpur).**

Cholistan is a semi-desert area and there is hardly any cultivation. Most of the people earn their livelihood by breeding sheep, camel and goat. Consequently, wool is a major source of income.

Under the scheme six co-operative societies of sheep breeders have been organized. These societies have been federated into a union. Each society is to be equipped with imported sheep shearing machines and provided with adequate godown space and washing dips. Sheep breeders are nomades and it took some time and a lot of persuation to get them into the fold of cooperation. However, a break-through has been possible and the breeders have come to realise the benefit of a co-operative venture.

More than 6,000 maunds of wool were purchased through the societies. Wool was processed at Bahawalpur Factory which is managed by the union. Shearing Machines, unfortunately, have not arrived and construction of godowns and dips is yet to be taken up.

**Thal and Quetta.**

Two schemes of Sheep Shearing, one each at Thal and Quetta, with the same objectives as those of Cholistan have been approved by the Government. In Thal, preliminary work has started and three societies have been organized. Work in Quetta will be taken up soon. Indents have been placed for import of shearing machines.

**Pak-German Coop. Training and Research Institute at Chak-5, Faiz, Multan.**

This is an aided project. The Federal Republic of Germany have undertaken to provide experts for setting up a modern agricultural farm to demonstrate the possibility of increasing yield per acre by the use of agricultural machinery and chemical fertilizers. The centre has also drawn up ambitious plans for training mechanics, tractor drivers, carpenter tube-well operators and farm managers. This will meet the pressing demand of technicians of the co-operative farming societies.

**Co-operative Education Scheme.**

Continuous education of co-operators and the departmental staff is one of the recognized practices of co-operation. The scheme aims at enlightenment of the common man in co-operative theory and practice and at training the departmental staff in the art of playing the role of a 'friend, philosopher and guide'.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 15.54 lacs. It includes construction of buildings at Bahawalpur, Hyderabad and Peshawar. At Bahawalpur a building has been purchased and converted. At Hyderabad land has been acquired

and work has started. At Peshawar proceedings for acquisition of land have yet to be finalized.

**Co-operative Institute of Business Management.**

Co-operative Institute of Management is a joint venture of Governments of Pakistan and Denmark. It was started in 1963 by the West Pakistan Co-operative Union with the assistance of the Governmnent. The object of the Institute is to provide technical services to co-operative banks, marketing, supply and consumer's societies.

The Institute has four technical sections:—

(*a*) Banking and Credit;
(*b*) Marketing;
(*c*) Agricultural supply; and
(*d*) Consumer Co-operatives.

Each section is, or will be, headed by a Pakistani Section Chief who will work in close collaboration with the Danish expert attached to the section. The Institute functions as a department of West Pakistan Co-operative Union and the President of the latter watches the progress of the project.

Four Danish experts are working and some equipment has also been received from the Government of Denmark. The Institute has so far published the following books:—

(*a*) Co-operative Book Keeping as Introduction to Management;

(*b*) Management of Urban Co-operative Consumer Societies.

**Mechanized Farming at Sulemanki and Jassar (Enclaves).**

The scheme has been approved by the Government. There are two co-operative farming societies one each at Sulemanki and Jassar. The membership consist of military personnel. The land is fertile but being very close to Indo-Pak Border has not been cultivated. It is planned to bring under mechanized cultivation, 3,200 and 2,150 acres of land at Sulemanki and Jassar respectively. So far 300 acres and 500 acres have been brought under plough in Jassar and Sulemanki respectively.

**Private Fector.**

The Board is as much responsible for activating the co-operative private sector as it is for participating in the public sector activities. It has to its credit the planning and registration of a large number of co-operative societies. Some of these have received financial assistance in the form of loans and grants. The important ones are:—

**Co-operative Sugar Mills, Rahwali.**

The Co-operative Sugar Mills at Rahwali has made considerable progress under co-operative management. It has demonstrated that benefits of industry instead of remaining concentrated in a few hands could percolate right down to each and every Sugar Cane grower and workers of the Mill. For the first time under the co-operative management, the growers have been paid a generous petronage rebate on the sugar cane supply and for the first time a scheme of educational scholarships for their children has been introduced.

During the year under review cane crushed was 22.15 lac maunds. This is an all time record. The Mills has

made a net profit of Rs. 10.78 lacs, 1.33 lacs were given as rebate to cane growers and 2.28 lacs towards bonus for employees.

**Bannu Co-operative Sugar Mills.**

The Bannu Co-operative Sugar Mills was sanctioned in 1962 at a cost of Rs. 2.40 crores as a joint venture of WPIDC and the West Pakistan Co-operative Board. Subsequently it was decided that the Mill would be converted into a public limited company and at the time of disinvestment by the WPIDC to a private enterprise, the Board may make arrangements to acquire it. The decision, however, has been revised and the Mill will be transferred to the Board alongwith all fixed and current assets on payment of equity capital. The Mill has been installed and it will go into production in 1965-66 season.

**Rural Supply Co-operative Corporation (RSCC).**

The society was registered on December, 1961. The co-operatives started the distribution of chemical fertilizers and seeds. The distribution of chemical fertilizers to the door-step of the farmer was made possible by organizing service co-operative societies at each and every union council. The Corporation came to act as an agent of WPADC. In the year 1963-64 roughly 3.12 lacs tons of chemical fertilizers valued at Rs. 10 crores were sold to 86,000 member farmers through 2,500 co-operative service societies.

**New system of distribution of fertlizers.**

On the experience gained in the field the authorities introduced a new system for equitable distribution o fertilizers, both indegenous and imported. Under the new system the main responsibility for distribution now rests with the co-operatives. Consequently, the RSCC is to distribute 75 per cent of available stock of fertilizers. The balance of 25 per cent is for distribution through WPADC in its project areas.

Under the new system each district and union council will get a quarterly allocation. On provincial level the Fertilizers Review Committee and at district level the District Committee presided over by the Deputy Commissioner will make the allocation to districts and co-operative societies and union council level respectively. Out of the district quota 5 per cent will be kept in reserve by Deputy Commissioners for distribution to progressive farmers against permits on the basis of 2 bags per acre subject to a maximum of 200 bags.

**Co-operative Investment and Management Agency (CIMA).**

In view of the limitations placed on the working of semi-autonomous bodies it was considered desirable to establish a society with adequate resources and freedom of action for developing co-operatives on an ambitious scale. That is how CIMA came into being in May, 1963. Some of the important objectives are:—

(*a*) To establish and manage industrial agricultural and commercial undertakings with a view to transferring them as running concerns to appropriate co-operative societies.

(*b*) To take over the management of a co-operative society on the request of its Managing Committee or of the Registrar.

Some of the important projects which are entrusted to CIMA for management are:—

1. Karkhana Alat-i-Zari, Bahawalpur.
2. Islamabad Coop: Consumer Stores.
3. Live Stock Feed Mill.
4. Super Market, Karachi.
5. Chenab Woollen Textile Mills, Lyallpur.

**Rice Mills.**

Two rice mills one each at Daska (Sialkot) and Rahwali (Gujranwala) have been manged on co-operative basis. These are automatic plants and have fairly substantial husking capacity. This working of the mills have clearly demonstrated that co-operative agricultural processing units have a definite place in the system of agricultural marketing.

## APPENDIX 'A'

## TENTATIVE PLAN ALLOCATIONS

| S.No. | Scheme | Plan allocation (Rs. in lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| | AGRICULTURE SECTOR | |
| 1. | Reconstruction of Rural Credit and Agricultural Marketing. .. | 139.96 |
| 2. | Cooperative Education and Training .. .. .. | 14.20 |
| 3. | Cooperative Sheep Shearing .. .. .. .. | 55.57 |
| 4. | Cooperative Mechanized Farming .. .. .. | 59.70 |
| 5. | Construction of Sale Depots by Service Cooperatives .. .. | 215.00 |
| 6. | Cooperative Fisheries .. .. .. .. | 15.00 |
| | Total | 499.43 |
| | NON-AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIES SECTOR | |
| 1. | Cooperative Sugar Mills—2 Nos. .. .. .. | |
| 2. | Cooperative Milk Processing .. .. .. .. | 50.00 |
| 3. | Cooperative Feed Mills .. .. .. .. | 10.00 |
| | Total | 60.00 |
| 1. | Other Cooperative Development Schemes .. .. .. | 100.00 |
| 2. | Revolving Fund. .. .. .. .. | 50.00 |
| | Total | 150.00 |
| | FOR RURAL CREDIT | |
| 1. | Capital liability on Government Account .. .. .. | 1,000.00 |
| | Grand Total | 1,709.43 |

# Social Welfare

At present, the Department of Social Welfare is running the following schemes of social welfare in the Province:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*i*) UCD Projects | =43 |
| (*ii*) Socio - Economic Centre for Woman | = 1 |
| (*iii*) Homes for Destitute and Underprivileged Women, Karachi and Rawalpindi. | = 2 |
| (*iv*) Child Welfare Training Institute, Lahore. | = 1 |
| (*v*) Grants-in-aid to the Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies. | |

**UCD Projects.**

During the year 1964-65, no new project has been opened. The work on the existing Projects was, however, strengthened and streamlined. It is rather difficult to condense the activities of UCD programme, yet a very brief account of the various activities being carried out in the Projects is given below:—

*Women Needle-craft Centres:*—This activity is most popular of all the UCD activities. Approximately, 16,000 women attend daily classes in 80 centres in 43 projects. The numbers of trainees in a class were from 25 to 70. The main activities at the centres are sewing, cutting, knitting and embroidery work.

*Adult-Literacy Centres:*—There are about 58 Adult Literacy Centres with daily attendance varying from 10 to 50 in each centre. The teachers are paid by the Project Councils.

*Recreation Clubs:*—As many as 105 Clubs are running under the current programme of UCD. The activities include both, in door and out door games.

*Vocational Training:*—This activity has developed more in the older projects in Karachi. There are 15 Vocational Training Centres with programme in typing, carpentary and training of electricians.

*Libraries and Reading Rooms:*—There are about 46 libraries and reading rooms opended in the UCD Projects in West Pakistan. The rooms for the libraries have been generally provided by the local philanthropists. Some rooms have also been constructed by the community leaders on self-help basis.

*Schools:*—The Project Councils have arranged to start 16 primary schools in different UCD Projects. The buildings have been taken on hire except in those cases where the buildings have been constructed by the community councils.

*Dispensaries:*—Currently, 15 dispensaries have been set up in accommodation rented by Project Councils. In most cases, the dispensers are community members who have offered their free services.

*Other UCD Activities:*—In addition, there are a host of other activities like inoculation campaigns against small pox and cholera, formation of producers and consumers co-operatives, establishment of T.B. Chest Clinics and Maternity and Child Health Centres, exhibition of documentary film shows, lecturer on citizenship and health, organisation of socio cultural functions, etc. etc.

*Socio-Economic Centre for Women, Karachi:*—The Centre is situated at Korangi, Karachi and was transferred by the Central Government after the subject of Social Welfare was transferred to the Provincial Government in 1962. The Centre has been working satisfactorily and doing useful work. The main emphasis is on training, which is imparted in the following trades:—

(*i*) Dress-making
(*ii*) Embroidery work.
(*iii*) Candle making.
(*iv*) Cigar making.
(*v*) Ink making.

The wages are given to the trainees on hourly basis. he daily attendance is 160 women in different trades. So far, 450 trainees have completed their training. Many trainees have been either gainfully employed in commercial concerns or earning by themselves.

*Homes for destitute and Under-privileged Women, Karachi and Rawalpindi:*—This scheme was also transferred by the Central Government to the Province. The Home at Karachi has dealt with 172 cases so far. Out of 172 inmates admitted in the Home, 149 were rehabilitated. The cases for admission in the Home are referred by the courts social welfare agencies and the chairmen of the union committees. The Home at Rawalpindi has started functioning only recently.

Each Home imparts training in various crafts in addition to education. The object of the scheme is to rehabilitate these women in the community after preparing them to assume responsibility as good house-wives.

*Child Welfare Training Institute, Lahore:*—The Institute has been established at Lahore with the assistance from the UNICEF. The Institute conducts two types of courses, one short-term course for 4 weeks, and the other long-term course for 6 months. The short-term course is meant for the administrators and policy-makers of the child care and welfare agencies and the long-term course is meant for the workers. The Institute has, so far, conducted two short-term course and one long-terms course. A 6 month course was held at the Institute, which was over by the middle of May, 1965.

*Grants-in-aid to the Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies:*—The grant-in-aid is disbursed to the voluntary social welfare agencies by the West Pakistan Social Welfare Council, which was created in 1956. It comprises of official and non-official members. The Council has received Rs. 7 lacs from the Government during the year 1964-65. Usually, the grant-in-aid is given to the voluntary social welfare agencies on matching principle. Besides, the Council has started a scheme of technical assistance under which trained social workers are appointed by the Council to work with the voluntary social welfare agencies, it also organises short-term training courses for the voluntary social workers. These courses are generally for a short duration. Recently, the Council had orgainsed an in-service training course for the staff of the Council which has been appointed to work with the voluntary social welfare agencies. In all, 33 persons participated. The duration of the course was one week.

The Council also publishes small booklets, brochures, leaflets, etc. on different topics of social welfare, from time to time, in addition to a newsletter which is appearing regularly.

*Registration of Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies:*—Until 1961, the Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies were working under no discipline. There were no powers with the Government to check the evil practices prevailing in an agency. There were cases of wastage of funds and even misappropriation of money. To curb such evil practices and being the voluntary social welfare agencies under some regulation, the Government have passed the Voluntary social Welfare Agencies (Registration and Control) Ordinance 1961. This Legislation makes it obligatory on a social welfare agency to get itself registered with the Registration Authority. If an Agency fails to do so, it cannot continue functioning. The Ordinance also empowers the "Registration Authority" namely the Directorate of Social Welfare to check the accounts, to keep a watch on activities, to dissolve and even to takes over unsatisfactory Voluntary Agencies, if need be.

During the current financial year, 90, social welfare agencies have been registered under the Ordinance. In all, more than 600 agencies have been registered so far. No other provision of the Ordinance could be implemented because of complete lack of staff for the purpose. Even the nominal registration has been done as a part-time job by the clerk and one officer out of the very meagre existing staff of the Directorate.

*Position of Social Welfare Schemes*:—The following chart will show the position of the various social welfare schemes during the years 1963 to 1965.

| | 1.7.63 | 1.7.64 | 30.6.65 | 1.7.65 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. UCD Projects . . . . | 43 | 43 | 43 | 55 |
| 2. Homes for Destitute and Under-privileged Women. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3. Socio-Economic Centres for Women. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 4. Child Welfare Training Institute. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5. Welfare Home for the Training and Rehabilitation of Beggars. | — | — | — | — |
| 6. Establishment of Statistics, Survey and Research Unit. | — | — | — | — |
| 7. Budget provision of the schemes. | 8.74 | 9.34 | 9.94 | 18.16 |
| 8. Grant-in-aid to West Pakistan Social Welfare Council. (in lacs of Rs.) | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |

During the second Five Year Plan, 8 UCD Projects were to be opened during 1964-65 and 8 during 1963-64. These Projects could not be opened because funds were not made available. The schemes for the Homes for Destitute and Under-privileged Women, Socio-Economic Centre for Women transferred by the Central Government to the Province. The Child Welfare Training Institute is being continued.

For the year 1965-66, the following new schemes of Social Welfare have been approved by the Government:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*i*) UCD Projects | 12 |
| (*ii*) Socio-Economic Centres for Women. | 2 |
| (*iii*) Welfare Home for the Training and Rehabilitation of the Beggars. | 1 |
| (*iv*) Establishment of Statistics Survey and Research Unit. | 1 |

Their implementation had to be held in abeyance due to the emergency created by Indian attack on Pakistan.

# Auqaf

The Auqaf Department of the Province of West Pakistan came into being in January, 1960. During the preceding year, it formed a part of the Board of Revenue. The Department has since been separated from the Board of Revenue and set up as an independent Department in the Provincial Government. Mr. Abdur Rashid Khan, SQA., PCS., has been appointed as Chief Administrator of Auqaf and Secretary to Government, West Pakistan, Auqaf Department.

*Taking over of Waqf Properties:*—Since the completion of the first phase of the taking over of the waqf properties on the 31st March, 1961, the Auqaf Department had been concentrating on the task of consolidating the management of these properties and have been taking over new properties in exceptional cases only. The total number of waqf properties now with the Auqaf Department is 576, including 8 new properties taken over in various Zones in the Province during the period under report.

*Repairs to Waqf Properties:*—When the Auqaf Department came into being, it was found that most of the waqf properties were in a decaying and fastly deteriorating condition due to their neglect by the previous managements. A noble example of this is the famous Badshahi Mosque of Lahore on the repairs, restoration and renovation of which a colossal sum in the neighbourhood of Rs. 55 lakhs has been spent.

From the very start, therefore, the Auqaf Department has been attending to the repairs of the waqf properties in their charge.

During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 8,24,340.00 was sanctioned for repairs to the various Aquaf mosques, shrines and their attached properties. This does not, however, include the sum of Rs. 4 lakhs sanctioned by the Provincial Finance Department for repairs to the famous Historical Shah Jehan Mosque at Thatta from out of the proceeds of the cess collected under the West Pakistan Historical Mosques Fund Cess Ordinance, 1960. Cases relating to the repairs to these historical mosques are being attended to by the Special Standing Committee set up by the Governor of West Pakistan under the Chairmanship of the Chief Administrator of Auqaf, West Pakistan. The Special Construction Committee for the Wazir Khan Mosque, which is working under the chairmanship of the Commissioner, Lahore Division, has already framed, with the help of the experts of Archaeological Department exhaustive estimates for the mosque's repairs involving the cost of Rs. 21 lakhs (odd). Similarly the estimates relating to the repairs to the Shahi Mosque, Chiniot have been framed with the help of the Archaeological Department and a sum of Rs. 1,85,713.00 has already been placed at the disposal of the Administrator of Auqaf, Central Zone, Lahore.

The repairs of the various historical mosques is going to cost a good deal but the money would be available from the proceeds of the cess collected under the West Pakistan Historical Mosques Fund Cess Ordinance, 1960 the life of which has been extended by another spell of 5 years, as a result of the recommendations made to Government by the said Standing Committee.

The massive plan for the repairs and renovation of the famous shrine of Hazrat Data Ganj Bukhash Sahib at Lahore is under execution. Several schemes were completed during the year under report. A new Darbar Road, Tabarrak Khana, Rain Water Drain, Steel Water Tank and a Tube-Well etc., have already been provided. The marble flooring in ladies and gents, courtyards, construction of ablution Chambers, a Qawali Hall, Water Reservoir and construction and renovation of shops and hujras involving an expenditure of about Rs. 11 lakhs are in hand.

Besides the above, schemes about the development of the following waqf properties are being considered for adoption and implementation in a phased programme:—

1. Nila Gumbad Mosque, Lahore.
2. Takia Pir Hatim Shah, Cooper Road, Lahore.
3. Shrine of Hazrat Chot Shah Bandgi Lahore.
4. Shrine of Hazrat Mian Mir Shah Sahib, Lahore.
5. Sarai Muahammad Shafi, Lahore.
6. Masjid Dalgaran, Railway Road, Lahore.
7. Shrine of Hazrat Imam Ali Shah Sahib, Bhallair Sharif, Chak No. 119, District Sheikhupura.
8. Masjid Tehsil Wali, Lyallpur.
9. Masjid Goal Chowk, Block No. 10, Sargodha.
10. Graveyard of Tiwana Family, Sargodha.
11. Darul Uloom at Sayyal Sharif.

12. Jamia Masjid, Bhalwal, District Sargodha.

13. Shrine of Hazrat Shah Sadiq Nehang, Jhang.

14. Shahi Masjid, Chiniot.

15. Jamia Masjid, Markazi, Rawalpindi.

16. Masjid Darul Uloom, Talimul Quran, Raja Bazar, Rawalpindi.

17. Jamia Masjid, The Mall, Murree.

18. Sarfaraz Colony Hyderabad.

19. Waqf Rahimia, Sujawal.

20. Dargah Khair-ud-Din Shah, Sukkur.

*Religious Ceremonies at Shrines:*—The urs at all shrines taken over by the Auqaf Depeartment were properly celebrated and various rites and ceremonies performed according to normal practice. During the urs ceremonies, pamphlets on the lives and the teachings of the saints concerned were distributed among the visitors. Langars were also arranged and appropriate arrangements made for the stay of devotees, who thronged at the shrine, to attend the urs ceremonies. Lectures were also arranged at these shrines through Ulemas and religious scholars on various religious subjects.

*Arrangements for Taravies during Ramzan:*—As usual, this year also necessary arrangements were made for offereing of Travies in all the mosques in the charge of the Auqaf Department and requisite amounts were placed at the disposal of the Managers enabling them to provide necessary amenities in this behalf.

*Darbar Data Sahib Dispensarty:*—This free Dispensary established by the Auqaf Department in Lahore is functioning very satisfactorily and several hundreds of people receive free treatment every day. The new X-Ray plant installed in the hospital in December, 1964 is also functioning. The scheme of providing 20 beds' ward for the treatment of in-door patients and for converting the dispensary into a regular Hospital is under the active consideration of the Auqaf Department.

*Dars-i-Quran and Hadith in Mosques:*—Necessary arrangements in this behalf have been made by the Auqaf Department in their mosques in order to impart religious training to the public.

*Education:*—Pilot schools opened by the Auqaf Department in Wazir Khan Mosque and in Dars Mian Wadda Sahib, Lahore continued to function satisfactorily. During the year under report a new primary school was started at the shrine of Hazrat Madho Lal Hussain, Lahore.

A sum of Rs. 2,48,000.00 has been sanctioned from out of the Auqaf Fund as grant in aid to 23 Darul Uloom and Madrassas located in Hdyerabad and Karachi Divisions.

Apart from scholarships Qarz-i-Hasana is being given to deserving destitute students in the Medical and Engineering Colleges.

*Library and Reading Rooms:*—100 Reading Rooms-cum-Libraries have been set up by the Auqaf Department at different shrines and mosques under its control. Literature relating to Holy

Quran and Hadith and biographies of the holy saints have been supplied to these Reading Rooms and Libraries for the use of general public.

*Preaching of Islam in Foreign Countries:*—A sum of Rs. 13,000.00 had been sanctioned in favour of Sh. Muhammad Ashraf for the revival of his old Journal in English the 'Islamic Literature' enabling him to carry on the work of preaching of Islam in foreign countries.

*Islamic Publication Scheme:*—The scheme for assisting the publication of the works of saints, whose shrines have been taken over by the Auqaf Department, major sufi classics and Islamic Literature and Journals was enforced actively during the year under report. As usual, assistance was given to the following journals by purchase of a number of copies thereof which were supplied to the Imams and Khatibs:—

1. Baseerat, Lahore.
2. Ar-Rahim, Hyderabad.
3. Salsabeel, Lahore.

For the publication scheme a sum of Rs. 50,000.00 was sanctioned during the year under report. Out of this amount, monetary help was given to private publishers by way of interest-free advances to meet part of the expenditure connected with the publications approved by the Auqaf Department.

*The Jamia Islamia, Bahawalpur:*—This Institution which was inaugurated by the President of Pakistan on the 9th October, 1963, is a land mark in the history of the Islamic education in this sub-continent. It has been organized and established on the lines of Al-Azhar University at Cairo. It has been placed on a formal and legal footings by the promulgation of the West Pakistan Jamia Islamia (Bahawalpur) Ordinance, 1964. The avowed object of the Jamia is to provide its students with the sound knowledge of Islamic subjects, and of such modern subjects, the knowledge of which is essential for the proper understanding of Islam.

The Jamia is divided into three sectors, namely:—

(*i*) Post-Graduate Branch "Takhassus" classes (corresponding to M.A.)

(*ii*) Collegiate Branch "Darjat-ul-Ijaza" classes (corresponding to Intermediate and B.A.)

(*iii*) Secondary Branch "High School (VI to X)" classes (corresponding to Middle and Matriculation sections).

The Jamia Islamia Bahawalpur is providing education in five teaching Departments, namely:—

(*i*) Tafsser-o-Hadith:

(*ii*) Dawat-o-Irshad;

(*iii*) Fiqh and Law;

(*iv*) Islamic History; and

(*v*) Arabic Literature.

The addition of two more teaching Departments in the subjects of :—

(*i*) Tassawuf-o-Akhlaq; and

(*ii*) Persian and Urdu,

have been decided to be made from September, 1965.

The question of recognition of "Takhassus" and "Shahadat-i-A' lima" degrees of Jamia is under active consideration of the Inter-University Board of Pakistan. The High School and Ijaza-II Year Examinations of the Jamia Islamia, Bahawalpur have, however, been considered as equivalent to those of Secondary School and Intermediate Examinations, by the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Lahore.

*The Shah Waliullah Academy, Hyderabad:*—The Academy was established in February, 1963 to propogate the Islamic philosophy and teachings of Shah Waliullah, who was a great scholar, eminent philosopher and thinker of his time covering the period 1703 to 1762 in the Indo Pakistan Sub Continent. The Academy has published several books of Shah Waliullah and also started the publication of a monthly research organ, named "Ar-Rahim" to bring to light his teachings to the general public. The Journal which is being published in Sindhi and English has earned a high place in the religious literature periodicals.

As usual, lecturers by eminents scholars were arranged by the Academy and facilities for consultation and guidance provided to the visitors to the Academy.

*Training of Khatibs:*—The courses for the training of the Khatibs which has since been extended to two years is now arranged in the Jamia Islamia Bahawalpur. These Khatibs are imparted higher religious education with training in modern methods of teaching, History of Pakistan, General Knowledge etc., at the Jamia Islamia, Bahawalpur.

*Training of Imams:*—In-service training for three months and another 9 months course for Imams, and Moallim Imams respectively is imparted to the Imams at the Imam Moallim Training Institute which is being run by the Jamia Islamia, Bahawalpur. The addition of Imam Moallim Training Course at the Institute is a unique feature of the academic activities of the Jamia.

The course has been started with a view to providing Imams a training of primary school teacher. The course of study consists of Tafseer-o-Hadith, Fiqah and Islamic Mushra and a complete course of J. V. teacher of Education Department. The Imam Moallim Training Institute has been recognized and the Education Department which considers the successful candidates of this Institute as equivalent to J. V. teachers of Education Department.

*Appointment of Zonal and District Khatibs:*—The comprehensive scheme approved by the Governor of West Pakistan for the organization of the religious side of the work under the Auqaf Department is being implemented Under this scheme-District Khatibs have been appointed in various districts of the Province, while Zonal Khatibs are functioning at the Zonal Headquarters. The District Khatibs are now responsible for the maintenance of mosques and supervising the Maktabs functioning therein. The advice and guidance of the Zonal Khatibs in the religious matters is now available to the Zonal Administrators. This work is being supervised at the headquarters by the Nazim-i-Masjid with the help of two senior Khatibs. This arrangement has led to the improvement of the administration mosques in charged of the Auqaf Department.

# *Law*

(1) **Integration of Laws.**

During the period 1964-65, 11 Ordinances, 15 Acts and 1 Order and 2 Regulations, detailed in Annextures A,B,C and D respectively, were brought on the Statute Book and a large number of statutory rules and notifications were given legal shape.

**TABLE 'A'**

**(Ordinances)**

| Ord. No. | Short title | Date of publication in the Gazette. |
|---|---|---|
| I | The West Pakistan Criminal Law (Amendment) Amendment Ordinance, 1964 .. | 2nd June, 1964. |
| II | The Karachi Control of Disorderly Persons Amendment Ordinance, 1964 .. | 2nd June, 1964. |
| VII | The West Pakistan Laws (Extension to Karachi), Ordinance, 1964 .. | 10th June, 1964. |
| IX | The West Pakistan Criminal Law (Amendment) (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 | 29th June, 1964. |
| X | The West Pakistan Horse-Race Betting Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 .. | 15th Januarty, 1964. |
| XI | The West Pakistan Supperssion of Prostitution (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 .. | 15th January, 1964. |

| Ord. Nos. | Short title | Date of Publication in the Gazette. |
|---|---|---|
| XII | The Land Control Capital of the Federation (Repeal) Ordinance, 1964 .. | 18th January, 1964. |
| XIII | The West Pakistan Regulation of Loudspeakers and Sound Amplifiers Ordinance, 1964 | 22nd January, 1964. |
| XXI | The West Pakistan Press and Publication (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 .. | 31st January, 1964. |
| XIII | The West Pakistan Primary Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 .. | 25th January, 1964. |
| XXIV | The Karachi Road Transport Corporation (Repeal) Ordinance, 1964 .. | 25th January, 1964. |

**TABLE 'B'**

West Pakistan Law (Adaptation) Order, 1964.

## TABLE 'C'

**(Acts)**

| Acts No. | Short title | Date of Publication in the Gazette |
|---|---|---|
| II | The Stamp (West Pakistan Amendment) Act 1964.. .. .. .. | 24th July, 1964 |
| IV | The West Pakistan Primary Education Amendment) Act, 1964 .. .. | 14th March, 1964 |
| X | The West Pakistan National Calamities (Prevention and Relief) Amendment Act, 1964 | 10th January, 1964. |
| XV | The West Pakistan Tobacco Vend (Extension to Karachi) (Amendment) Act, 1964 | 10th January, 1964. |
| XVI | The West Pakistan Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1964. .. | 10th January, 1964. |
| XVII | The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1964, .. | 24th March, 1964. |
| XIX | The West Pakistan Redemption and Restitution of Mortagaged Lands Act, 1964 .. | 24th February, 1964. |
| XX | The West Pakistan Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1964 .. | 10th January, 1964. |
| XXV | The Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1964 .. .. | 10th January, 1964. |
| XXVI | The Kalri Lake Development (Repeal) Act, 1964 .. .. | 10th January, 1964. |
| XXVIII | The West Pakistan Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Amendment) Act, 1964 .. .. | 2nd April, 1964. |
| XXX | The Code of Civil Procedure (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1964 .. .. | 24th March, 1964. |
| XXXI | The Motor Vehicles (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1964 .. | 24th March, 1964 |
| XXXV | The West Pakistan Family Courts Act, 1964 | 16th April, 1964 |
| XXXVI | The Motor Vehicles (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1964 .. | 27th February, 1964 |

## TABLE 'D'

**(Regulations)**

| Regulation No. | Short title | Date of Publication in the Gazette. |
|---|---|---|
| I | Extension of Conciliation Courts Ordinance 1961 to the Tribal Areas .. .. | 25th August, 1964 |
| III | The West Pakistan National Calamities (Prevention Relief Act) Extension to Tribal Areas. .. .. | 28th May, 1964 |

(2) **Legislation.**

During the year under review, the Law Department received and disposed of 377 notifications, 138 Ordinances; 67 Deeds, 96 Rules, 43 Orders, 135 Bills, and 10 Regulations. In addition, it dealt with 1245 miscellaneous cases bringing the total number of disposed of cases to 2154. Of the 138 draft Ordinances, 135 Bills and 10 Regulations vetted by it, 40 Ordinances, 2 Acts and 1 Regulation were published in 1964-65 as showing in the following list:—

**ORDINANCES**

| Ord. No. | Short title | Date of Publication in the Gazette |
|---|---|---|
| X | West Pakistan Horse Race Betting Tax Ordinance, 1964 .. .. | 1st August, 1964 |
| XI | West Pakistan Suppression of Prostitution (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964.. .. | 8th August, 1964 |
| XII | The Land Control (Capital of the Federation) Repeal Ordinance, 1964 .. | 8th September, 1964 |
| XIII | The West Pakistan Regulation of Loudspeakers and Sound Amplifiers Ordinance, 1964 .. .. | 8th September, 1964 |
| XIV | The Provincial Industrial Development Corporation (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 .. .. | 8th September, 1964 |
| XV | The West Pakistan Essential Article (Control) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 .. | 19th September, 1964 |
| XVI | The West Pakistan Historical Mosque Fund Cess (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 .. | 30th September, 1964 |
| XVII | The West Pakistan Jamia Islamia (Bahawalpur) Ordinance, 1964 .. | 30th September, 1964 |
| XVIII | The West Pakistan Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 .. | 17th October, 1964 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| XIX | The West Pakistan Universities (Amendmet) Ordinance, 1964 .. .. | 25th November, 1964 |
| XX | The West Pakistan Water and Power Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964.. | 27th November, 1964 |
| XXI | The West Pakistan Press and Publications (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 .. | 30th November, 1964 |
| XXII | The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 .. .. | 1st December, 1964 |
| XXIII | The West Pakistan Primary Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 .. | 3rd December, 1964 |
| XXIV | The Karachi Road Transport Corporation (Repael) Ordinance, 1964 .. .. | 7th December, 1964 |
| XXV | The West Pakistan Waqf Properties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 .. .. | 16th December, 1964 |
| XXVI | The Karachi Development Authority (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1964.. | 19th December, 1964 |

## WEST PAKISTAN ACTS, 1964

| Acts No. | Short title | Date of Publication in the Gazette. |
|---|---|---|
| XXXV | The West Pakistan Family Courts Act, 1964 | 18th July, 1964 |
| XXXVI | The Motor Vehicles (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1964 .. .. | 1st August, 1964 |

## WEST PAKISTAN REGULATIONS, 1964

| Regulations No. | Short title | Date of Publication in the Gazette. |
|---|---|---|
| I | The Conciliation Courts Ordinance (Extension to Tribal Areas of Quetta Division) Regulation, 1964 .. .. | 25th August, 1965 |

## WEST PAKISTAN ORDINANCES, 1965

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I | The Land Acquisition (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 .. | 13th February, 1965 |
| II | The West Pakistan Regulations and Control of Loudspeakers and Sound Amplifiers Ordinance, 1965 .. .. | 2nd March, 1965 |
| III | The Quetta and Kalat (Civil and Criminal Law) Ordinance, 1965 .. .. | 18th March, 1965 |
| IV | The Railways (Transport of Goods) (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1965.. | 18th March, 1965 |
| V | The Essential Personnel (Registration) (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1965.. | 1st April, 1965 |
| VI | The Karachi Control of Disorderly Persons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 .. | 17th April, 1965. |
| VII | The Sind Co-operative Societies (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 .. | 30th April, 1965. |
| VIII | The Road Transport Corporation (West Pakistan Removal of Undesirable Employees Ordinance, 1965 .. .. | 17th May, 1965. |
| IX | The West Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 .. .. | 17th May, 1965. |
| X | The West Pakistan Employees Social Security Ordinance, 1965 | 17th May, 1965. |
| XI | The West Pakistan Provincial Assembly (Allowances of Members) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 .. .. | 20th May, 1965. |
| XII | The West Pakistan Agricultural University **(Amendment) Ordinance.** .. | 25th May, 1965. |
| XIII | The West Pakistan Seeds and Fruit Plants Ordinance, 1965 .. | 31st May, 1965. |
| XIV | The West Pakistan Government Servants Benevolent Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 .. .. | 5th June, 1965. |
| XV | The Industrial Disputes (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 .. | 5th June, 1965. |
| XVI | The West Pakistan Co-operative Development Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 | 5th June, 1965. |
| XVII | The West Pakistan Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 .. | 5th June, 1965. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| XVIII | The Motor Vehicles (Validation of Fees) Ordinance, 1965 .. | 5th June, 1965. |
| XIX | The West Pakistan Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1965 .. .. | 8th June, 1965. |
| XX | The West Pakistan Arms Ordinance, 1965 | 8th June, 1965. |
| XXI | The West Pakistan Urban Rent Restriction (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 .. | 8th June, 1965. |
| XXII | The West Pakistan Control of Goondas (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 .. | 8th June, 1965. |
| XXIII | The Canal and Drainage (West Pakistan (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 .. | 8th June, 1965. |

## WEST PAKISTAN ACTS, 1965

| Acts. No. | Short title | Date of publication in the Gazette. |
|---|---|---|
| I | West Pakistan Finance Act, 1965 .. | 1st July, 1965. |

# *THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL AND OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, WEST PAKISTAN*

The Administrator General, West Pakistan, Lahore, the A.G, for short, is a corporation sole having an independent office and staff. The office and duties of the Administrator General, are controlled by the Administrator General's Act II of 1913.

The primary function of the A.G. is two-fold. To administer estates of deceased persons and to grant certificates under Section 31 of the Act.

Under Section 7 of the Act, the A.G. has a general right of administration granted to him even apart from sections 9 and 11. Under Section 9, the A.G. can take proceedings to obtain from the High Court Letters of Administration to the estate of nonexempted persons. Under Section 11, the A.G. can also apply for the grant where there is danger of misappropriation, deterioration or waste of assets or where the Court is satisfied that no person legally entitled to suceed, is immediately available. Further, Under Section 13, where a person entitled to apply for the grant has made an application for the same but has not been able to provide security, the High Court can direct the A.G. to take over administration. At present the A.G.'s office has 36 estates under its control and administration.

Where the estate of a deceased person

is less then Rs. 2,000.00, Section 31 of the Act enables the A.G. to grant a certaificate enabling the next-of-kin to administer the estate. The said certificate is obtainable on a petition, supported by an affidavit, within a matter of days and without going through complicated legal procedures. The number of such certificates granted during 1-4-1964 to 31-3-1965 was 32.

The A.G. West Pakistan, is also the Official Trustee, West Pakistan, under the Official Trustee's Act, II of 1913. The Official Trustee, is entitled to accept the office of an ordinary Trustee under the Act, in order to administer private and public Trusts. The Official Trustee, West Pakistan, is at present managing 20 Trusts vested in him.

# Police

During the year 1964, the incidence of crime was normal and the Law and Order situation was by and large fairly satisfactory. The total number of reported cases of all descriptions was 1,70,293 as compared with 1,62,714 of the last year, showing an increase of 7,579. The number of cases (important crimes) during the year 1964 was 61,852 as against 61,788 of the previous year showing a nominal increase of 64 cases. Since the common and serious crime is derived from the latter category, it is evident that the increase in crime has been nominal, though at present, an increase is the common feature of crime all over the world.

In all, 24,104 cases were registered under the head "Offences against persons" as compared with 24,166 in the previous year, which shows a decrease of 62 cases. The number of cases reported under head "Offences against Property" was 37, 334 as against 37,274 of the last year, which indicates an increase of 60 cases.

**Preventive Action.**

In all, 1,113 persons were called upon to furnish security for good behaviour u/s 110 Cr. P.C., 15 persons u/s 106 Cr. P.C 29 persons under Habitual Offenders Act and 4,158 persons u/s 109 Cr. P.C, During the year 63,999 persons were bound down u/s 107 Cr.P.C

By and large, preventive action taken during the year was satisfactory. Instructions were issued from time to time that preventive action must always be taken judiciously and that cases shall invariably be registered freely and faithfully under the law.

### Discipline and Morale of the Police.

The discipline and esprite-de-corps of the police remained at a high pitch notwithstanding a host of detracting factors like lack of public co-operation, small pays, insufficient police strength as well as residential accommodation and increased departmental responsibilities etc. And yet the police showed a high sense of devotion to duty for as many as 28 Upper and Lower subordinates were killed and 26 injured in the discharge of their duty as compared with 13 killed and 20 injured during the previous year.

Severe and sustained action was taken against smugglers, proclaimed offenedrs and other anti-social elements. During the year 2, 128 P.Os were arrested. Some dangerous gangs of dacoits and burglars were liquidated during the year 1964. In all, 151 gangs from various parts of the Province were traced by the police.

### Criminal Intelligence Gazette.

A fortnightly Criminal Intelligence Gazette incorporating pertinent and timely information on crime and criminals was published regularly throughout the year 1964.

### Statistical Cell.

A statistical Cell was established in 1963 and since then it is functioning under a Statistical Officer. It collects, compiles and collates statistics on crime criminals and furnishes statistical data and to facilitate a correct appraisal of the crime situation obtaining in the province.

### Detective and Scientific Investigation Courses.

The Scientific Investigation Course introduced in 1962 for Upper Subordinates continued during 1964. The course is designed to train Police Officers in modern methods of criminal investigation and detection. Altogether, 912 Upper Subordinates have been trained to date.

### Women Police.

The Women Police consisting of SIs 1, ASIs 3, HCs 10 and FCS 103 augmented the police force with credit on various fronts. There is, however, need for increase in the Women Police force in view of the fact that the women are becoming more and more assertive and independent.

### Transport and Telecommunications:

The Transport and Telecommunications services of the Police rendered valuable service throughout the Province and for almost all Departments of the Government. A large number of vehicles, however, need replacement in view of the obvious wear and tear and that the police force of the present day should be more mobile and active. This can be possible only if the fleet of vehicles with the Police Department is increased according to their ever-increasing requirements.

### Conference.

With a view to the exchange of criminal intelligence between East Pakistan and West Pakistan, a high level Police Conference was held on September, 5,1964 in the office of the AIG,Crime Branch, West Pakistan, Lahore, to discuss a

number of subjects of mutual interest. Uniformity and co-ordination of police action in both wings of the country in matters like the preparation of the Monthly Crime Reports and Criminal Intelligence Gazettes, maintenance of Forensic Science Laboratories, running of C.I.As and Finger Print Bureau and similar allied matters were emphasized and necessary decisions taken.

**Traffic.**

Rapid industrialization and urbanization as well as impressive developments in the socio-economic structure of the country have posed new and novel problems of Law and Order for the Police, but none so exacting and embarrassing as that of traffic. In order to inculcate a deeper and healthier road sense in the masses, special Traffic Weeks were observed throughout West Pakistan with the assistance of various educational institutions and Basic Democrats. The results have been encouraging.

**Note on The Activities of The Police Welfare Organization for the Year 1960.**

The police Welfare Organization continued functioning and rendering effective help and assistance to the Police personnel. The staff position of this Organization remained as acute as in the past and in spite of this drawback, no effort was spared to enhance its utility. All possible amenities were afforded to the Police officers and men, especially to the low paid subordinates posted even at distant places in West Pakistan. Applications received from the widows and orphans, as a rule, were attended to immediately on their receipt and every possible help granted in deserving cases.

There has been a considerable improvement and progress in the working of the Police Welfare Organization mainly due to direct control, personal interest and guidance of the Inspector-General of Police, West Pakistan. The activities of this Organization are briefly stated as under:—

**Central Welfare Fund.**

(*i*) **Monetary Aid to Widows etc.**

A sum of Rs. 6,700.00 in all was paid to the widows and orphans of various Policemen as an immediate interim help.

(*ii*) **Education.**

**Scholarships.**

134 Scholarships for a total amount of Rs. 31,440.00 were granted to the college-going children of the Police personnel during the year 1964 as against 113 scholarships for a total amount of Rs. 25,920.00 P.M during the last year.

(*iii*) **Health.**

A sum of Rs. 815.00 was paid during the year under report on account of reimbursement of medical charges and the cost of medicines to the low paid subordinates which could not ordinarily be claimed from Government. Besides Rs. 2,212.13 were also spent in granting monetary aid to the Police T.B patients, thus making a total amount of Rs. 3,027.13 under this head.

(*iv*) **Transportation of Dead Bodies.**

A total expenditure of Rs. 1,470.44 was incurred on the transporation of dead bodies of Police personnel who died while on duty.

(*v*) **Loan Repayable by Easy Monthly Instalments.**

(*a*) To Police Officers, men and members of the Clerical Cadre.

A total sum of Rs. 28,550.00 was sanctioned as a loan to the various Police officers and men and the members of the clerical staff for the following purposes:—

(*i*) Prolonged illness of family members.

(*ii*) Education of children.

(*iii*) Repair of houses and

(*iv*) Marriage etc.,

(*b*) **Other Temporary Loans.**

Rs. 35,586.00 were advanced temporarily to the various district units during the year under report.

(*vi*) **Building and Tube-Wells.**

A sum of Rs. 1,207.25 was spent on the tube-well installed at Police Welfare Farm, Lahore, during the period under review.

**II. West Pakistan Police Regimental Fund.**

Canteens and stores continue to run from the regimental Funds in Police Lines where commodities of daily use, viz., wheat, ghee, dal, etc. etc. are sold out to Police personnel at comparatively cheaper rates.

**III. Police Benevolent Fund.**

The Benevolent Fund is administrated on Group basis by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Quetta-Kalat Division (Group "A") Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Hyderabad Range, Hyderabad (Group "B") Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Peshawar Range, Peshawar, (Group "D") and Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Welfare and Qaumi Razakars Organization, West Pakistan Lahore (Group "C"). The Deputy Inspector-General of Police AIG, Welfare and Qaumi Razakars Organization, function as Chairmen of their respective managing committees of this Fund.

**Group "A".**

Two meetings of Group "A" Benevolent Fund Committee were held on 21-1-64 and 6-7-64. Monetary aid of Rs. 1,200.00 in lump sum and monthly maintenance allowances to the extent of Rs. 412.00 were sanctioned to the dependents of the deceased Police personnel during the year 1964. A total sum of Rs. 26,885.14 was the balance in this fund on the 31st December, 1964, as per detail given below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*i*) Fixed Deposits in the National Bank. | Rs. 6,885.14 |
| (*ii*) Fixed Deposits in the post Office | Rs. 20,000.00 |
| Total:— | Rs. 26,885.14 |

**Group "B"**

A meeting of Group "B" Benevolent Fund was held on 3-5-64 during the period under report. Nine applications of the dependents of the deceased Police personnel were considered by the Committee out of which seven cases were found deserving and granted monetary aid to the tune of Rs. 195.00 P.M. In addition a lump sum amount of Rs. 17,000.00 was also given to the widows of the Police Officers and men on their sudden deaths. The detail of the fund is as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*i*) Prize fund | Rs. 1,000.00 |
| (*ii*) Savings Bank Account | Rs. 42,062.50 |
| (*iii*) Current Account. | Rs. 33,675.55 |
| Total | Rs. 76,738.06 |

**Group "C".**

(*i*) Two Meetings of Group "C" Benevolent Fund were held on the 30th June, 1964, and 31st December, 1964, respectively and the undermentioned allowances were sanctioned in fresh cases:—

(*i*) 68 Widows: 1,846.00 P.M. (Maintenace Allowances).

(*ii*) 104 Orphans: Rs. 1,040.00 P.M. (Scholarships).

(*iii*) 2 disabled Police men Rs. 60.00 P.M. (Subsistsance Allowances). Personnel.

(*ii*) Besides the above mentioned fresh cases, the increase in Maintenance Allowances of 2 widows raising their allowances from Rs. 15.00 P.M. to Rs. 25.00 and Rs. 40.00 P.M. respectively was also sanctioned.

(*iii*) A total sum of Rs. 2,53,240.04 has been disbursed to the widows and orphans during the year 1964. The position of the fund is not very sound as compared with the annual income and expenditure, the expenditure being much more than the income. The following is the detail of the amount in this fund as it stood on 31st December, 1964:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*i*) Current account with Bank (minus balance). | Rs. 44,417.57 |
| (*ii*) Government Loans | Rs. 3,75,100.00 |
| (*iii*) Fixed Deposits. | Rs. 2,00,000.00 |
| Total | Rs. 6,19,517.57 |
| Minus balanace in current account. | Rs. 44,417.00 |
| Total Assets: | Rs. 5,30,682.57 |

**Group "D"**

The meetings of Group "D" Benevolent Fund Committee were held during the year, 1964. 48 fresh and 4 old cases were sanctioned by the Group "D" Benevolent Fund Committee, while 13 cases were rejected. The annual income and expenditrure of this fund is given below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*i*) Total income | Rs. 1,24,335.91 |
| (*ii*) Total expenditure | Rs. 1,16,351.73 |
| Net saving | Rs. 7,784.18 |

The position of the fund is quite satisfactory and the balance in this fund as it stood on 31-12-64 is as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*i*) Current account with Bank | Rs. 34,915.46 |
| (*ii*) Invested money | Rs. 2,73,345.00 |
| Grand Total. | Rs. 3,08,345.46 |

**Karachi Range.**

There are the following two Charitable Funds in existence in Karachi Division:

1. Benevolent Fund and
2. Regimental Fund.

The details of income and expenditure of both the above mentioned Funds during the year 1964 are given below under each fund:—

**Benevolent Fund.**

**Income.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Balance on 1-1-1964 .. | 2,58,229.99 |
| 1. Subscriptions .. | 30,209.87 |
| 2. Recovery of advance | 26,616.96 |
| 3. 10 per cent of reward | 557.40 |
| 4. Extra duty .. | 3,828.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 5. Refund of monetary assistance .. | 530.00 |
| 6. Interest from Bank | 1,286.74 |
| 7. Donations .. | 5,000.00 |
| Income Total | 68,028.97 |

**Expenditure.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Remuneration .. | 840.00 |
| 2. Monetary assistance to the widows and other Police personnel. | 83,624.08 |
| 3. Cost of spectacles.. | 266.50 |
| 4. Funeral expenses .. | 300.00 |
| 5. T.A.Advance and other advances. | 12,870.00 |
| 6. Widows for the marriage of their daughters. | 220.00 |
| 7. Assistance to the constables. | 386.00 |
| Total Expenditure | 98,506.58 |
| Closing balance on 31-12-64 | 2,27,752.00 |

**Regimental Fund**

**Income.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Balance on .. 1-1-1965. | 2,00,229.52 |
| 1. Rent from Petrol Pumps | 12,000.00 |
| 2. Income from Amenities Transport. .. | 8,485.58 |
| 3. Income from Meter sealing | 4,280.00 |
| 4. Donation .. | 7,500.00 |
| 5. Interest from Bank .. | 375.00 |
| 6. Refund .. | 1,882.62 |
| 7. Sale of Bullocks .. | 830.00 |
| 8. Cost of Wood .. | 295.00 |
| 9. Recovery of electric charges .. | 83,997.43 |
| Total .. | 1,19,645.63 |
| Grand total .. | 3,19,875.15 |

**Expenditure.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Educational aid to the police personnel.. | 71,181.35 |
| 2. Misc: feasts on Eid-ul-Azha etc. .. | 6,492.72 |
| 3. Cost of tyres for buses | 4,200.00 |
| 4. Rent of Plots .. | 4,080.00 |
| 5. Advance to arrange 'Khhana' to Police personnel. | 6,150.00 |
| 6. Cost of transister for police Station Bela. | 742.00 |
| 7. Reward .. | 1,501.25 |
| 8. Honoraria to the Clerk. | 400.00 |
| 9. Electric charges paid to K.E.S.C. | 60,835.73 |
| 10. Misc: .. | 678.20 |
| Total Expenditure | 1,56,261.25 |
| Closing balance on the 31st December, 1964 | 1,67,613.90 |

**General.**

Acute shortage of staff is a serious bottle-neck in extending the welfare benefits throughout West Pakistan. This fact has been repeatedly pointed out, but no additional staff has so far been sanctioned by the Government. Consequenthy, the efficiency of Organization is being hampered for want of additional heads. The entire burden of work is on the shoulders of the Assistant Inspector General of Police, Welfare, who continues to deal with various welfare schemes and projects and allied matters single-handed. This Organization is becoming popular and the demands for assistance are increasing the work into unmanagable proportions. At this

moment, it would be a false economy to avoid sanctioning suitable additional staff for this Organization in order to cope with the ever increasing work. If the staff is increased, it can be said with confidence that very soon the facilities of welfare would reach the door steps of the needy policemen.

The Provincial Government's apathy towards this fund is evident from the fact that no monetary aid has been sanctioned by them. The East Pakistan Government, on the other hand, have sanctioned an amount equal to the amount contributed by the East Pakistan Police towards a similar East Pakistan Police Welfare Fund . The Police Commission have also recommended that the West Pakistan Police should also be granted monetary aid to the Police Welfare Fund as in the case of East Pakistan Police. Besides, the Provincial Government have paid rupees 50 lac (50,00,000.00) towards the West Pakistan Government Servants Benevolent Fund. Out of this amount, Rs. 30,00,000.00 are refundable and Rs. 20,00,000.00 have been donated by the Provincial Government, whereas the Police Department, who have their Benevolent Fund for the last about 40 years and are running it on sound footing, have not been granted even a single paisa. Despite best efforts we have failed to get any financial assistance from the West Pakistan Government.

Unquestionably the Police Force are the lowest paid Government servants whose pay and emoluments are not commensurate with the important duties, involving grave risk to life performed by them. A policeman has to be on duty for 24 hours for the maintenance of Law and Order and in all fairness he should be given greater consideration than has been his lot.

One of the móst attractive and plausible help is the Police Academy which has been established at Lahore. The children of policemen are admitted for studies up to the 10th standard. The children of deceased Police Officers and men are also admitted in this Academy for free education. This is another reason why the "Police Academy" is so immensely liked by the Policemen and is a real source of contentment in the force. The previous system made to run this Institution has since been stopped under the orders of the Provincial Government and the whole expenditure is now being met from the Welfare Fund. The Police Commission have recommended the continuance of the Academy on a permanent basis yet the Provincial Government do not feel inclined to allow the continuance of this Academy for future years. If this Academy is wound up, it would not only bring in its wake severe criticism from all ranks but also demoralize 70,000 Police Officers and men and add a lot to their worries. With the little amount in the Police Welfare Fund, this Academy is being run, but, sooner or later, it shall have to be closed if no Government help is afforded. The State is facing a difficult situation and the Police Force is expected to render even unpleasant duties with great efficiency. Need of the day is that the Police should be well contented so that they may be more effective in their duty. The "Police Academy" is a source of substantial relief, and, therefore, it should be continued on a permanent basis.

# West Pakistan Rangers

## WEST PAKISTAN RANGERS

### Anti-Smuggling Measures.

Constant vigilance was exercised by the West Pakistan Rangers to check smuggling throughout the period under review. All possible anti-smuggling measures were adopted in the shape of intensive patrolling along the border, laying of ambushes on the suspected routes, vigilant checks and raids on smugglers' dens within the border were carried out which kept the smuggling situation under control. As a result of the anti-smuggling measures, 8 notorious smugglers were shot dead, 4 wounded, 241 captured and smuggled goods worth approx Rs. 5,52,779.64 were recovered.

### Unlawful Entry.

766 illegal entrants were apprehended during the period under report. These illegal entrants belonged to the following categories:—

(*a*) Inadvertant crossing by the border inhabitants while grazing cattle etc.

(*b*) Pakistan nationals pushed across by Indian authorities after their arrest/release from jails in India for illegal entry/overstay.

(*c*) Crossing of mentally deranged individuals who either strayed into Pakistan or were intentionally pushed across by Indian authorities.

(*d*) Persons desiring to migrate or visit their relatives settled in Pakistan.

(*e*) Suspected enemy agents who are engaged in clandestine activities in Pakistan.

All such persons were handed over

to the Police for necessary legal action against them. Persons particularly suspected of being enemy agents were handed over to the Police with the recommendation for proper investigation. However, strict vigilance was exercised to ensure that enemy spies/ agents do not cross the borders unintercepted.

**Stray Cattle.**

3,601 stray cattle were rounded up along the border, out of which 3,228 were restored to the rightful owners while the remaining were given to Police or local Pakistan nationals to be disposed of in accordance with the prevalent rules. It was also noticed that most of the cattle strayed to India/Pakistan due to the fact that these were left unattended while grazing close to the borders.

**Aid to Civil Power.**

During the period under review, West Pakistan Rangers were of assistance to the civil authorities on the following occasions:—

(*a*) **Helpinng Civil Authorities during floods.**

1. In July 64. Indus Rangers, Hyderabad, provided two 3 ton-lorries with medical staff, anti cholera medicines and TAB vaccine from Unit's own resources for operation in the flood affected areas.

2. In Aug 64 when the seasonal river GHAGGAR was under flood on account of heavy rains and the flood water was expected to enter Pakistan territory from the area of Indian post VINJOHAR, the Rangers were employed for the following tasks:—

   (*a*) obtain detailed information of the flow of flood waters from across the border.

   (*b*) Man own posts and act as observations posts.

   (*c*) Rescue the general public and protect the evictees.

   (*d*) Watch the fortification of HAKRA to prevent damage to cannal and interior areas.

3. In addition the Desert Rangers had to reach the area to get accurate information about the flood, to establish liaison with RAC athorities to obtain up-to-date information about the outlet of water etc. and to guard the safety of inundated boundary pillars. On 14 Aug/64 at about 1230 hrs flood water entered Pakistan territory submerging 10 villages. 500 volunteers and approimately 600 hired labour and 6 buildozers were employed to strengthen the fortification of HAKRA under the supervision of PWD skilled labour and with the assistance of Rangers personnel. In addition, Rangers personnel conducted rescue work to recover the belongings and save the lives of flood affected victims. The services and co-operation by the Desert Rangers were appreciated by civil administration and in recognition of their services the following personnel were decorated by the Commissioner Bahawalpur Division:—

   (*a*) Hav. MUHAMMAD HASSAN was awarded the Commissioner's

'SANAD' and a watch as souvenir.

(*b*) Hav ABDUL ALI was awarded the Commissioners's 'SAND' and a watch as souvenir.

(*b*) Strengthening of ROHRI Canal Bank.

In Aug 64 two platoons of Indus Rangers helped civil authorities on their request when they apprehended a breach in the right bank of ROHRI Canal in Khairpur.

(*c*) Provision of Transport-Election.

During Nov, 64, in response to the Govt, orders necessary assistance regarding vehicles and wireless sets was rendered by the Rangers to the Election authorities. On the request of the returning officer, an ugly situation due to the classh between two groups was averted and law and order was restored by the Rangers in Tharparkar District.

(*d*) As per orders of the West Pakistan Government, a contingent comprising of 2 officers and 55 men of the Rangers was sent to Karachi to assist the civil authorities in restoring peace during the "student strike" at Karachi. One officer and 100 men were sent from Bahawalpur to Karachi to reinforce the Rangers troops already there. Besides, 5 platoons were kept ready at Hyderabad to move at a short notice in aid of the civil aurthorities.

(*e*) Two platoons of Sutlej Rangers, were kept in state of readiness to help civil authorities at LAHORE, during the Presidential elections.

**Anti Dacoit Operations.**

(*a*) *Sakrand Operation:*—On 16 Jan 65, the Home Deptt, Govt of West Pakistan, intimated that the Governor of West Pakistan desired that the West Pakistan Rangers should take necessary action against the dacoits who were active in Sakrand forest, Distt Nawab Shah, thus causing a hinderance to the PIDC in their logging operations and demanding ransom money under threats to their representatives. Accordingly instructions for the preparation of a plan to eliminate the dacoits after recce of the area were issued by the DGWPR to the CO, Indus Rangers. whose troops were deployed at suspected places and the whole Sakrand area was combed with the object of rounding up the dacoits, but they escaped across the river Indus and shifted their activities towards Daulatpur forest. On 7 Feb 65 the area from Broti in the North to Kazi Ahmed in the South was systematically searched by a strong force of Indus Rangers with the mission to close in with the dacoits and liquidate During the combing of the forest the following major incidents took place.

1. On 11 Feb 65 a gang of 8 persons armed with three 12 bore guns and one 7 MM rifle without having valid licences were taken into custody. Preliminary investigation revealed that 4 of them had affiliations with dacoits gangs. Later another person armed with a 12

bore gun without licence was arrested. He was also reported to be a bad character and intimately connected with the dacoits. The arrested persons were handed over to the local Police for legal action.

2. On 1 Mar 65 two notorious cattle lifters with 2 bullocks were apprehended at the bridge on Jamrao canal. They were handed over to the local Police for legal action.

3. On 24 Mar 65 a patrol of Indus Rangers had an encounter with dacoits about 6 miles South East of sakrand. The dacoits were armed with 303 rifles and 12 bore shot guns. After an exchange of fire two dacoits and one woman along with 2 horses were captured alive. One of the dacoits was injured. One 303 rifle with 31 rounds and one 12 bore shot gun with 30 cartridges were recovered from their possession.

(*b*) Thus the whole area of Sakrand was cleared of the dacoits by the Rangers and life in the forest belt once again returned to normal. The PIDC resumed their tree felling operation which had to be previously suspended due to the fear of dacoits.

(*c*) An armed gang of Indian dacoits headed by BAHADUR SINGH, after committing various heinous crimes in India entered into Pakistan. They had terrorised the peaceful inhabitants of border areas and were indulging in looting and arson. The Desert Rangers meticulously planned the task of apprehension and extermination of this gang.

(*d*) The Desert Ragers searched for the gang and ambushed them in area TOBA SALAMWALA, near YAZMAN. The dacoits were fully equipped with lethal weapons. Consequently on 4 Apr 65 an encounter took place in which BAHADUR SINGH was shot dead on the spot and his two accomplices along with large quantity of arms and ammunition and camels were apprehended.

(*e*) The Rangers conducted the encounter most methodically and members of the party acted in complete disregard of their personal safety thereby setting an example of great couraage and valour, and successfully executed the plan in the shortest possible time. The elimination of this notorious gang was highly appreciated by all inhabitants of the area so much so that telegrams and letters of congratulations and appreciation were received by the Rangers from the DIG, RAC JODHPUR and DIG, CID, JAIPUR, India.

**Active Operations on the Border.**

(*a*) During the month of March, 65, tension mounted on the border areas of the RANN of KUTCH and Indians started concentrating large number of troops, thereby disturbing the peace and STATUS QUO on the border. Consequently the Pak Army took over the operational

Command of the area. The Rangers courageously withstood the difficulties and hazards of desert terrain in assisting the Pak Army. During operations, the Rangers showed courage, enthusiasm devotion to to duty and carried out their task successfully.

(b) On the night between 6-7 Feb 65, one Indian PAP soldier entered Pak territory, crawled through Sarkanda, very near to the Rangers post Umranwali, PS Phillaura, Distt. Sialkot, and threw a genade on the post. The Rangers sentry shot the intruder dead on the spot. Indians did not dare come near our posts after that.

**Development Programme.**

(a) This Deptt has embarked upon a development programme which consists of the construction of the following buildings for Rangers Units at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,67,68,070.00 as shown below:—

1. Construction of HQ Sutlej Rangers at Lahore.
2. Construction of HQ Desert Rangers at Bahawalpur.
3. Construction of HQ Indus Rangers at Hyderabad.

(b) The programme provides for the the construction of residential and non residential accommodation for each unit.

(c) The construction programme is phased out over a number of years. A sum of Rs. 25,00,000.00 has been provided in the ADP 1965-66 for the implementation of these projects.

(d) The scheme for the construction of HQ Desert Rangers, Bahawalpur, is nearing completion and is likely to be completed during the current year.

(e) The schemes for the construction of HQ Sutlej Rangers Lahore and Indus Rangers at Hyderabad are progressing satisfactorily and are expected to be completed during the Third Five Year Plan.

(f) Besides the above, the following schemes are being proposed for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan for implementation.

1. Construction of HQ West Pakistan Rangers at Lahore.
2. Construction of Wing HQ at Sialkot.
3. Construction of Wing HQ at Narowal.
4. Construction of Wing HQ at Rahim Yar Kahn.
5. Construction of Pucca Border posts along Indo/Pak Border.

The spade work/acquisition of land in regards to the above projects is in progress.

# *ANTI-CORRUPTION*

The Anti-Corruption Establishment in West Pakistan comprises three Regions; Northern, Central and Southern, each under the immediate charge of a Superintendent of Police. The three Regions are controlled by the Director, Anti-Corruption Eastablishment, West Pakistan, who is the Head of the Attached Department, with Headquarters at Lahore. The Anti-Corruption Establishment in West Pakistan is under the administrative control of the Chief Secretary to Government, West Pakistan.

This Establishment has been set up under the West Pakistan Anti-Corruption Establishment Ordinance, 1961, for making enquiries and investigating cases against Public Servants.

**Set-up and Functions.**

I. The following units are functioning in West Pakistan under the present set up:—

1. Directorate of Anti-Corruption with Headquarters at Lahore. A skeleton staff consisting of one PDSP, one DSP, two prosecuting Inspectors, six Inspectors, one SDO.

   2. A.S.Is., 2 Head Constables and 21 Constables, one XEN, one SDO, one Technical Officer (Settlement), one Finger Print Expert are attached to the Directorate to make enquiries against very senior Government. officers

2. Northern Region comprising Peshawar, D.I. Khan, Rawalpindi Divisions and Sargodha and Mianwali Districts of Sargodha Division with Headquarters at Rawalpindi.

3. Central Region comprising Lahore, Multan, Bahawalpur Divisions Lyallpur and Jhang Districts of Sargodha Division with Headquarters at Lahore.

4. Southern Region comprising Karachi, Hyderabad, Khairpur, Quetta and Kalat Divisions with Headquarters at Hyderabad.

Officers serving in the Anti-Corruption Establishment are mostly drawn on deputation from the Police Department.

**Procedure.**

II. The Anti-Corruption Establishment institutes enquiries investigations into the conduct of Public Servants charged with bribery and corruption on complaints received from (*a*) Government (*b*) Government Departments concerned, and (*c*) reliable sources direct.

No enquiry is taken up against a Gazetted Officer without the approval of Provincial Anti-Corruption Council/Anti-Corruption Committee concerned. The permission of the Chief Secretary is obtained for the registration of cases against gazetted officers. This does not, however, apply to the traps and the red-handed captures made under the supervision of Magistrates following the receipt of specific or tangible information. Again, permission of Council/Committees is not necessary for the institution of enquiries against non-gazetted officers. The Director and the Regional Officers of the Anti-Corruption Establishment are competent to take up these enquiries at their own initiative. After completing the investigation, the Anti-Corruption Establishment obtains orders of Council/Committees for the prosecution of the accused officers/officials in a court of law or for taking departmental action against them, as the merits of the case warrant.

Sanction for launching prosecution in Court is obtained from the appropriate Government/Competent Authority as required by section 6 (5) of the Pakistan Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1958. The cases are put into courts of Special Judges, Anti-Corruption.

Where it is decided to take departmental action against public servants, a formal departmental enquiry is instituted under the West Pakitan Government Servants (Efficiency and Discipline) Rules 1960. The enquiries against Gazetted Officers are instituted in the courts of the Special Judges-cum-Enquiry Officers, Anti-Corruption, while in respect of nongazetted officers the matter is referred to the department concerned for such action.

III. The following measures were taken by Government and various bottlenecks removed.

1. The Anti-Corruption laws did not extend to certain areas like the former States of Khairpur and Bahawalpur. In order to bring uniformity in the Province the Anti-Corruption laws were extended to these areas.

2. The prosecutions in the Anti-Corruption laws were inordinately delayed because of the necessity of going through a lengthy and complicated process of obtaining sanctions for prosecution of the accused

officers in courts. All such causes of delays have been eliminated.

3. Instructions were issued to all Heads of Departments to take personal interest in the eradication of corruption in their departments. The Heads of departments were informed that the senior officers will not be absolved of the responsibility in the prevalance of corruption among the services under their control and that it would be for the Head of office concerned to explain in every case of corruption detected otherwise than through them, as to why it had not been possible for him to bring it to light. In order to watch the progress made by the Heads of Departments in the Anti-Corruption drive, it has been decided that they should send annual statements to Government showing the action taken by them independently of the Anti-Corruption Establishment.

4. An important amendment was made in the Prevention of Corruption Act making the possession of property disproportionate to one's known sources of income as a criminal offence. This amendment proved very useful in tackling corrupt officers who had amassed wealth through corrupt and illegal means.

5. Screening committees were set up at various levels for scrutinizing the records of all Government servants with a view to eliminating the records of all corrupt and inefficient officers. The results achieved were quite satisfactory.

6. The Anti-Corruption staff was decentralized and located in all districts of the Province instead of concentrating at one place. This was done with a view to making the staff responsible for the collection of intelligence and detection of corruption cases in the Districts concerned.

7. Special Judges-cum-Enquiry Officers were appointed by Government at Peshawar, Lahore, Multan and Hyderabad to deal with the Anti-Corruption cases exclusively and to hold formal departmental enquiries against Gazetted Officers in cases dealt with by the Anti-Corruption Establishment.

8. A lot of difficulties were experienced by the Investigating agency in dealing with cases of a technical nature. Government have sanctioned posts of two Executive Engineers and one S.D.O. to advise the Investigating Officers on matters relating to Builidngs and Roads and Irrigation Departments. A technical Officer was also sanctioned for the Anti-Corruption Establishment to advise the Investigating Officers on technical matters relating to the Settlement and Rehabilitation Department.

9. Record of all corrupt officials is being collected and categorised in the Directorate of Anti-Corruption, West Pakistan. The Establishment is maintaining full record of corruption officials against whom

the enquiries have been conducted by the Establishment or any other agencies and it can be made a basis for taking action against an officer for his persistant reputation of corruption.

10. In order to provide for its constitution, functions, duties and powers, Government has promulgated the West Pakistan, Anti-Corruption Establishment Ordinance, 1961.

11. The Provincial Anti-Corruption Council, consisting of a Member Board of Revenue, a Secretary of the Administrative Department concerned and Director Anti-Corruption Establishment with Chief Secretary to Government, West Pakistan as the Chairman, has been set up by Government to deal with the Anti-Corruption cases against Class-I Provincial Government Officers, Railway officers and employees of the Statutory Bodies other than those in Government service and on deputation with them who are in receipt of pay exceeding Rs. 750.00 P.M. Similarly, Provincial Anti-Corruption Committee, Divisional Anti-Corruption Committees and District Anti-Corrution Committees have been set up by Government to handle cases/enquiries against Class-II Gazetted Officers and non-gazetted officials of the Provincial Government and employees of Statuory Bodies.

The functions of the Provincial Anti-Corruption Council/Anti-Corruption Committees are as follows:—

(*i*) to review periodically corruption services and suggest means of rooting out corruption,

(*ii*) to review, at suitable intervals, the working of Anti-Corruption laws and rules and to suggest improvements in them;

(*iii*) to suggest improvement in departmental procedure which may be found to encourage corru tion;

(*iv*) to co-ordinate work of all agencies both Central and Provincial engaged in Anti-Corruption work;

(*v*) to recommend the names of Enquiry Officers/constitution of Tribunal, and to review their activities.

(*vi*) to permit institutions of open enquiries against gazetted officers;

(*vii*) to decide whether a case/enquiry should go to court or for departmental action;

(*viii*) to decide whether a case dealt with by an Enquiry Officer or a Tribunal;

(*ix*) to decide in which department the appointment of Anti-Corruption Officers is necessary;

(*x*) to consider, at its meetings, report from the Director, Anti-Corruption regarding the progress of Anti-Corruption work and to pass such orders on them as may be necessary; and

(*xi*) to call for and examine any case/enquiry decided by Anti-Corruption Committee in West Pakistan for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the correctness or propriety of the decision taken by the Anti-Corruption Committee concerned

and to make such orders as it may deem fit in the circumstances of each case provided that a representative of the Committee, whose decision is to be reviewed, shall be present at the time of the review.

In accordance with the revised instructions of Government, the progress of all cases/enquiries against Class-I Officers pending with the Anti-Corruption Establishment up-to-date is now reported to the Provincial Anti-Corruption Council quarterly so that ways and means are chalked out to dispose of the cases/enquiries very expeditiously. The progress of cases/enquiries against PCS Officers, DSPs and S.Os. is also reviewed at a meeting held monthly by the Addl. Chief Secretary to Government, West Pakistan.

**Action**

IV. During the year 1964-65 the Anti-Corruption Establishment investigated cases/enquiries against 3,563 officials including 455 gazetted officers. Of these, 263 cases including 14 against gazetted officers, refer to traps made by the Anti-Corruption Establishment operating under the supervision of of Magistrates.

As many as 1,143 cases/enquiries, including 120 against gazetted officers, were disposed of by the Anti-Corruption Establishment during the year 1964-65. Of these, 4 cases against gazetted officers and 257 against non-gazetted Anti-Corruption.

103 cases, including 3 against gazetted officers, ended in conviction. The accused officers were sentenced to various terms of imprisonments by courts. The terms of imprisonment went up to 7 years R.I. and fine up to Rs. 1,30,000.00.

296 cases/enquiries including 46 against gazetted officers were recommended for departmental action. 14 gazetted officers and 51 non-gazetted officers were punished departmentally.

The investigation of a good number of cases/enquiries necessitated the opinion of the Finger Print Expert. The staff of this Directorate includes a Finger Print Expert with the rank of an Inspector of Police. The work of Finger Print Expert in this Establishment is quite different from the work in the Finger Print Bureau Lahore. The work here mostly involves an *interse* comparision of a vast number of finger impressions affixed on various documents in token of receipt of public money. The initiative for detection of fraud and identification of culprits and their accessories rests solely on the comparison of inadvertently impressed finger prints. The detection of duplicated impressions against different names and of divergent prints against similar ones establish the cases which need complimentary examination to finalise them.

The gazetted officers against whom enquiries were made by the Anti-Corruption Establishment during the year under report included 2 CSP officers, 35 PCS Officers, 4 Chief Engineers, 1 Addl. Chief Engineer, 2 Deputy Chief Engineers, 15 Superintending Engineers, 76 Executive Engineers, 72 Sub-Divisional Officers, 13 Assistant Engineers, 4 Superintendents of Police, 8 Deputy

Superintendents of Police, 18 Officers of Health Department, including 2 Directors of the Department, 1 Director of Agriculture, 2 Deputy Directors of Agriculture, two Deputy Directors and one-Chief Inspector of Industries, 4 Superintendents of Prison, 2 Deputy Collectors, 37 Tehsildars, 2 Section Officers, 3 Divisional Forest Officers, 1 Registrar and 2 Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies, 1 Deputy Director and 4 Excise and Taxation Officers, 3 Divisional Forest Officer, 3 Officers of Thal Development Authority, 1 Regional Manager of Electricity, WAPDA, 8 Extra Assistant Directors of Agriculture, etc.

The offences detected included, bribery misappropriation of public funds and Government material, abuse of official position, possession of property and wealth disporportionate to known sources of income, drawing of false T.A., favouritism, nepotism, etc. etc.

# Prisons

The Prison Department has played a very important role in the past and always readily came to serve the Nation whenever any clamity, like floods befell it or excavation of canals, or construction of bunds had to be undertaken.

Leaving aside the work done by the Department side by side with the Army, the Prison Department opened two independent Prison Camps in close-collaboration with civil departments at Rausa, Fort Abbas and Walher during the financial year 1964-65.

A brief note about these national activities of the Department which was a solid contribution towards the build-up of national economy is given below:—

1. *Rausa Camp near Raiwind* 1964:—In 1964 when there were heavy rains, Rohi Nalla over-flowed its banks and devasted huge tracts of fertile land right from Hadiara up to village Rausa in Raiwind. Hip-deep water had collected in an area of about 10 square miles and there was no out-let for the water. All the villages in this locality were submerged in water. The civil departments like Revenue, P.W.D. and Irrigation were helpless as collective and organised labour was not available any where. It was at that time when a strength of 1,000 prisoners was provided and the work done by them earned appreciation from all quarters.

2. *Operation Camp on River-bed Ghagra* 1964:—In that very season when 1,000 prisoners were engaged at Rausa (Lahore Division) alarming news came from Bahawalpur that Ghagra River, which crosses into Pakistan territory,

from India was over-flowing as the old river-bed was already choked with sand, with the result that all the villages in that area were inundated and the town of Fort-Abbas was also surrounded with water from all sides. The Prison Department responded the call favourably and successfully and another Camp of 1,500 prisoners was opened there to fight the flood.

3. *Protection on Bund for Fort Abbas* (1965) (*Bahawalpur Div*):—As a precautionary measure, the Government decided to construct a Protection Bund around the town of Fort-Abbas and for that purpose about 500 prisoners were rented out to the Irrigation Department. They worked there from April to June, 1965, and their work was greatly appreciated by the Commissioner Floods, so much so that it is going to become a permanent feature to get work from prisoners on all such occasions.

4 *Walhar Camp near Fort-Abbas* 1965 (*Bahawalpur Div*):—Simultaneously when the Protection Bund of Fort-Abbas town was in progress another project of strengthening the banks of River Ghagra at Walhar near Fort-Abbas was under-taken. Here another Camp of 500 prisoners was opened in June, 1965, and the excavation and construction work continued uptill August, 1965. The whole work was completed in about 3 months to the entire satisfaction of the civil authorities.

*Construction of New Jails and additional accommodation at old Jails*:—It is a well known fact that all the existing jails, with the exception of a few, are old and antiquated. They were built about 100, years back according to the requirements of those days. Now, with the establishment of Pakistan and resultant influx of immigrants from Bharat, the priso npopulation increased manifold. Moreover, with the establishment of new satillte towns, the old jails were surrounded with civil population. Hence it was expedient to shift as many jails as possible from their present sites to the outskirts of the cities and also provide additional accommodation at jails where space could be available to relieve congestion.

Consequently the following works were under-taken:—

1. Construction of New District Jail at Kot Lakhpat. It is now nearing completion. The expenditure incurred on this work is Rs. 30,74,000.00

2. Construction of new jail at Lyallpur with a cost of Rs. 48,00,000.00. Up to this time Rs. 14,00,000.00 has been spent.

3. Additional accommodation has been provided at the following Jails to relieve over-crowding:—

1. New Central Jail, Bahawalpur.
2. District Jail, Multan.
3. District Jail, D.G.Khan.
4. District Jail, Shahpur.
5. Central Jail, Mianwali.
6. District Jail, Khairpur.

With the completion of these works the Department will have ample accommodation at its disposal.

4. *Open Jail Bedin* (*Hyerabad*):—The main feature of Prison Administration

in Southern Range. Hyderabad is an experiment of an open Jail at Bedin (Hyderabad) where long-term, well behaved prisoners are trained in modern methods of agriculture, poultry farming and sheep-breeding in open conditions with scanty security measures.

The land at the disposal of the Jail is 2,000 acres. The major portion of it has been brought under plough in record time, with meagre resources at our disposal. It has produced excellent results in the art of farming and production of sugar cane, rice and jute. This farm is graded the best in the whole of former Sind, by the Agriculture Department.

This system of establishing open jails, is a novel experiment and, inculcate in the prisoners, the habit of self-respect and self-confidence. Normally 10 per cent of the prison population come back to prison after releases from Jails. Since, we have experimented the new method of open prison, hardly 2 per cent of the released population of jail return to Jail. There is no gainsaying the fact that this system has proved very successful and the Department is now planning to establish another open Jail at Pattoki near Lahore where 17 squares of land have already been acquired.

# RECLAMATION AND PROBATION ORGANIZATION

The Reclamation and Probation Organization continued to function during the year on progressive lines with a double-edged machinery to attack the evil of crime from new angles—the one includes the working of Parole system under the Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act, 1926 and the other the Probation methods as embodied in the Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1060. The system of Parole provides useful methods for the treatment of the raw and chance offenders who have qualified themselves for such a release after putting in good conduct and work for a certain period in Jail, by keeping them 'in the open' as well as in an healthy environment so helpful for their reformation and rehabilitation. This system is being operated, at present, throughout West Pakistan except in the Special Areas. The useful methods of Probation were introduced as a pilot project in the Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions only three or four years back and have already started showing good results in curbing crime in their own way as well as in the matter of treatment of offenders. On the basis of these results achieved in these two Divisions, Government has since also implemented the Probation methods in the Peshawar Division during the current year. Under the Probation system the very concept and approach to the problem of crime and treatment of offenders is changed; and an offender, instead of being placed behind the bars is kept in his own homely environments from the very first day of conviction as well as under the supervision of a Probation officer under the orders of a Court of

Law for a certain period, ranging from one year to three years, during which a vigilent and careful eye, coupled with necessary advice and sympathetic guidance to mould his attitude and to effect a change in his traits and trends is constantly kept on the offender by the Probation Officer.

These two systems viz; Parole and Probatiou continued to function under the adminstrative control of the respective Commissioners of the Divisions as the Reclamation and Probation work was decentralized at Divisional level at the time of Re-organization of the Reclamation and Probation Department under the Provincial Re-organization Scheme, in February, 1962.

During the year, 205 prisoners were released on parole under the Good conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act, 1926, while 690 offenders were placed on Probation under the Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1960.

In view of the manifold benefits and useful results that accrued from these two systems, Government intends to extend the Probation system as well in the whole of West Pakistan, though only gradually for want of suitable trained personnel to perform the job. This system will, no doubt, prove a landmark in the legal history of Pakistan, when it is implemented throughout Pakistan. By keeping Offenders out of the Jails, with the help of the above two methods, not only the main object of the reformation and rehabilitation of offenders is greatly achieved but also a huge savings in the Jail expenditure is effected which can be utilized on more constructive work.

Apart from the above two systems, which are mainly made use of in the case of adults, there is a Remand Home-cum-Classified School in Karachi under the Department for the children who have committed some offence. This Remand Home was established by the Karachi Child Welfare Society as far back as 1937. The Government of Pakistan took over its control from the said Society in 1960 and subsequently it was handed over to the Government of West Pakistan. A Remand Home is, in fact, a part and parcel of the machinery provided for implementing Children Act, with the help of Juvenile Courts and Certified Schools. This Remand Home is functioning, at present, under the Sind Children Act, 1924.

The drafts of the Children laws viz; Youthful Offenders Bill for those children who have committed some offence and the Children Bill—for those children who are in need of care and protection are, however, at present, under the consideration of the Government of West Pakistan and it is expected that these laws will be passed and enforced in the Province not before long now, after which Approved or Certified Schools as well as Institutions and Children Centres for Children in need of care and protection will come into being in their regular form at various places in the Province, like Lahore, Peshawar and Hyderabad.

The Government Reformatory Farms, Burewala, comprising of over 3,000 acres of land where convicted persons, particularly from the agricultural classes, were kept on parole and employed in productive agriculture work as tenants, has been abolished during the year under report.

# CIVIL DEFENCE

War inflicts damage to men and material and as such it is only natural that safety measures are adopted to minimise and restrict the damage.

Civil Defence is one of such important measures against the development in the technique of war as the war is no longer confined to the Armed Forces and battle fronts. The people in general are very much involved in it.

The primary object of Civil Defence is to help the citizens in protecting themselves and making the best use of their special individual abilities and skill in an emeragency.

The main functions of this Department are as follows:—

(a) Planning of Civil Defence measures.

(b) Co-ordination of Civil Defence activities with other Governmnet and Semi—Government Departments and Agencies.

(c) Laying down of uniform scales standards for Civil Defence Services and their equipment.

(d) Rendering of technical advice on Civil Defence.

(e) Organization and maintenance of training facilities.

(f) Civil Defence Training to Services and General public.

(g) Maintaining of working relations between the Central Government, the Provincial Government and the districts.

(h) Supervision of the functions of Civil Defence Organization in all classified towns.

**Organization.**

The following are the Civil Defence

voluntary services to mitigate the effects of enemy air attack on the civil population and to combat the natural as well as the man made calamities and disasters during peace time. These services have been organized in almost all the important towns of the province.

**1. Warden Service.**

This service is meant to guide and control the general public, report any damage immediately to the Deputy Commissioner and Civil Defence Controller and organize immediate self help meassures to control the Civil Defence operations at the scene of incident during air raids.

**2. Rescue Service.**

This service is responsible for tackling all the problems of rescuing people entrapped in wreckage during air raids and for this purpose three types of trained Rescue Parties have been organized and equipped in the towns.

**3. Auxiliary Fire Service.**

This service has been organized for supplementing the existing municipal fire brigades with the help of stirrup pump parties. In addition to this A pool of fire services of Municipal Committees, Railway Port trust and Industrial Units has been formed for mutual aid.

**4. Casulty Service.**

This service is responsible for rendering first aid to casulties on the spot to organize Ambulance Service and to carry the injured to the hospital for necessary medical treatment First Aid Parties, First Aid Posts, Casualty clearing and Base Hospitals have been organized, and equipped in all important towns.

**5. Communication Service.**

This service serves the purpose of quick transmission of message from one place to another during emergency. Immediate and effective control over the damage reports during emergency has been organized. It includes motor cyclists, cycle meassengers and messengers in addition to wireless and telephone arrangements.

**Training.**

The main task of the Civil Defence during peace time is to impart Civil Defence Training in modern technique of Civil Defence to the general public, the members of all Civil Defence Services and Government/Semi Government employees. For this purpose three Training Institutions of this department are functioning—one in Karachi and two in Lahore. Training Centres have also been set up in all the important towns. These Centres train the members of local Civil Defence Services and the civil population. A good number of training courses on different aspect of Civil Defence have been held during this year in these Institutions. Training courses were also conducted to train the college students as Junior Leaders. A commendable progress has already been made in this direction in the past years.

**Demonstrations and Exercises.**

Demonstrations and Exercises were also frequently staged in all the towns to rehearse the Civil Defence Plans, and give practical experience to members of all the Civil Defence Services. Blackout and Take Cover Exercises were also held to acquaint the general public

of the safety measures to be adopted during emeragencies.

**Peace Time Activities.**

The Civil Defence Organization has also to play an equally effective role in peace time in rescue and relief operations during natural calamities such as floods, fires etc. etc. in order to gain practical experience and utilize the services in peace time. The above objects can only be achieved if the Civil Defence Organization is well equipped and is in a position to fight against all emergencies and also that the general public is well organized and trained.

**Floods.**

During floods season, this department is responsible to mobilise Mobile Flood Rescue Units to render help to the marooned people.

Apart from this serveral Watermanship courses were held to train out skilled persons for flood rescue operations. These course include practical training in swimming, rowing, first aid and elementary navigation.

**Emergency Service Station.**

To render help and assistance to the local population during house collapses, fires, floods and other accidents, a Civil Defence Emergency Service Station has been set up at Lahore, which is working round the clock.

The ambulance service is available round the clock on payment basis at the rate of 50 paisa per mile for the benefit of local public for transporting their patients comfortably and safely to and from the hospitals.

Another Emergency Service Station has been set up on the same lines at Multan in collaboration with the Municipal Committee. It is doing very useful work by fighting the fires rendering first aid and conducting rescue operations.

In short, the Civil Defence set up in West Pakistan has, although been functioning on most economical basis but has been as far as possible, in rea diness at all times to meet any eventuality and having full peace time utility.

# EXCISE

The Excise wing of the Department is concerned with the administration and control over the import, export, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of liquor, intoxicating drugs, opium and its derivatives. The main object of the Excise Administration is to derive maximum revenue from the minimum consumption of intoxicants and narcotics. In pursuance of the Government policy of minimising the consumption of intoxicants and narcobtics such as liquor, opium and bhang, the use of liquor throughout the Northern Zone is prohibited except on permits. The permits are issued for quantities specified on medical certificates by Doctors in Government service and to Non-Muslim without such certificates. Quota of liquor is limited to 6 bottles of gin/rum /whisky/brandi or 18 bottles of wines or 96 bottles of beer per mensum. No restrictions are imposed on foreigners.

There is a brewery at Rawalpindi and distilleries are functioning at Takht Bhai, Murdan, Rawalpindi, Kotri and Quetta. The distilleries manufacture rectified and methylated spirits which are required for industrial and defence purposes. New distilleries are under constructions at Lyallpur, Kala Shah Kaku and in the Khairpur Division. Spirits are manufactured from molasses which are left over by sugar factories. The sugar milles have been exporting molasses in the past but some of the distilleries have started export of Commerical Spirits. With a view to boosting exports and encouraging local industries to enable them to compete with foreign products, duty-free spirits are issued to deserving indigenous industries like those of Sodium Hydrosulphate Gat-guts, Santonine etc.

Opium poppy cannot be cultivated accept under licences. With a view to controlling the production of opium, cultivation of poppy has been restricted to a few compact areas of the Peshawar Division. The entire quantity of opium produced by the licensed cultivators is purchased by Government. Opium is supplied to addicts through opium vends which are auctioned annually.

Opium used to be imported from India in the past. It is now being manufactured in a factory which is run by Government. It meets the demand of the entire country including Azad Kashmir besides the demand of the pharmacoutical industry. The feasibility of exfracting morphine and codeine from opium and poppy heads is being explored in order to dispense with the import of these drugs. The supply of opium is, however, being gradaully reduced every year because Pakistan stands committed to eradicate the opium eating habit by 1878.

Charas and opium smoking is altogether banned in West Pakistan.

Charas and contraband opium is smuggled into West Pakistan through the mountaneous and inaccessible tracts of the North Western Frontier. To combat this smuggling, anti-smuggling measure have been introduced at a large scale. A number of Government Departments like the West Pakistan Rangers, Frontier Corps, Frontier constabulary, West Pakistan Police and the Excise staff co-operate in fighting the menance. The Government have further taken the following measures in this behalf:—

(*i*) the punishment prescribed by the law for the smuggling of narcotics is being enhanced: and

(*ii*) check posts have been established at various places.

Lady Excise Constables have been employed. Dogs are also used for detection of opium and charas smugglers. Anti-smuggling Co-ordination conferences are regularly held at district, divisional and provincial levels and their decisions implemented as far as possible.

Bhang (cannabis) growns wild in the sub-mountaneous tracts, It is, however, sold through licensed vendors.

The receipts of Excise revenue to Government during the year 19(4 is as under:—

| Liquor | Opium | Hemp and other drugs. | Other receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 2,74,70,780.00 | Rs. 83,74,520.00 | Rs. 22,69,070.00 | Rs. 1,03,000.00 |

## DETECTION OF CRIMES

The number of cases detected and quantities of contrabands seized under the various Excise Laws during the year 1964 are given against each item:—

| | No. of cases detected. | Quantities seized. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Opium .. | 901 | 610 ½ seers. |
| 2. Opium Smoking. .. | 190 | 36 tolas and 7 mashas. |
| 3. Charas .. | 2,532 | 2,503 seers. |
| 4. Bhang .. | 195 | 31 maunds, 27 seers and20,802 plants. |
| 5. Poppy Heads .. | 70 | 33 maunds, 26 seers and 66, 880 plants. |
| 6. Morphia .. | 90 | 1951 Tablets, 10 Injections 6 Ampules and 1 grain. |
| 7. Cocaine | 3 | 480 grains, 6 drams and 1 Injection. |
| 8. Working Stills. .. | 116 | |
| 9. Liquor .. | 844 | 3,71,872 Ozs. |
| 10. Lahan .. | 63 | 949 maunds and 11seers. |

The above quantities include the following big captures:—

1. Capture of Car No. KAA-153, containing 1 maund and 12 seers on non- excise opium at Quetta.
2. Capture of a Car No. R.I. 9647, containing 1 maund and 35 seers of Charas at Hussan Abdal.
3. Capture of pick Up No. Hd-236 containing 15 maunds and 13 seers of Charas at Attock Bridge.

# PRINTING AND STATIONERY

The aims of the West Pakistan Printing and Stationery Department continue to be the same *i.e.* to stock and supply numerous kinds of Standard and Non-Standard Forms, Registers to all the Departments/Offices of Government for their offiical use and also arranging printing of budget litrature, West Pakistan Government Gazette, Annual Reports of the various Departments as well as other official publications concerning Developmental activities of the various Departments. Steady improvement has however been maintained in all the Provincial Government Presses during the year under review.

The work-load in all the Provincial Government Presses has increased abnormally due to the corresponding increase in the demands of the Government offices for the supply of Standard/Non-Standard, Universal, Accounts and Treasury forms and Registers to all the Departments/Offices besides miscellaneous printing work concerning in the activities of the various Departments of Government. To overcome this difficulty and to keep abreast of the heavy pressure of work night shift has been introduced at the Regional Presses at Peshawar, Bahawalpur and Khairpur. By the introduction of double shift the Presses concerned are expected to meet with the demands of the Departments/Offices falling in their respective jurisdictions.

Work load involved in the discharge of various functions of this Department will be evident from the following figures of revised grants of expenditure head as well as of the recipt head of this Department for the year 1964-65.

**Expenditure Head.**

(*i*) Revised budget grant for making

supplies of stationery articles (including paper etc.) to all the offices of Government in West Pakistan as well as for making supplies of Stationery, Paper, Binding/Printing materials to Government Presses for using thereof in meeting the demands for various Departments for Printing/Binding during the year 1964-65.

(Rs. 1,00,91,130.00)

(*ii*) Final Budget grant for making supplies of Judicial Paper (Water marked paper) use with stamps to all the treasuries in West Pakistan during the year, 1964-65.

(Rs. 1,04,710.00)

(*iii*) Final budget grant for making recoveries from the Commercial Departments on account of supplies Paper/Stationery made during the year, 1964-65.

(Rs. 11,38,250.00)

(*iv*) Final grant for making recoveries from other Government and Commercial Departments on account of execution of their Printing/Binding work during 1964-65.

(Rs. 6,05,000.00)

**Receipt Head.**

Total revised grant of the Printing and Stationery Department West Pakistan, under the receipt head during the year 1964-65.

(Rs. 49,76,500.00)

The receipt includes x sale proceeds of Gazette and other publications, forms and supply of stationery to Local Bodies on payment etc.

This Department is endeavouring also to meet Top Priority/Immediate demands of Government pertaining to the present Emergency. To achieve this end this Department is concentrating all its resourses to make best use of the available stocks of paper/stationery and printing stores to surmount the difficulty of delay in procurement thereof.

# *Statistical Tables and Charts*

## LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO. 1

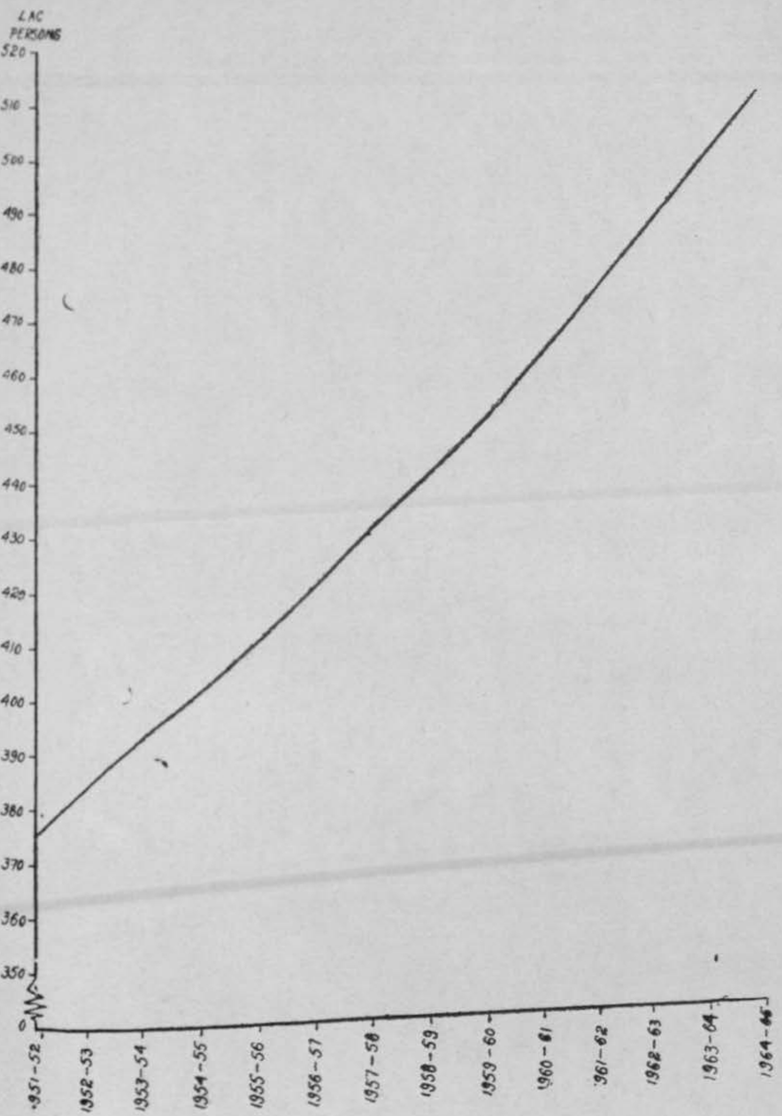
**Mid-Financial Year Population Estimates of West Pakistan 1951--52 to -1964-65**

| Year | Population in Lac Persons |
|---|---|
| 1951-52 | 375.5 |
| 1952-53 | 384.2 |
| 1953-54 | 393.0 |
| 1954-55 | 402.0 |
| 1955-56 | 411.2 |
| 1956-57 | 420.7 |
| 1957-58 | 430.3 |
| 1958-59 | 440.2 |
| 1959-60 | 450.3 |
| 1960-61 | 462.0 |
| 1961-62 | 474.0 |
| 1962-63 | 486.3 |
| 1963-64 | 498.9 |
| 1964-65 | 511.9 |

*Note:*—Population estimates for 1960-61 are those worked out by the Planning Commission. The estimates for subsequent years have been worked out by extrapolating the 1960-61 figures by growth rate of 2.6 per cent per annum for both East and West Pakistan. The estimates for 1959-60 have been taken back by using growth rate of 2.6 per cent per annum both for East and West Pakistan. The growth rate of 2.3 per cent per annum has been applied to estimate the population for other back years.

*Source:*—West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, "Statistical Handbook of West Pakistan—1964", Table No. 2 at page 22.

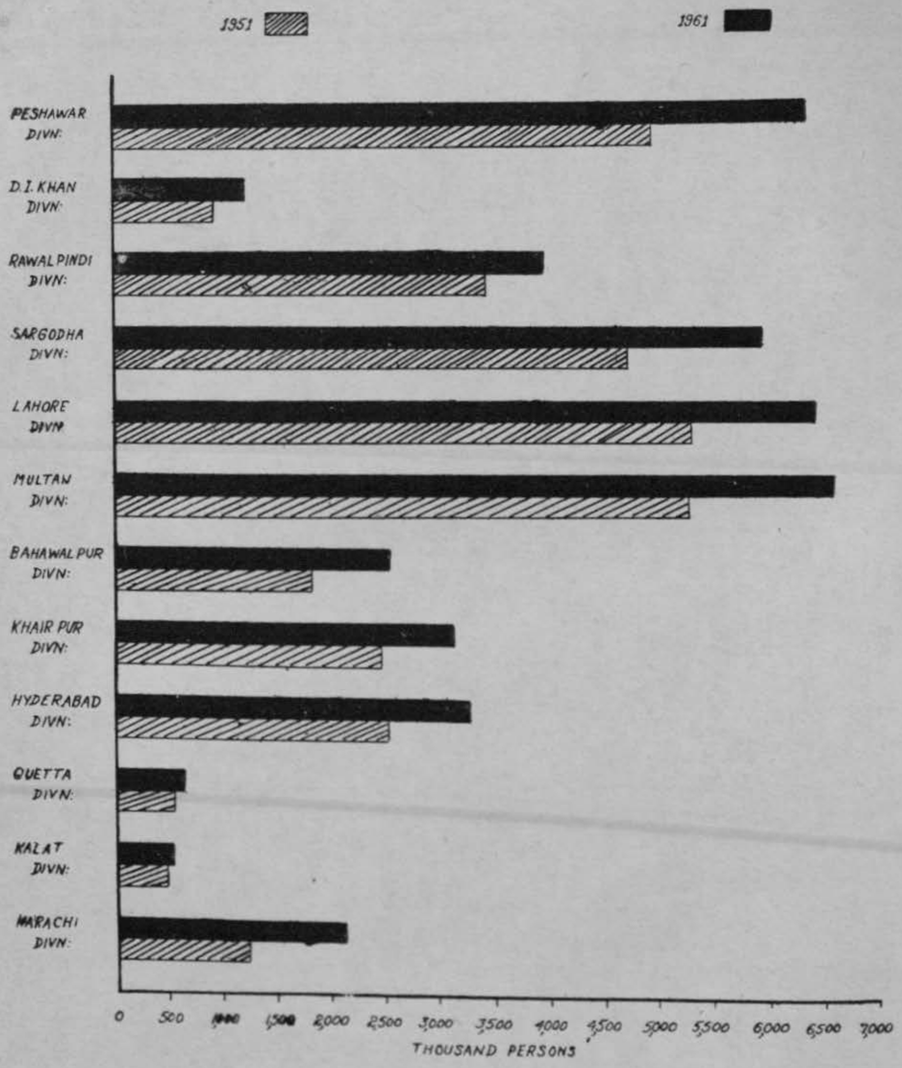
# MID-FINANCIAL YEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES OF WEST PAKISTAN: 1951-52 TO 1964-65




SOURCE:- TABLE NO. 1

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...AU OF STATISTICS

# POPULATION OF WEST PAKISTAN
## BY DIVISIONS: 1951 & 1961




SOURCE:- TABLE NO 2

TABLE NO. 2

**Population of West Pakistan by Divisions: 1951 and 1961**

*(In thousand)*

| Province/Division | 1951 | 1961 |
|---|---|---|
| **West Pakistan** | **33,780** | **42,880** |
| Peshawar Division | 4,962 | 6,372 |
| Dera Ismail Khan Division | 937 | 1,206 |
| Rawalpindi Division | 3,440 | 3,979 |
| Sargodha Division | 4,743 | 5,977 |
| Lahore Division | 5,339 | 6,449 |
| Multan Division | 5,306 | 6,603 |
| Bahawalpur Division | 1,811 | 2,574 |
| Khairpur Division | 2,485 | 3,134 |
| Hyderabad Division | 2,527 | 3,291 |
| Quetta Division | 532 | 630 |
| Kalat Division | 485 | 531 |
| Karachi Division | 1,214 | 2,135 |

*Note:*— (*i*) In this table necessary adjustments which have taken place in areas of Administrative Districts have been accounted for in the 1951 figures.

(*ii*) This table excludes Population of Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagarh and Manavadar and Pakistan's enclaves in India.

(*iii*) In 1951 Census, estimated population of 13,000 of Gwadur has not been included.

(*iv*) This table excludes Non-Pakistanis.

(*v*) Population of Tribal Areas included in Peshawar and D.I.Khan Divisions was partly enumerated and partly estimated.

*Source:*—West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics "Statistical Hand-Book of West Pakistan—1964", Table No. 4 at pages 27 to 29.

## TABLE NO. 3

**Population of West Pakistan by Economic Categories: 1951 and 1961**

*(In thousand persons)*

| Economic Category | 1951 | 1961 |
|---|---|---|
| I. **Total Population: Total (II+III)** | **31,061** (*a*) | **39,442** (b) |
| II. **Civilian Labour Force** | **9,506** | **12,554** |
| (*i*) Agricultural Labour Force | 6,187 | 7,410 |
| (*ii*) Non-Agricultural Labour Force | 3,319 | 5,145 |
| III. **Others (including Dependents)** | **21,555** | **26,888** |

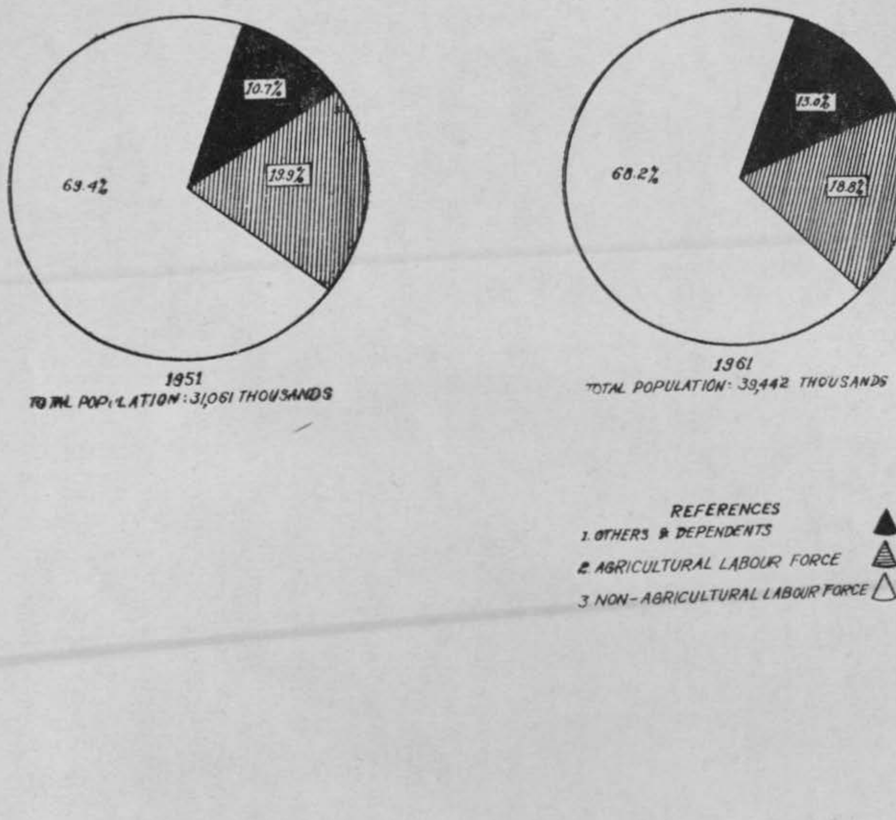
(*a*) This does not include persons claiming nationalities other than Pakistan and 2,719 thousands Population of Agencies, Added and Special Areas of Frontier Regions.

(*b*) This excludes Non-Pakistanis and 3,438 thousands Population of Agencies, Added and Special Areas of Frontier Regions.

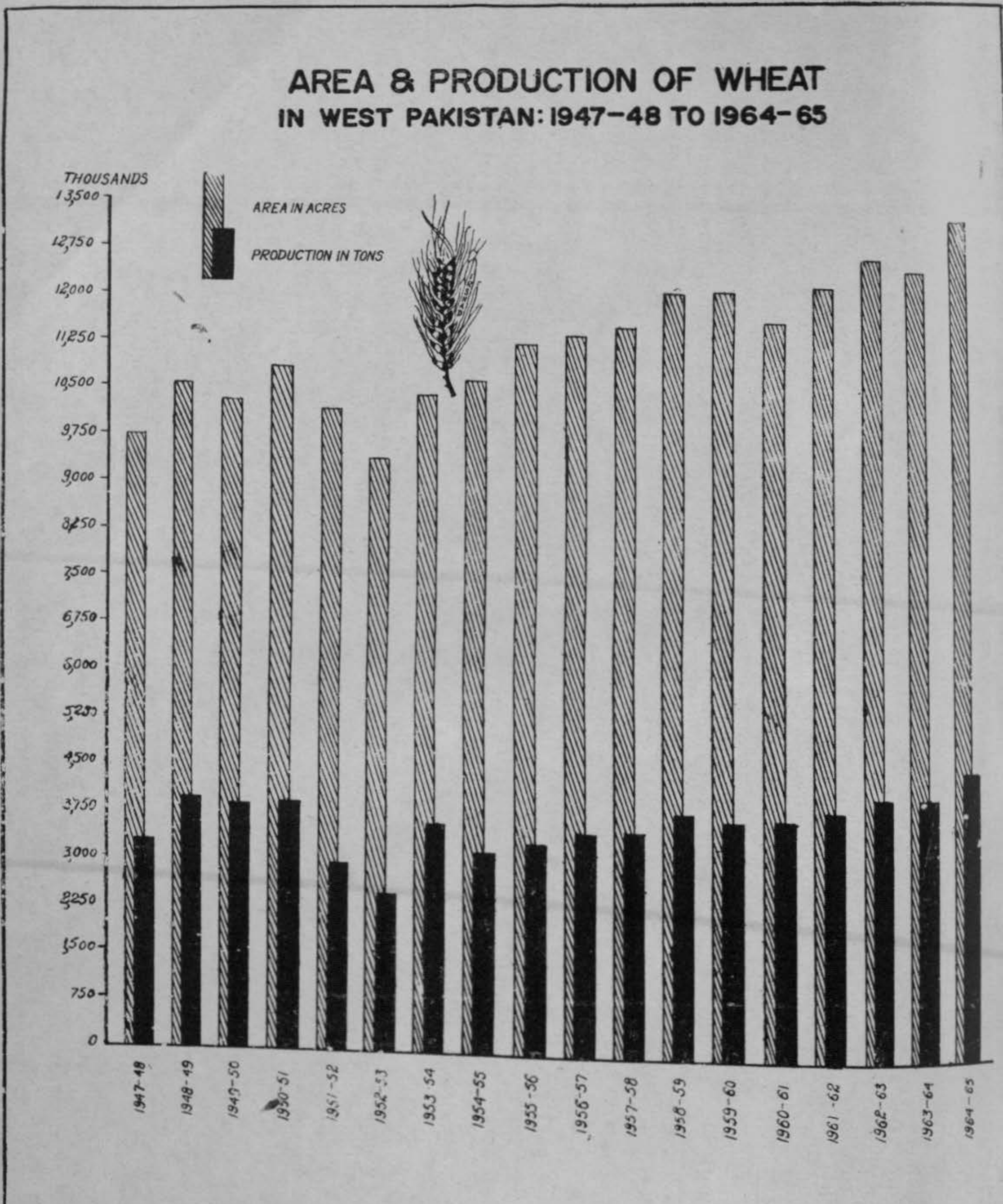
*Note:*—In this Table, 1961 Civilian Labour Force includes persons 12 years and over to provide comparability between two Censuses.

*Source:*—West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, "Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan--1964", Table No. 38 at page 130.

# POPULATION OF WEST PAKISTAN
## BY ECONOMIC STATUS: 1951 & 1961




SOURCE.- TABLE NO. 3




SOURCE:- TABLE NO. 4

TABLE NO. 4

**Area and Production of Wheat in West Pakistan: 1947-48 to 1964-65.**

*(In thousands)*

| Year | Area in Acres | Production in Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 1947-48 | 9,761 | 3,299 |
| 1948-49 | 10,581 | 3,985 |
| 1949-50 | 10,321 | 3,881 |
| 1950-51 | 10,832 | 3,957 |
| 1951-52 | 10,152 | 3,010 |
| 1952-53 | 9,385 | 2,506 |
| 1953-54 | 10,386 | 3,641 |
| 1954-55 | 10,597 | 3,195 |
| 1955-56 | 11,165 | 3,334 |
| 1956-57 | 11,331 | 3,522 |
| 1957-58 | 11,458 | 3,558 |
| 1958-59 | 11,996 | 3,883 |
| 1959-60 | 12,010 | 3,712 |
| 1960-61 | 11,536 | 3,773 |
| 1961-62 | 12,055 | 3,890 |
| 1962-63 | 12,519 | 4,123 |
| 1963-64 | 12,317 | 4,118 |
| 1964-65 | 13,140 | 4,518 |

*Source:*—West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, "Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan—1964", Tables No.131 and 132 at pages 374 to 377.

TABLE NO. 5

**Area and Production of Cotton (*a*) in West Pakistan: 1947-48 to 1964-65**

(*In thousands*)

| Year | Area in Acres | Production in Bales (d) |
|---|---|---|
| 1947-48 | 3,052 | 1,104 |
| 1948-49 | 2,600 | 954 |
| 1949-50 | 2,743 | 1,225 |
| 1950-51 | 3,017 | 1,406 |
| 1951-52 | 3,320 | 1,397 |
| 1952-53 | 3,424 | 1,786 |
| 1953-54 | 2,867 | 1,425 |
| 1954-55 | 3,135 | 1,583 |
| 1955-56 | 3,490 | 1,678 |
| 1956-57 | 3,558 | 1,711 |
| 1957-58 | 3,592 | 1,708 |
| 1958-59 | 3,470 | 1,654 |
| 1959-60 | 3,312 | 1,597 |
| 1960-61 | 3,200 | 1,691 |
| 1961-62 | 3,453 | 1,822 |
| 1962-63 | 3,350 | 1,958 |
| 1963-64 | 3,595 | 2,327 |
| 1964-65 | 3,752 | 2,201 |

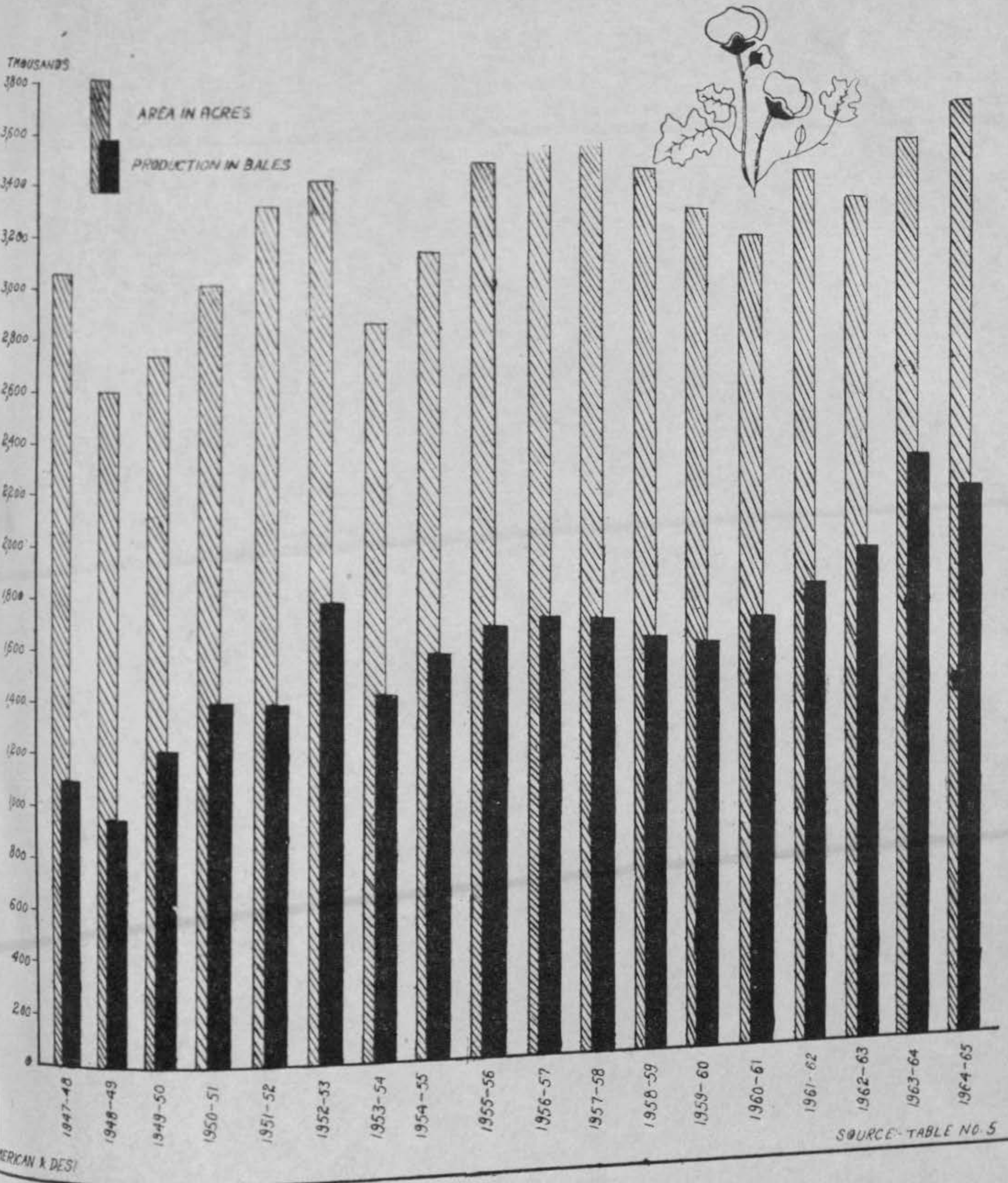
(*a*) American and Desi.

(*d*) Production is in terms of Lint Cotton.

*Note:*—One bale of Cotton contains 392 Lbs.

*Source:*—West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, "Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan—1964", Tables No. 131 and 132 at pages 374 to 377.

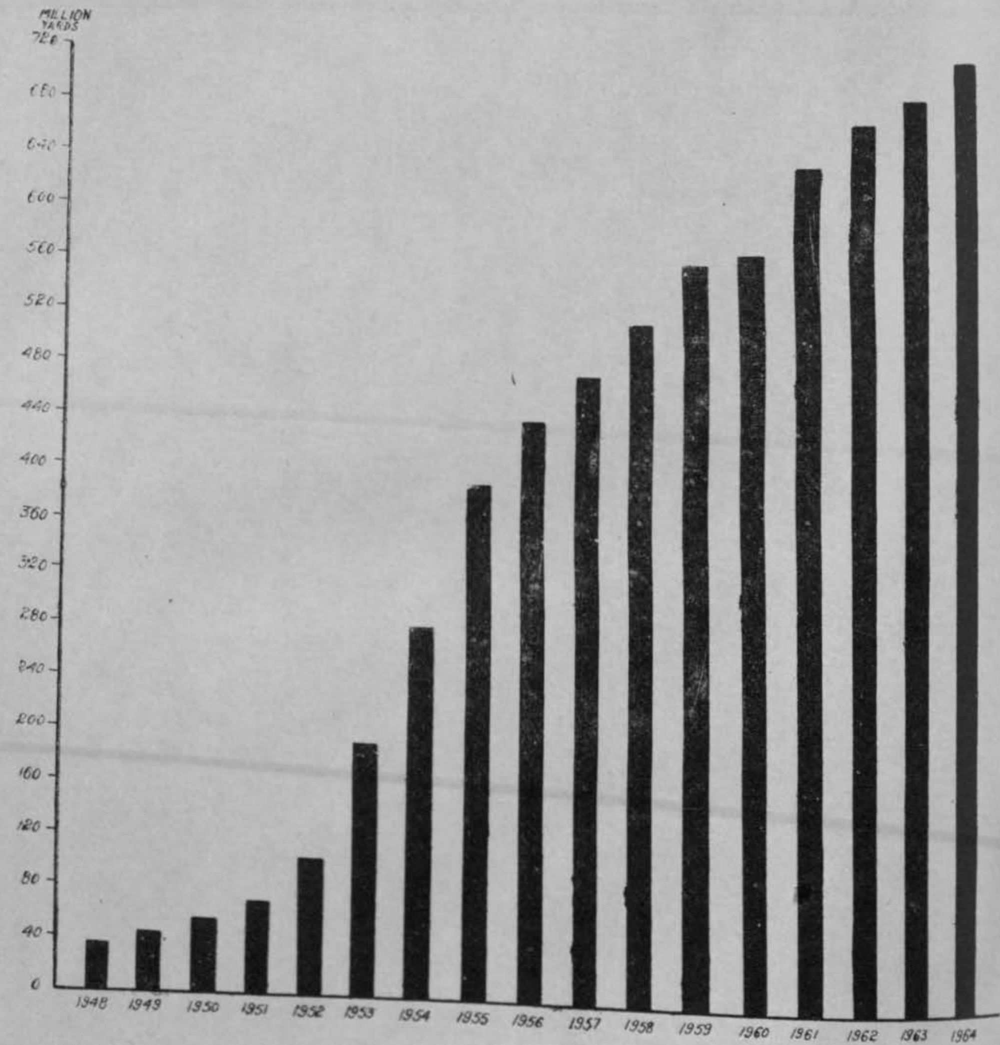
## AREA & PRODUCTION OF COTTON* (LINT)
## IN WEST PAKISTAN: 1947-48 TO 1964-65




SOURCE:- TABLE NO. 5

*AMERICAN & DESI

# PRODUCTION OF COTTON CLOTH IN WEST PAKISTAN: 1948 TO 1964




SOURCE:- TABLE NO. 6

## TABLE NO. 6

**Production of Cotton Cloth in West Pakistan: 1948 to 1964**

*(In million yards)*

| Year | Cotton Cloth |
|---|---|
| 1948 | 35 |
| 1949 | 45 |
| 1950 | 55 |
| 1951 | 70 |
| 1952 | 105 |
| 1953 | 192 |
| 1954 | 282 |
| 1955 | 389 |
| 1956 | 438 |
| 1957 | 470 |
| 1958 | 511 |
| 1959 | 555 |
| 1960 | 564 |
| 1961 | 630 |
| 1962 | 662 |
| 1963 | 681 |
| 1964 | 710 |

*Source:*—Central Statistical Office, Karachi
"Statistical Bulletin August, 1965",
Table No. 49 at page 2125.

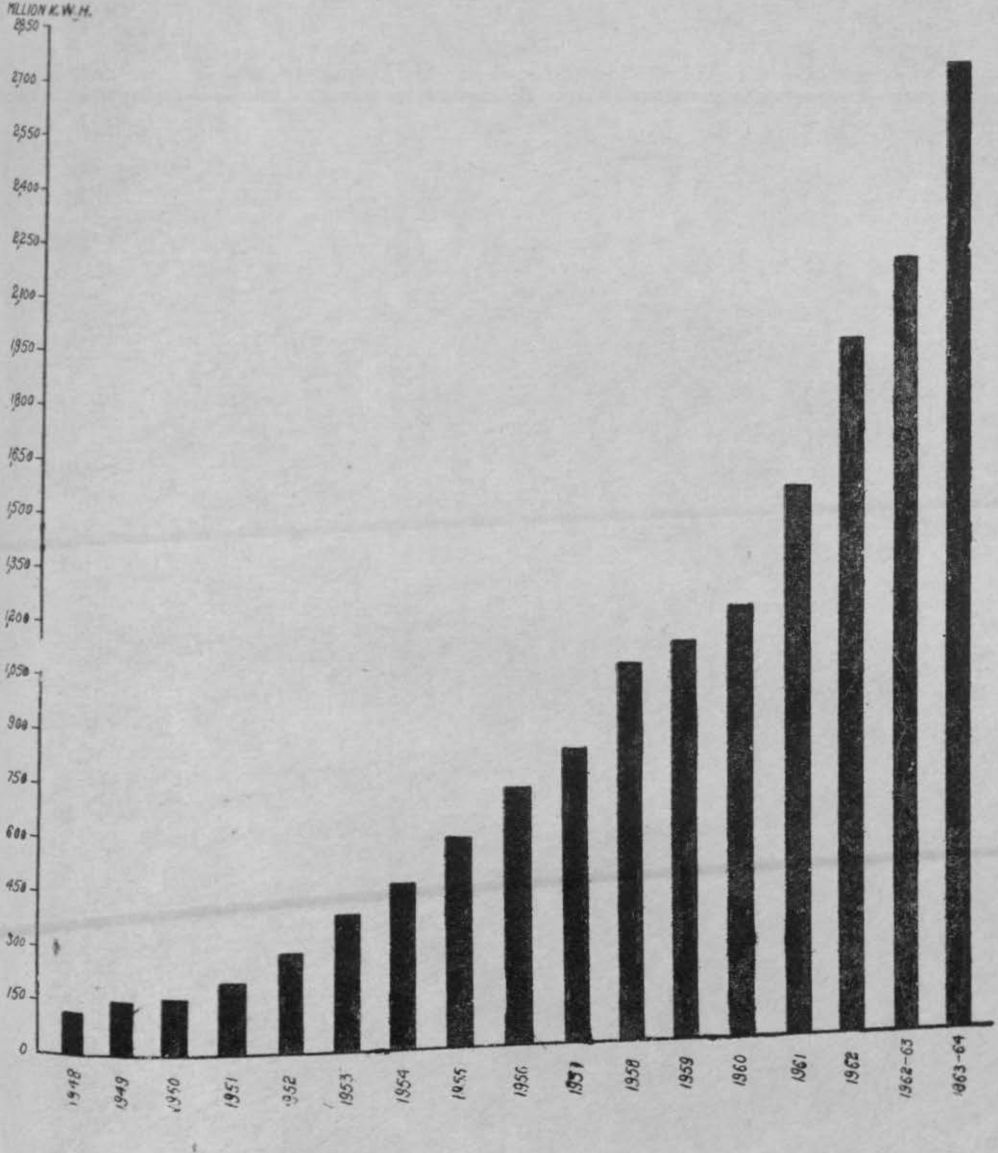
TABLE NO, 7

**Production of Electricity in West Pakistan: 1948 to 1963-1964**

| Year | Production in Million K.W Hours |
|---|---|
| 1948 | 118 |
| 1949 | 151 |
| 1950 | 156 |
| 1951 | 206 |
| 1952 | 282 |
| 1953 | 385 |
| 1954 | 469 |
| 1955 | 594 |
| 1965 | 726 |
| 1957 | 830 |
| 1958 | 1,066 |
| 1959 | 1,126 |
| 1960 | 1,221 |
| 1961 | 1,554 |
| 1962 | 1,972 |
| 1962-63 | 2,199 |
| 1963-64 | 2,758 |

*Source:*—West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, "Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan--1964", Table No. 88 at page 278.

# PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY IN WEST PAKISTAN: 1948 TO 1963-64




SOURCE:- TABLE NO. 7

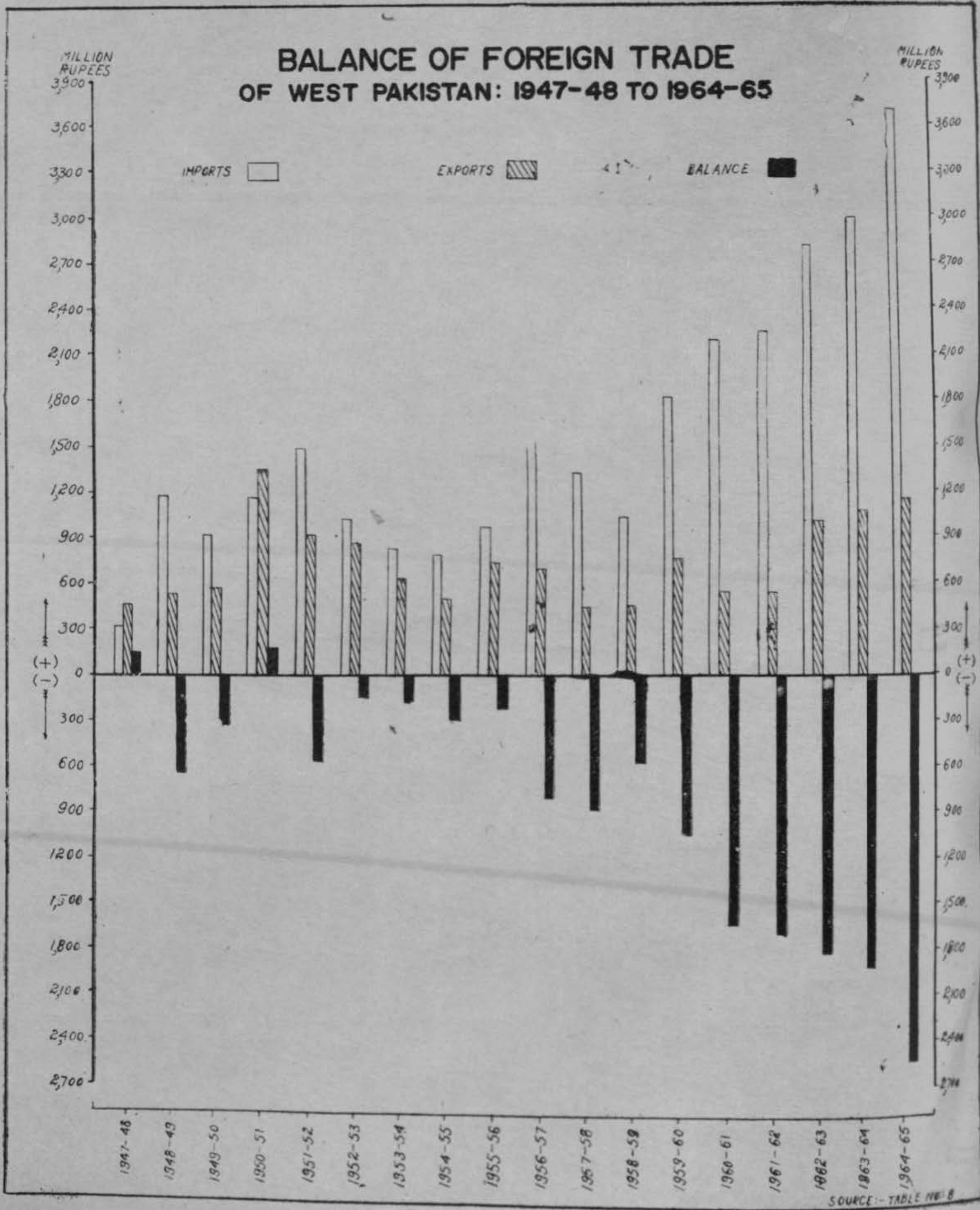

BALANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE
OF WEST PAKISTAN: 1947-48 TO 1964-65
MILLION RUPEES
IMPORTS
EXPORTS
BALANCE
3,900
3,600
3,300
3,000
2,700
2,400
2,100
1,800
1,500
1,200
900
600
300
0
(+)
(−)
1947-48
1948-49
1949-50
1950-51
1951-52
1952-53
1953-54
1954-55
1955-56
1956-57
1957-58
1958-59
1959-60
1960-61
1961-62
1962-63
1963-64
1964-65
SOURCE:- TABLE NO. 8

TABLE NO. 8

**Balance of Foreign Trade of West Pakistan: 1947-48 to 1964-65**

(In million rupees)

| Year | Imports | Exports (a) | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1947-48 (15th August to 30th June) | 319 | 456 | (+) 137 |
| 1948-49 (July-June) | 1,177 | 529 | (—) 648 |
| 1949-50 ( „ ) | 912 | 565 | (—) 347 |
| 1950-51 ( „ ) | 1,167 | 1,342 | (+) 175 |
| 1951-52 ( „ ) | 1,474 | 922 | (—) 552 |
| 1952-53 ( „ ) | 1,017 | 867 | (—) 150 |
| 1953-54 ( „ ) | 824 | 641 | (—) 183 |
| 1954-55 ( „ ) | 783 | 491 | (—) 292 |
| 1955-56 ( „ ) | 964 | 742 | (—) 222 |
| 1956-57 ( „ ) | 1,516 | 698 | (—) 818 |
| 1957-58 ( „ ) | 1,314 | 434 | (—) 880 |
| 1958-59 ( „ ) | 1,025 | 444 | (—) 581 |
| 1959-60 ( „ ) | 1,806 | 763 | (—) 1,043 |
| 1960-61 ( „ ) | 2,173 | 540 | (—) 1,633 |
| 1961-62 ( „ ) | 2,236 | 543 | (—) 1,693 |
| 1962-63 ( „ ) | 2,800 | 998 | (—) 1,802 |
| 1963-64 ( „ ) | 2,982 | 1,075 | (—) 1,907 |
| 1964-65 ( „ ) | 3,672 | 1,146 | (—) 2,526 |

(a) Export Statistics are a complete record of the physical movement of merchandise out of Pakistan to foreign countries. From July, 1964 figures of exports from Karachi Port only are those Entered for Shipment and not the Actual Exports. The Export Statistics include the articles exported by Parcel Post whereas the Import Statistics exclude the Parcel Post. Imported goods cleared through Customs for home consumption but subsequently re-exported to foreign countries without processing in Pakistan are also included in the Export Statistics.

*Source:*—Central Statistical Office, Karachi, 'Statistical Bulletin—December, 1965', Table No. 1 at page 2901.

TABLE No. 9

**Road Mileage by Type under Buildings and Roads Department in West Pakistan: 1947 to 1964**

(In Miles)

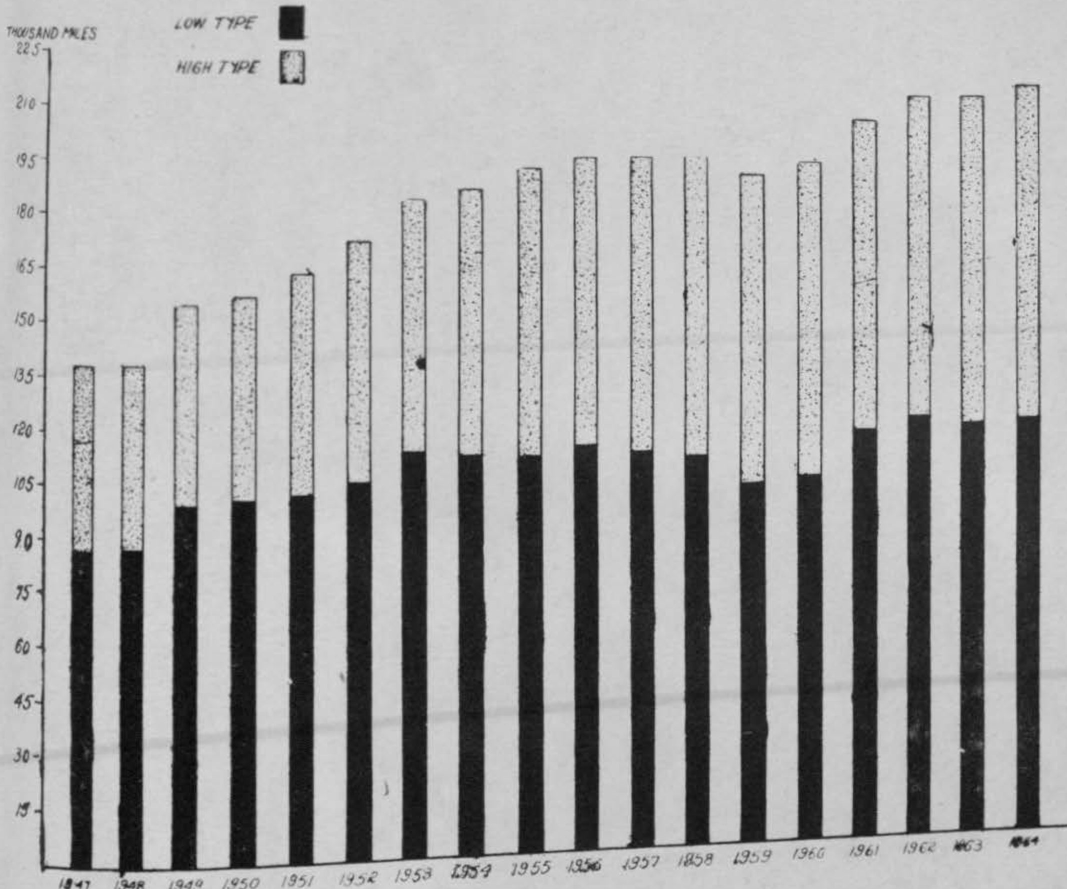
| Year (Ending) | Total | High Type | Low Type |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1947 (15th August) | 13,781 | 5,050 | 8,731 |
| 1948 (31st March) | 13,821 | 5,053 | 8,768 |
| 1949 ,, | 15,472 | 5,433 | 10,039 |
| 1950 ,, | 15,726 | 5,624 | 10,102 |
| 1951 ,, | 16,326 | 6,150 | 10,176 |
| 1952 ,, | 17,152 | 6,654 | 10,498 |
| 1953 ,, | 18,279 | 7,001 | 11,278 |
| 1954 ,, | 18,620 | 7,444 | 11,176 |
| 1955 ,, | 19,102 | 7,980 | 11,122 |
| 1956 ,, | 19,242 | 8,038 | 11,386 |
| 1957 ,, | 19,424 | 8,238 | 11,186 |
| 1958 ,, | 19,424 | 8,412 | 11,012 |
| 1959 (30th June) | 18,933 | 8,690 | 10,243 |
| 1960 ,, | 19,176 | 8,772 | 10,404 |
| 1961 ,, | 20,381 | 8,827 | 11,554 |
| 1962 ,, | 20,990 | 9,002 | 11,988 |
| 1963 ,, | 21,007 | 9,327 | 11,680 |
| 1964 ,, | 21,397 | 9,445 | 11,952 |

*Note:*—(*i*) figures do not include Roads under the jurisdiction of Corporations, Municipalities and Cantonments.

(*ii*) The figures for the years 1956 to 1958 were supplied by the Deputy Consulting Engineer, Ministry of Railways and Communications, Government of Pakistan, Karachi and include 508 miles of low type falling in Former Khairpur State. Since 508 miles were not taken over by the Provincial Government, the figures of low type and total road mileage are on the low side during the years 1959 and 1960 as compared with the figures for the year 1956 to 1958.

*Source:*—West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics "Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan—1964", Table No. 89 at pages 280 and 281.

# MILEAGE OF ROADS BY TYPES
## IN WEST PAKISTAN: 1947 TO 1964




SOURCE:- TABLE NO. 9

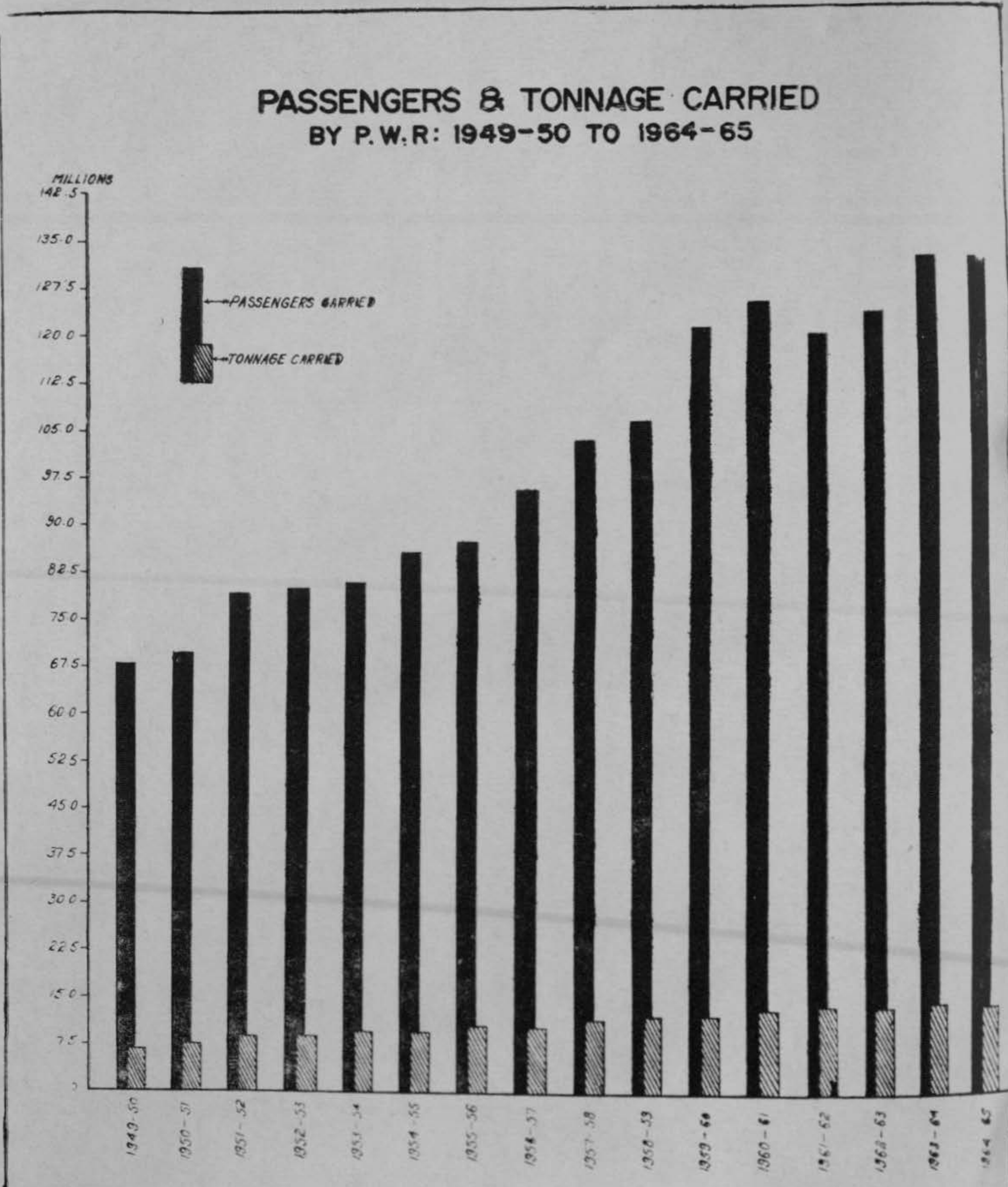

PASSENGERS & TONNAGE CARRIED
BY P.W.R: 1949-50 TO 1964-65
MILLIONS
142.5
135.0
127.5
120.0
112.5
105.0
97.5
90.0
82.5
75.0
67.5
60.0
52.5
45.0
37.5
30.0
22.5
15.0
7.5
PASSENGERS CARRIED
TONNAGE CARRIED
1949-50
1950-51
1951-52
1952-53
1953-54
1954-55
1955-56
1956-57
1957-58
1958-59
1959-60
1960-61
1961-62
1962-63
1963-64
1964-65
* PROVISIONAL
SOURCE:- TABLE NO. 10

TABLE NO. 10

**Passengers and Tonnage carried by Pakistan Western Railway 1949-50 to 1964-65**

(In Millions)

| Year | Passengers carried. | Tonnage carried |
|---|---|---|
| 1949-50 (April-March) | 67.8 | 7.2 |
| 1950-51 ( „ ) | 69.7 | 7.8 |
| 1951-52 ( „ ) | 79.1 | 8.7 |
| 1952-53 ( „ ) | 79.7 | 9.0 |
| 1953-54 ( „ ) | 80.8 | 10.1 |
| 1954-55 ( „ ) | 85.5 | 9.9 |
| 1955-56 ( „ ) | 87.2 | 10.7 |
| 1956-57 ( „ ) | 95.5 | 10.9 |
| 1957-58 ( „ ) | 103.2 | 11.9 |
| 1958-59 ( „ ) | 106.3 | 12.4 |
| 1959-60 ( July-June ) | 121.1 | 12.3 |
| 1960-61 ( „ ) | 124.7 | 13.5 |
| 1961-62 ( „ ) | 119.9 | 13.8 |
| 1962-63 ( „ ) | 123.4 | 13.7 |
| 1963-64 ( „ ) | 131.7 | 14.0 |
| 1964-65 ( „ ) | 131.6(*a*) | 13.8(*a*) |

(*a*) Provisional Figure.

*Source:—* (*i*) For 1949-50 P.W.R. 'Year Book of Information, 1959,'

(*ii*) For 1950-51 to 1954-55 P.W.R. 'Year Book of Information, 1960.'

(*iii*) For 1955-56 to 1964-65 P.W.R. 'Year Book of Information, 1965."

TABLE NO. 11

**West Pakistan Government Revenue Receipts by Important Major Heads: 1956-57 to 1965-66**

*(In million rupees)*

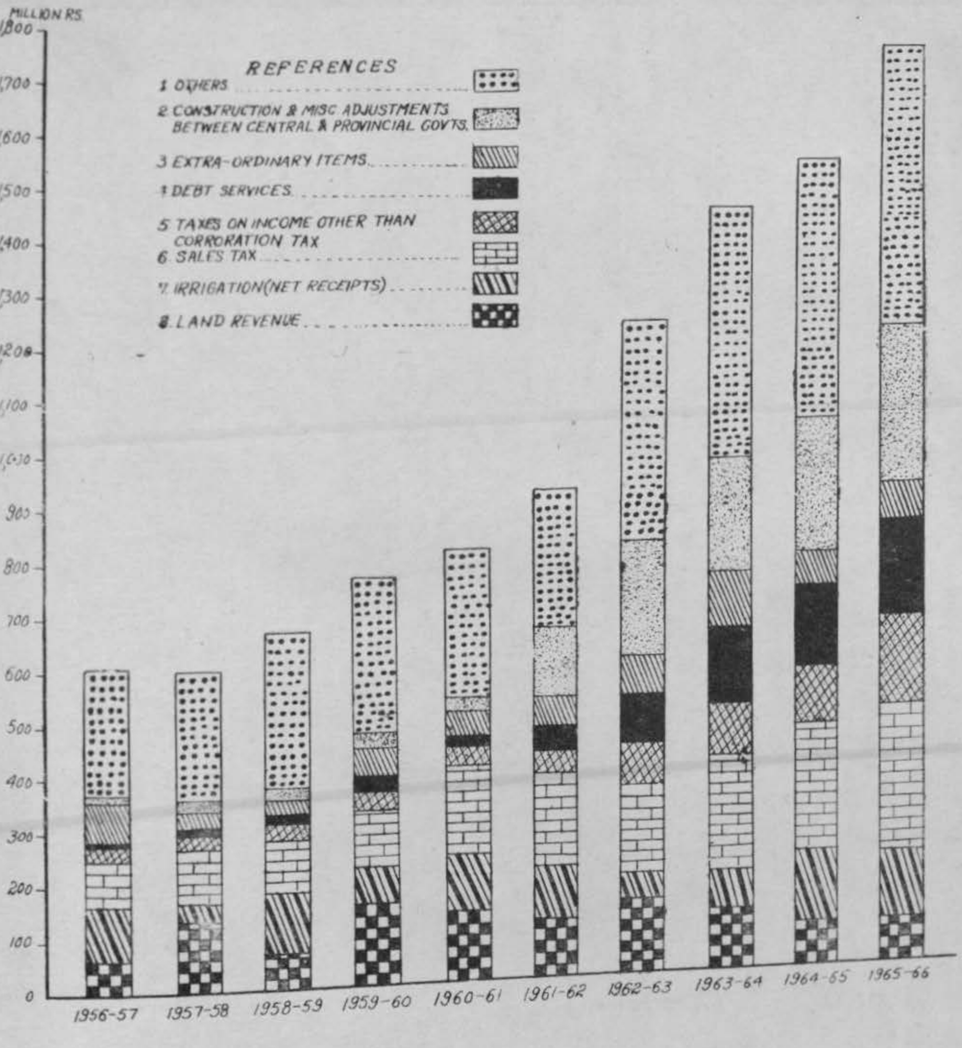
| Item | April — March | | | July — June | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1956-57 Actuals | 1957-58 Actuals | 1958-59 Budget Estimates. | 1959-60 Actuals | 1960-61 Actuals | 1961-62 Actuals | 1962-63 Actuals | 1963-64 Actuals | 1964-65 Revised Estimates. | 1965-66 Budget Estimates. |
| **Total** | **608.8** | **602.2** | **672.5** | **773.9** | **823.2** | **933.2** | **1,251.3** | **1,465.9** | **1,556.8** | **1,772.0** |
| Land Revenue (Net) | 63.3 | 136.8 | 68.7 | 157.7 | 133.6 | 116.0 | 145.5 | 114.1 | 83.0 | 82.8 |
| Irrigation (Net Receipts) | 102.0 | 31.8 | 113.5 | 66.9 | 108.0 | 100.4 | 51.3 | 75.4 | 136.7 | 133.4 |
| Sales Tax | 88.8 | 99.7 | 97.0 | 111.1 | 168.5 | 175.3 | 167.7 | 220.2 | 242.8 | 282.5 |
| Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax (inclusive of Receipts collected under Martial Law) | 25.0 | 28.4 | 32.0 | 34.1 | 35.6 | 43.5 | 80.1 | 99.4 | 113.1 | 175.0 |
| Debt Services | 4.9 | 10.3 | 17.3 | 26.8 | 19.4 | 47.2 | 94.7 | 149.1 | 158.0 | 183.8 |
| Extraordinary Items. | 76.2 | 32.6 | 30.1 | 54.2 | 52.8 | 56.6 | 70.9 | 106.2 | 65.7 | 76.4 |
| Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments | 14.6 | 23.3 | 22.8 | 31.1 | 23.7 | 131.2 | 222.3 | 219.2 | 254.8 | 301.5 |
| Others (*a*) | 234.0 | 239.3 | 291.1 | 293.0 | 281.6 | 263.0 | 418.8 | 482.3 | 502.7 | 536.6 |

(*a*) Include Customs, Central Excise Duties, Corporation Tax, Provincial Excise, Stamps, Forests, Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts, Other Taxes and Duties, Railway (Net Receipts,) Civil Administration, Beneficient Departments, Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Miscellaneous and other Items.

*Note:*—Electricity which was used to be included in the Head "Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements" has not been included since 1959-60 onwards. This has been transferred to West Pakistan WAPDA (Water and Power Development Authority).

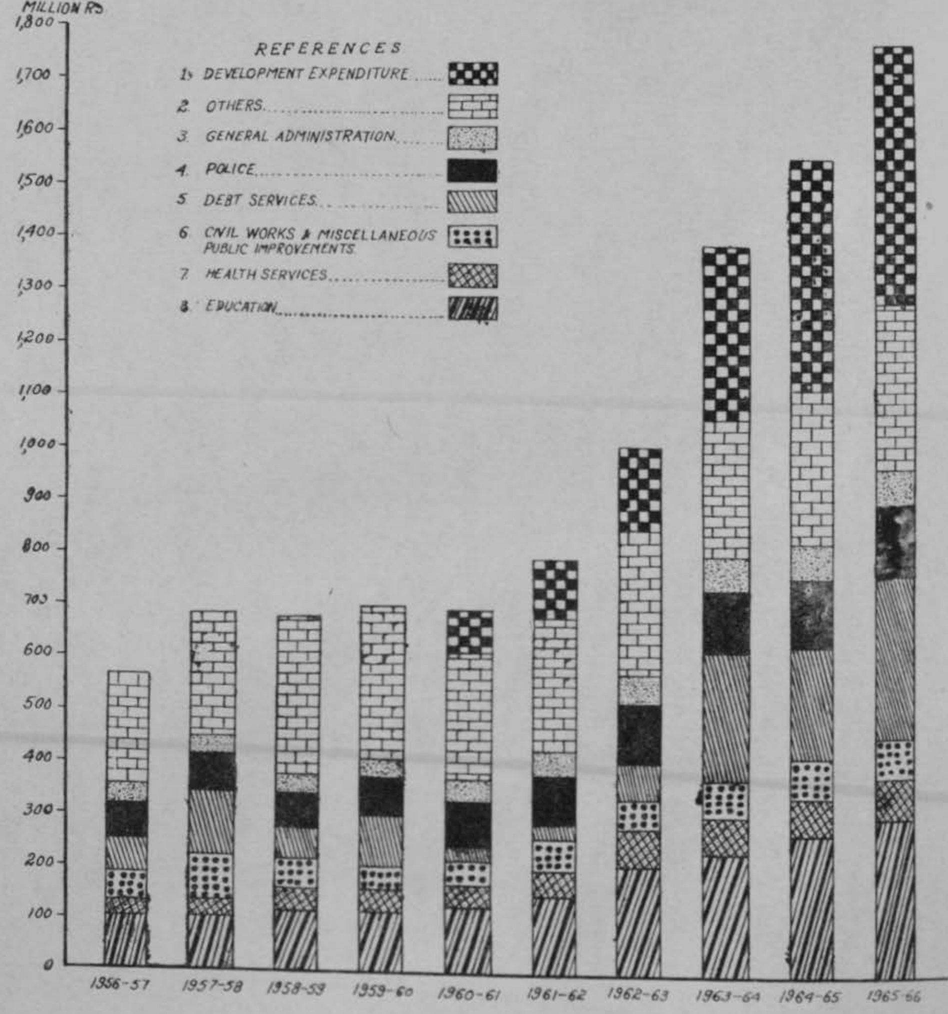
*Source:*—West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, "Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan—1964", Table No. 64 at pages 196 to 201.

# WEST PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT REVENUE RECEIPTS
## BY IMPORTANT MAJOR HEADS: 1956-57 TO 1965-66




SOURCE:- TABLE NO. 11

# WEST PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT REVENUE EXPENDITURE
## BY IMPORTANT MAJOR HEADS: 1956-57 TO 1965-66




SOURCE:- TABLE No. 12

# TABLE NO. 12

## West Pakistan Government Revenue Expenditure by Important Major Heads : 1956-57 to 1965-66

*(In million rupees)*

| Item | April — March | | | July — June | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1956-57 Actuals | 1958-57 Actuals | 1958-59 Budget Estima-tes. | 1959-60 Actuals | 1960-61 Actuals | 1961-62 Actuals | 1962-63 Actuals | 1963-64 Actuals | 1964-65 Revised Estima-tes. | 1965-66 Budget Estima-tes. |
| **Total** | **561.4** | **681.9** | **672.5** | **694.4** | **686.6** | **781.9** | **996.8** | **1,377.2** | **1,528.5** | **1,752.4** |
| Education | 100.8 | 102.2 | 115.4 | 115.8 | 121.9 | 144.1 | 203.8 | 229.1 | 264.7 | 295.6 |
| Health Services | 30.2 | 33.3 | 44.0 | 41.5 | 43.4 | 48.3 | 69.4 | 69.5 | 69.0 | 75.6 |
| Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements *(a)* | 54.1 | 81.5 | 60.3 | 40.9 | 44.8 | 61.3 | 57.9 | 66.9 | 74.8 | 76.8 |
| Debt Services (Inclusive of Interest on Central Outlay of Commercial Departments) | 62.3 | 122.0 | 50.2 | 98.5 | 29.3 | 30.3 | 67.4 | 241.1 | 210.3 | 305.9 |
| Police | 71.0 | 72.2 | 69.6 | 72.0 | 85.3 | 90.9 | 111.8 | 118.3 | 125.1 | 135.3 |
| General Administration | 34.5 | 34.0 | 34.1 | 34.5 | 41.0 | 46.8 | 57.0 | 65.4 | 67.9 | 68.2 |
| Others *(b)* | 208.5 | 236.7 | 298.9 | 291.2 | 238.7 | 249.9 | 272.3 | 258.7 | 290.0 | 309.9 |
| Development Expenditure | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) | 82.2 | 110.3 | 157.2 | 328.2 | 426.7 | 485.1 |

*(a)* Electricity which was used to be included under this Head has been transferred to West Pakistan WAPDA (Water and Power Development Authority) since 1959-60 onwards.

*(b)* Include Direct Demands on Revenue, Irrigation (Excluding Interest,) Frontier Regions, Agriculture, Veterinary, Industries, Miscellaneous, Other Heads and Capital Expenditure charged to Revenue Account *i.e.* met from Extraordinary Receipts.

*(c)* This is a new Head and was opened in 1960-61. It includes all Development Expenditure on Reveune Account. Prior to 1960-61, Development Expenditure on Revenue Account was used to be included in the respective Heads.

*Source:*—West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, "Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan--1964", Table No. 64 at pages 196 to 201.

## TABLE NO. 13

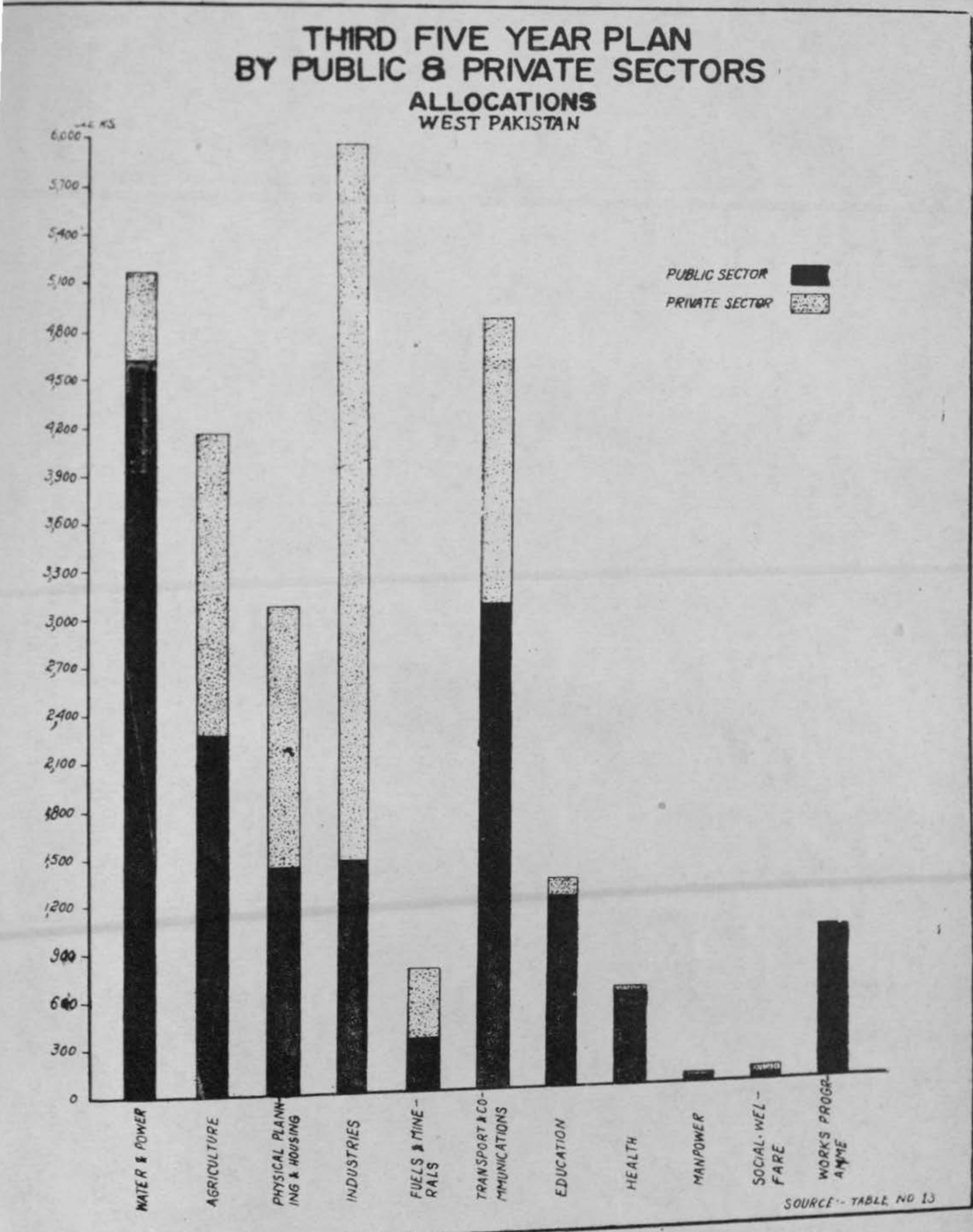
**Third Five Year Plan by Public and Private Sectors Allocations, West Pakistan**

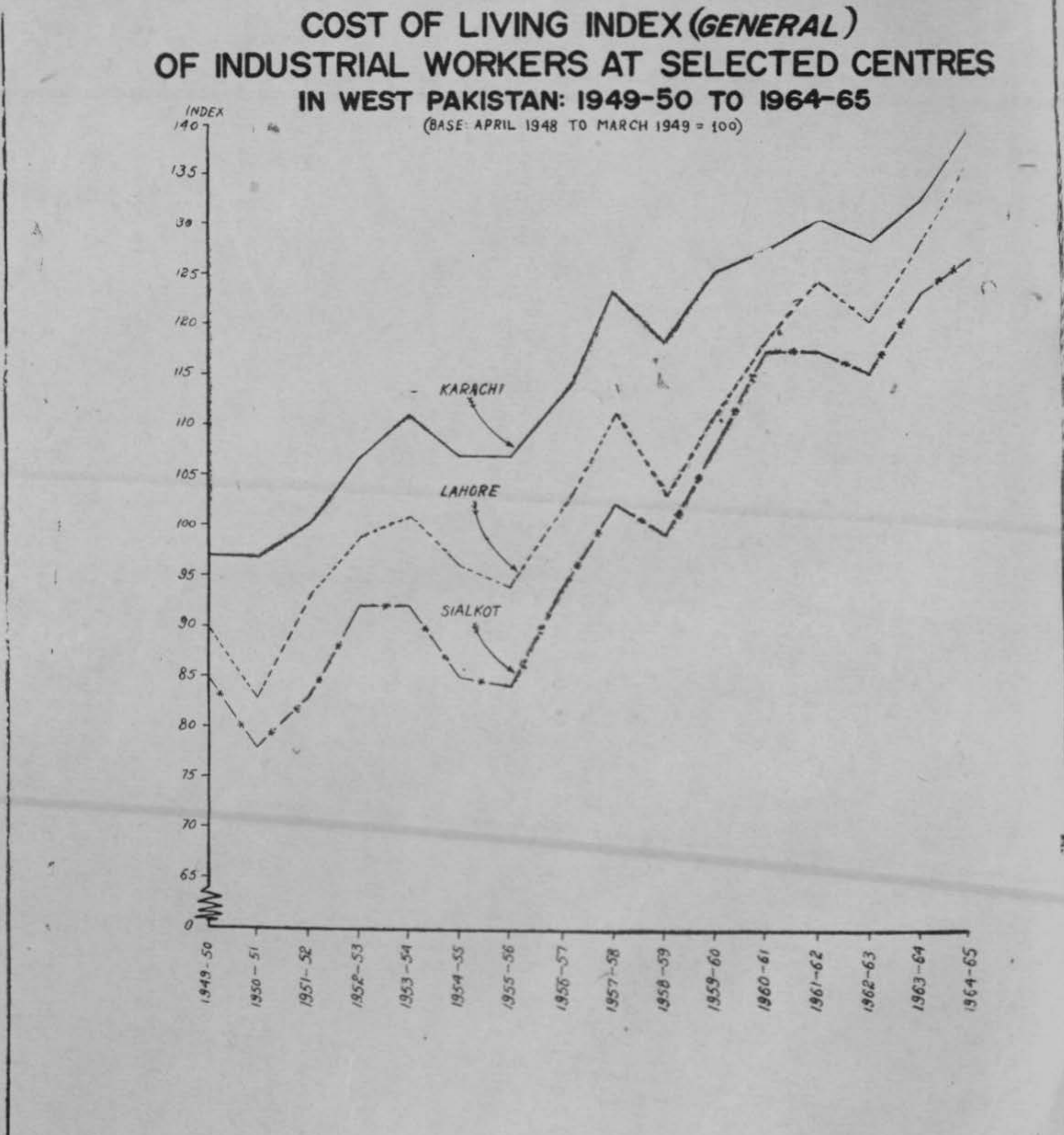
*(In crore rupees)*

| Economic Sector | Total | Public Sector | Private Sector |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **2,500.0(*a*)** | **1,400.0(*a*)** | **1,100.0** |
| Water and Power | 518.0 | 463.0 | 55.0 |
| Agriculture | 418.5 | 228.5 | 190.0 |
| Physical Planning and Housing | 309.5 | 144.5 | 165.0 |
| Industry | 598.0 | 148.0 | 450.0 |
| Fuels and Minerals | 79.0 | 34.0 | 45.0 |
| Transport and Communications | 489.5 | 309.5 | 180.0 |
| Education | 133.5 | 123.5 | 10.0 |
| Health | 63.5 | 61.5 | 2.0 |
| Man-Power | 5.5 | 4.5 | 1.0 |
| Social Welfare | 7.0 | 5.0 | 2.0 |
| Works Programme | 100.0 | 100.0 | — |

(*a*) This total does not agree with the corresponding total of Economic Sectors because a shortfall of 222.0 crores rupees has been envisaged in the total allocation of the Public Sector of the Third Five-Year Plan.

*Source:*—West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, "Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan--1964", Table No. 74 at pages 234 and 235.


THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN
BY PUBLIC & PRIVATE SECTORS
ALLOCATIONS
WEST PAKISTAN
6,000
5,700
5,400
5,100
4,800
4,500
4,200
3,900
3,600
3,300
3,000
2,700
2,400
2,100
1,800
1,500
1,200
900
600
300
0
PUBLIC SECTOR
PRIVATE SECTOR
WATER & POWER
AGRICULTURE
PHYSICAL PLANNING & HOUSING
INDUSTRIES
FUELS & MINERALS
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS
EDUCATION
HEALTH
MANPOWER
SOCIAL WELFARE
WORKS PROGRAMME
SOURCE :- TABLE NO 13




SOURCE:- TABLE NO. 14

## TABLE NO. 14

**Cost of Living Index (General) of Industrial Workers at Selected Centres in West Pakistan: 1949-50 to 1964-65**
(*Base:*—April 1948 to March 1949-100)

| Year | Karachi | Lahore | Sialkot |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1949-50 (July-June) (Average) .................... | 97 | 90 | 85 |
| 1950-51 " " .................... | 97 | 83 | 78 |
| 1951-52 " " .................... | 100 | 93 | 83 |
| 1952-53 " " .................... | 107 | 99 | 92 |
| 1953-54 " .................... | 111 | 101 | 92 |
| 1954-55 " " .................... | 107 | 96 | 85 |
| 1955-56 " " .................... | 107 | 94 | 84 |
| 1956-57 " " .................... | 113 | 102 | 94 |
| 1957-58 " " .................... | 123 | 111 | 102 |
| 1958-59 " " .................... | 118 | 103 | 99 |
| 1959-60 " " .................... | 125 | 111 | 108 |
| 1960-61 " " .................... | 127 | 118 | 117 |
| 1961-62 " " .................... | 130 | 124 | 117 |
| 1962-63 " " .................... | 128 | 120 | 115 |
| 1963-64 " " .................... | 132 | 127 | 123 |
| 1964-65 " " .................... | 139 | 186 | 125 |

*Source:*—Central Statistical Office, Karachi, 'Statistical Bulletin; August 1965' Table No. 114, at page 2230.

## TABLE NO. 15

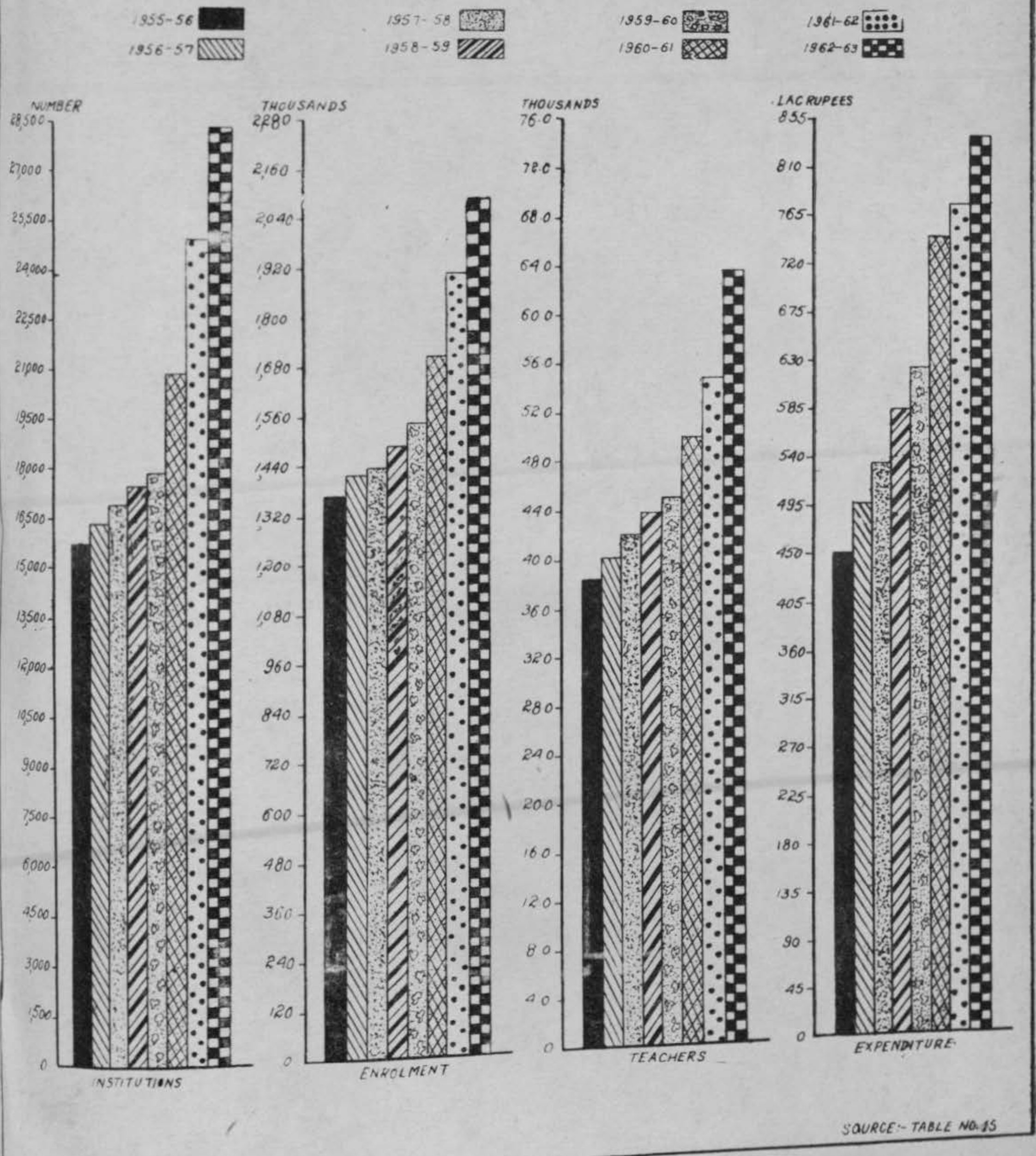
**Statistics of Primary Schools in West Pakistan: 1955-56 to 1962-63**

| Year | Number of Institutions | Enrolment (In Thousands) | Number of Teachers (In Thousands) | Expenditure (In Lac Rs.) (a) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1955-56 | 15,753 | 1,368.5 | 38.5 | 450.3 |
| 1956-57 | 16,383 | 1,418.4 | 40.1 | 496.7 |
| 1957-58 | 16,928 | 1,431.6 | 42.2 | 534.2 |
| 1958-59 | 17,514 | 1,484.2 | 43.8 | 583.2 |
| 1959-60 | 17,899 | 1,541.6 | 45.0 | 621.9 |
| 1960-61 | 20,909 | 1,706.0 | 50.0 | 744.2 |
| 1961-62 | 24,930 | 1,907.1 | 54.8 | 773.7 |
| 1962-63 | 28,338 | 2,086.2 | 63.6 | 836.8 |

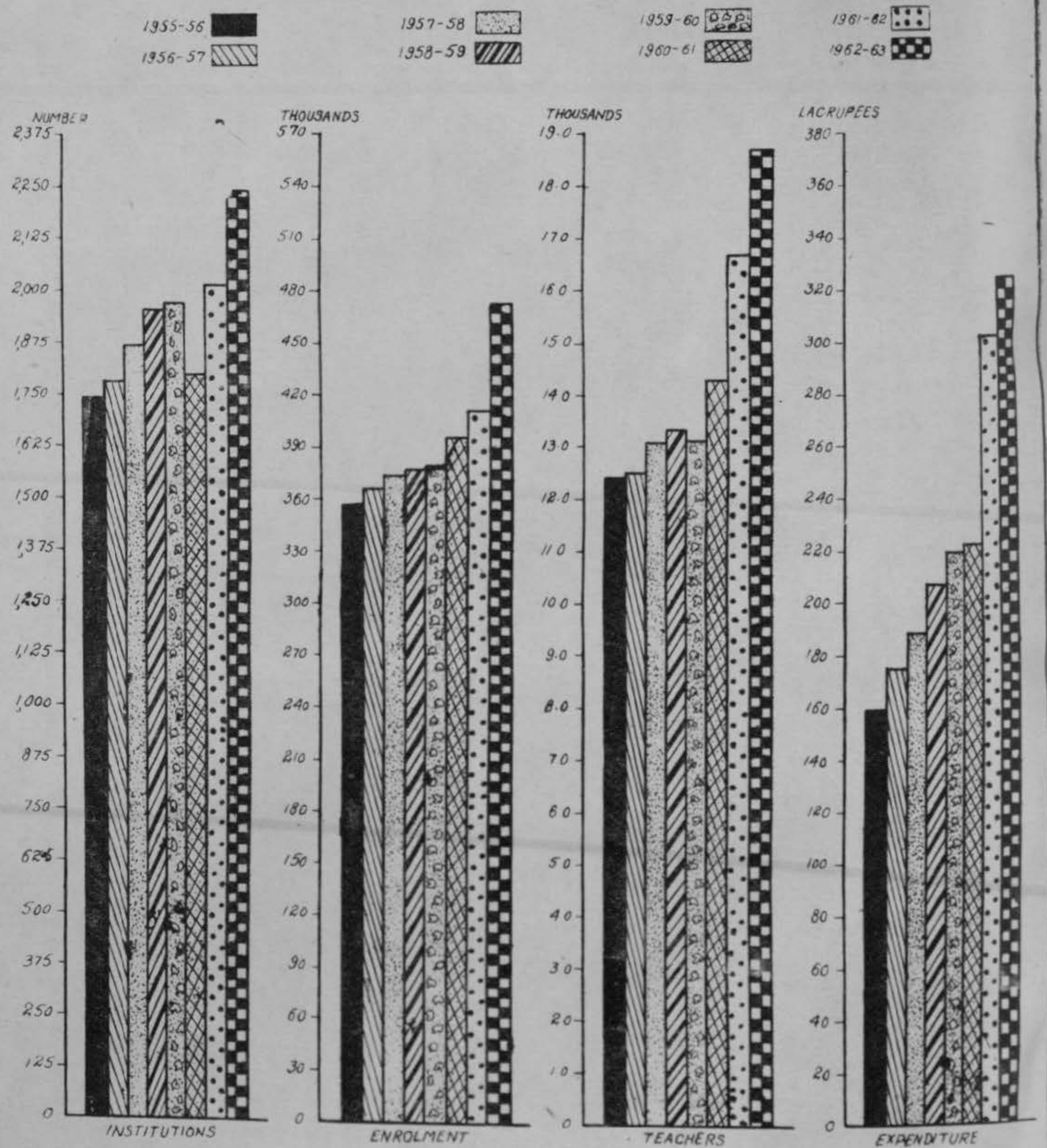
(*a*) Covers Expenditure on Teachers' Salaries, Contingencies, Direction and Inspection, Building and Miscellaneous.

*Source:*—West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, "Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan—1964", Table No. 29 at page 88.

# STATISTICS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS
## IN WEST PAKISTAN: 1955-56 TO 1962-63



# STATISTICS OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS
## IN WEST PAKISTAN: 1955-56 TO 1962-63




SOURCE - TABLE NO. 16

TABLE NO. 16

**Statistics of Middle Schools in West Pakistan: 1955-56 to 1962-63**

| Year | Number of Institutions | Enrolment (In Thousands) | Number of Teachers (In Thousands) | Expenditure (In Lac Rs.) (*a*) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1955-56 .......................... | 1,735 | 357.0 | 12.4 | 159.4 |
| 1956-57 .......................... | 1,781 | 366.0 | 12.5 | 175.5 |
| 1957-58 .......................... | 1,867 | 373.1 | 13.1 | 189.0 |
| 1958-59 .......................... | 1,953 | 376.5 | 13.3 | 207.5 |
| 1959-60 .......................... | 1,964 | 378.4 | 13.1 | 219.8 |
| 1960-61 .......................... | 1,798 | 395.1 | 14.3 | 221.8 |
| 1961-62 .......................... | 2,011 | 411.6 | 16.7 | 303.0 |
| 1962-63 .......................... | 2,237 | 472.1 | 18.7 | 325.1 |

(*a*) Covers expenditure on Teachers' Salaries, Contingencies, Direction and Inspection, Building and Miscellaneous.

*Source:*—West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, "Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan—1964", Table No. 29 at page 89.

## TABLE NO. 17

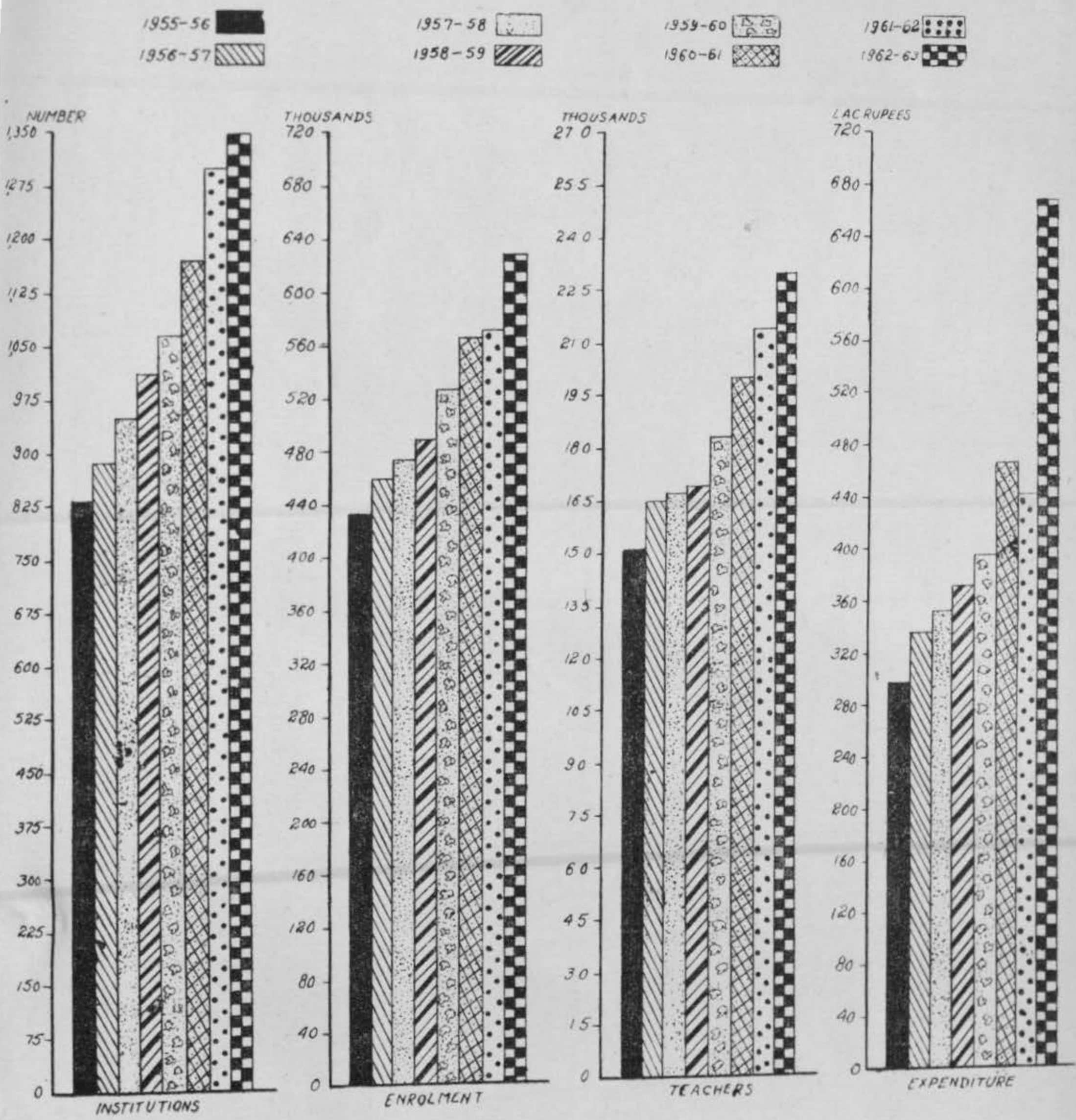
**Statistics of High Schools in West Pakistan: 1955-56 to 1962-63**

| Year | Number of Institutions | Enrolment (In Thousands) | Number of Teachers (In Thousands) | Expenditure (In Lac Rs.) (a) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1955-56 ...................... | 832 | 432.8 | 15.1 | 297.4 |
| 1956-57 ...................... | 888 | 458.7 | 16.5 | 336.5 |
| 1957-58 ...................... | 950 | 473.1 | 16.7 | 342.1 |
| 1958-59 ...................... | 1,014 | 489.1 | 16.9 | 372.9 |
| 1959-60 ...................... | 1,066 | 525.9 | 18.3 | 395.8 |
| 1960-61 ...................... | 1,172 | 565.5 | 20.0 | 465.9 |
| 1961-62 ...................... | 1,300 | 570.7 | 21.5 | 441.5 |
| 1962-63 ...................... | 1,349 | 629.1 | 23.0 | 668.7 |

(*a*) Covers expenditure on Teachers' Salaries, Contingencies, Direction and Inspection, Building and Miscellaneous.

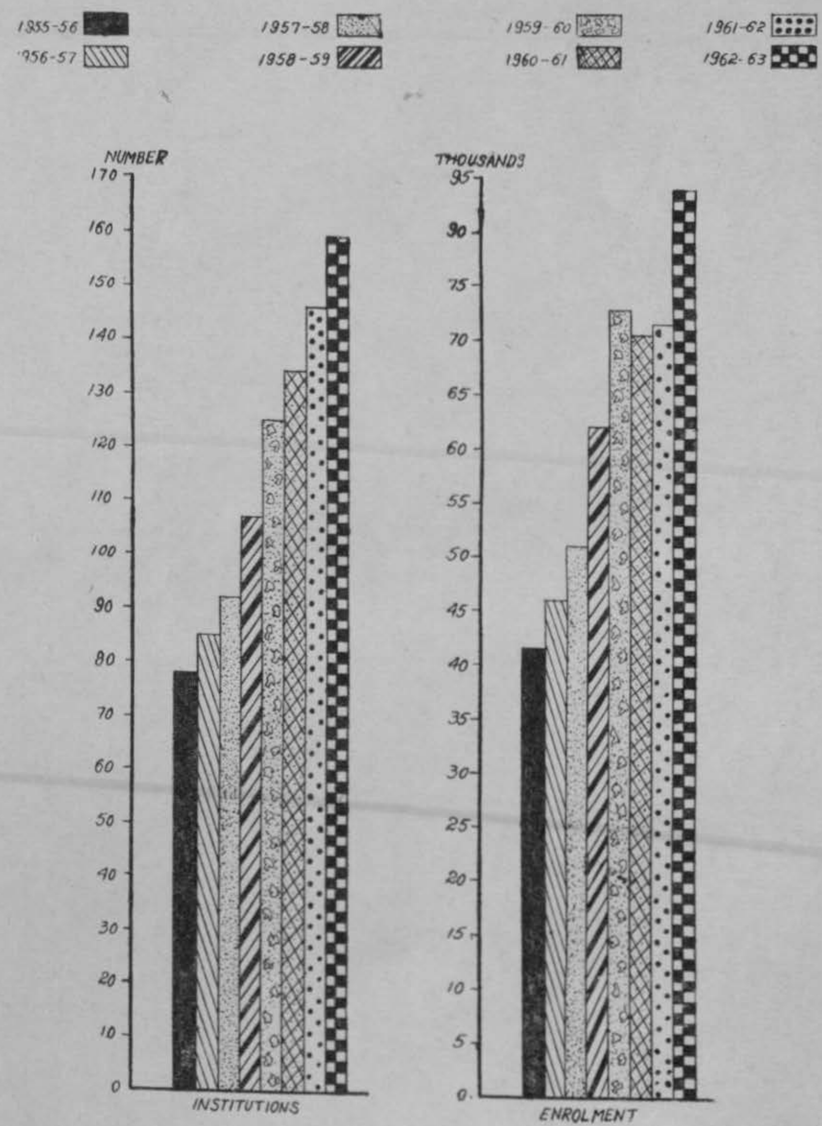
*Source:*—West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, "Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan—1964", Table No. 29 at pages 89 and 90.

# STATISTICS OF HIGH SCHOOLS
## IN WEST PAKISTAN: 1955-56 TO 1962-63




SOURCE:- TABLE NO. 17

# STATISTICS OF COLLEGES IN WEST PAKISTAN: 1955-56 TO 1962-63




SOURCE:- TABLE NO. 18

TABLE NO. 18

**Statistics of Colleges (a) in West Pakistan: 1955-56 to 1962-63**

| Year | Number of Institutions | Enrolment (In Thousands) |
|---|---|---|
| 1955-56 | 78 | 41.6 |
| 1956-57 | 85 | 45.9 |
| 1957-58 | 92 | 50.8 |
| 1958-59 | 107 | 61.9 |
| 1959-60 | 125 | 72.7 |
| 1960-61 | 134 | 70.4 |
| 1961-62 | 146 | 71.3 |
| 1962-63 | 159 | 93.7 |

(*a*) Include Higher Secondary Schools and Arts and Science Colleges but exclude Professional Colleges.

*Source:*—West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, "Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan—1964", Table No. 29 at pages 90 and 91.

TABLE NO. 19

**Number of Dispensaries and Hospitals in West Pakistan by Divisions: 1964 (*a*).**

| Province/Division | Total | Dispensaries (*b*) | Hospitals (*c*) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **West Pakistan** | **1,991** | **1,623** | 368 |
| Peshawar Division | 314 | 231 | 83 |
| D.I. Khan Division | 125 | 87 | 38 |
| Rawalpindi Division | 189 | 154 | 35 |
| Sargodha Division | 230 | 189 | 41 |
| Lahore Division | 260 | 216 | 44 |
| Multan Division | 220 | 171 | 49 |
| Bahawalpur Division | 150 | 135 | 15 |
| Khairpur Division | 138 | 121 | 17 |
| Hyderabad Division | 178 | 160 | 18 |
| Quetta Division | 89 | 73 | 16 |
| Kalat Division | 47 | 43 | 4 |
| Karachi Division | 51 | 43 | 8 |

(*a*) As on 31st December.

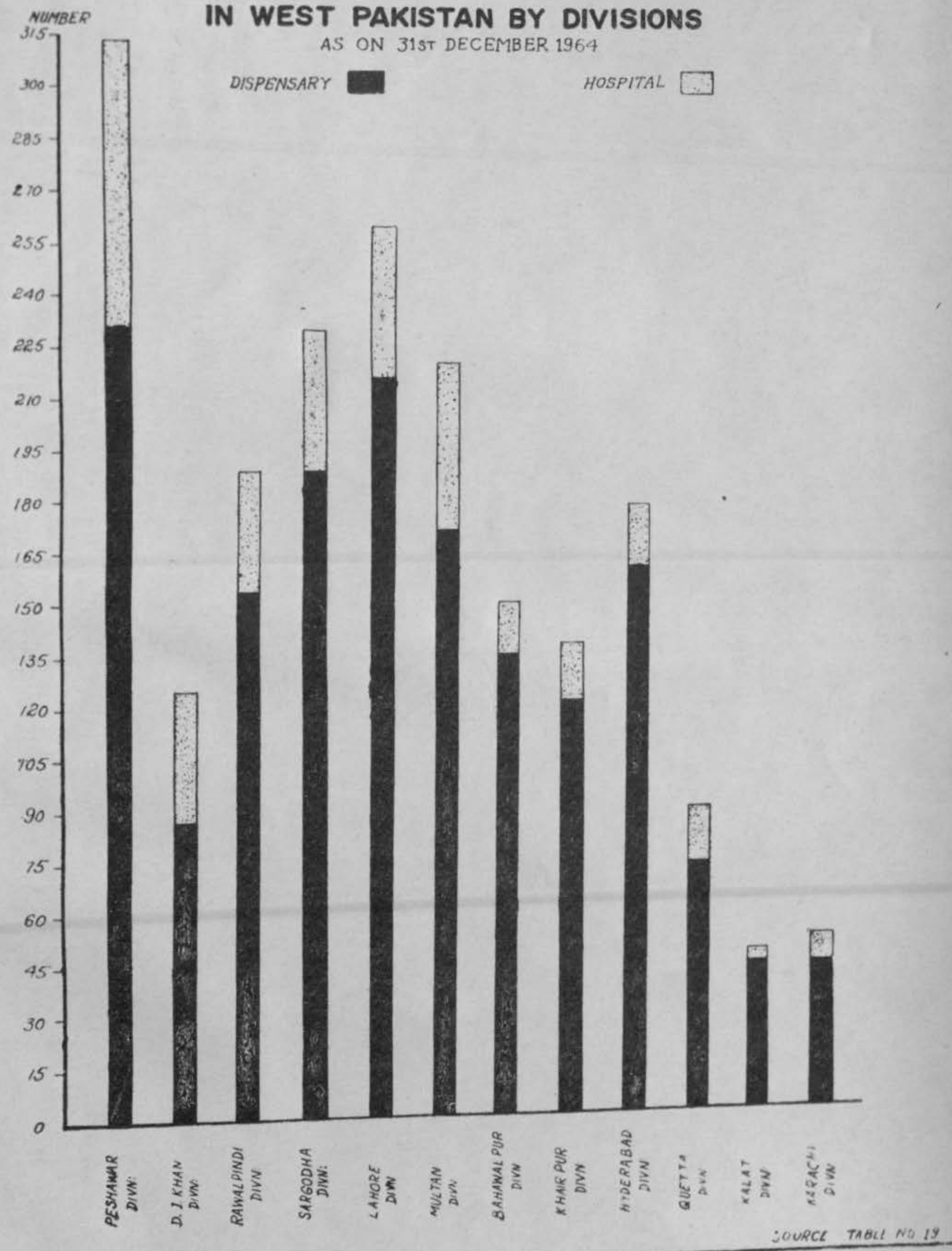
(*b*) Also includes Rural Health Centres and T.B. Clinics having less than 10 beds.

(*c*) Also includes Rural Health Centres and T.B. Clinics having more than 10 beds.

*Note:*—A Hospital is defined as an Institution having ten or more beds whereas a Dispensary is an Institution having less than ten beds.

*Source:*—Health Department, Government of West Pakistan, Lahore.

# NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES & HOSPITALS
## IN WEST PAKISTAN BY DIVISIONS
AS ON 31ST DECEMBER 1964




SOURCE TABLE NO 19

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